R. A. F. Tuned Up for New Blow; Smoke Still Blots Out Cologne; Rommel's Tanks Held in Trap

U. S. SOON TO JOIN VAST AIR ASSAULT

JUN 2 1942

Our Men to Fly in Own Units Against Reich —Attacks by 3000 Bombers Planned —Refugees Flee Cologne.

London, June 1 (A. P.).—The hour of joint United States-British mass aerial assaults to blast the Reich out of the war city by city was declared officially today to be nearer at hand and the Germans were advised to look to the still smoldering ruins of devastated Cologne for a glimpse of the future.

With plain words, the generals who would give the word to go made it clear that "the Yanks are coming"; that the British-American partnership of power in the air will repeat and may even dwarf the R. A. F.'s terrific Saturday night 1,000-bomber attack which loosed on the warplants of Cologne the greatest weight of steel and explosive ever borne on wings.

Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the United States Air Forces, said his conferences in London were nearly completed and had "hastened the day when our air arm shall join in an air offensive against the enemy which he cannot meet, defeat or survive.

Thousands Move from Rhineland.

Reuters, in a dispatch dateline "on the German frontier," said hundreds of thousands of homeless people were being removed from the Rhineland after the attack on Cologne. Wealthy Germans were reported anxiously by trying to transfer to safer districts.

British airmen returning from reconnaissance flights today said the smoke pall still was so dense over Cologne that they were unable to photograph the results of Saturday night's raid.

New Daylight Sweep Begun.

Gen. Arnold revealed that American crews will fly in American planes as American units in the projected joint attacks on German objectives except when emergency conditions dictate another course.

Despite weather unfavorable to a repetition of mass attacks last night the British again sent Hurricanes and Boston Bombers over the Channel in forays against airdromes and rail lines in northern France and Holland, and other flights winged east by daylight to continue the battering, apparently concentrating on the Calais area.

Nine British fighter planes were missing tonight after daylight R. A. F. sweeps over nearby Nazi-occupied territories, British authorities announced. Two German planes were destroyed.

An authoritative source said that immediately after the Cologne raid, Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, assumed control by decree of Reich Marshal Goering of the whole air raid precaution services in Germany. The services, it was said, will be incorporated into the German police force.

Of such magnitude was the Cologne raid that only a masterwork of organization, with the bombers swarming over their targets at six-second intervals, made it possible.

Figures on the Mighty Raid.

Its paralyzing might was told in astronomical figures:

Of three-fourths of Cologne afire and under a three-mile-high pall of smoke.

Of more than 1,000 bombers roaring over their German targets in Cologne, and elsewhere in the Rhineland and the Ruhr Valley in a ninety-minute procession of death and destruction.

Of perhaps 1,250 planes in all, including the bombers' protective fighter escort, in the greatest aerial armada ever put into the skies at one time.

Of 6,000,000 pounds of bombs dropped.

Of twice the number of planes and four times the weight of explosive and incendiary bombs that ever were dumped on Britain in a single night, even at the height of the German air assaults.

6,000 Airmen in Raid.

Of 6,000 airmen in a single, intricately co-ordinated air attack. Of 100,000 men in ground crews at home sending the planes off from scores of bases.

Even the Germans admitted "great damage" to Cologne, their fifth largest city, although the Berlin radio scoffed at the British announcement of the scope of the attack, quoting Nazi military sources as saying only "about seventy" planes took part.

The British said their losses were forty-four planes, picked off by 500 anti-aircraft guns and many night fighter squadrons.

On the basis of British reports that the R. A. F. used 1,250 planes in all, this was a loss of less than 4 per cent—compared with the 10 per cent generally mentioned as the maximum losses which still would mark a raid as a success.

Only Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg and Munich surpass Cologne in size within greater Germany. Besides being an important manufacturing center of 768,000 population in the heart of a great German industrial region, Cologne also is a great Rhine River port and the hub of rail lines connecting Germany and France.

A Herald of Worse to Come.

Though one ponderous blow virtually had flattened a great German city, the raid's significance lay for the British in the vision it raised of more, and worse, to come for the enemy.

Prime Minister Churchill himself pictured the Cologne attack as part of a master strategy rather than an isolated achievement. He told the flyers in a message of congratulation that their work was "proof of the growing power of the British bomber forces" and also "a herald of what Germany will receive, city by city, from now on.

The British radio told the German people it was but "the first step" and reminded them that "the Yanks are coming" to add their might to Britain's bombing strength.

JUN 2 1942

Some United States air officers flew as observers in the raid, but air sources emphasized that the accomplishment, which the Air Ministry called "highly successful," was the work of British forces alone. Joined by American planes, they said, Allied air fleets may deliver blows three times as great.

Prelude to Invasion.

Once the task of smashing German industry had been achieved, the air experts predicted, it would be relatively easy for Allied armies to invade the continent.

British informants said the R. A. F. aim probably would be at an average of 1,000 planes on each night of attack but that it would be necessary, at times, to send over 3,000 bombers—all great, four-engined weight-carriers.

Such a force could drop 10,000,000 pounds of high explosive and incendiary bombs. Some of the R. A. F.'s biggest, newest four-engined bombers each bear a greater load than a whole squadron of the smaller Blenheims.

Some British air authorities have contended that bombing alone is insufficient to win the war but there is reason to believe that the Government and the Air Council have chosen it as the best method of punishing the Germans until ships are available to transport an Allied expeditionary force to the Continent.

Aviation sources said future operations probably would try to erase cities as yet undamaged by the R. A. F., as well as to complete the destruction of such already battered centers as Kiel, Mannheim and Muenster. Listed by them as targets for the future were Vienna, Chemnitz, Graz, Erfurt, Linz, Hindenburg, Gleitwitz, and others—all industrial centers scattered across greater Germany from Upper Silesia to Austria.

Anglo-U. S. Air Strategy Nearly Fixed: Arnold

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 2 1942

London, June 1—Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the United States Air Forces, announced today that he had "practically completed" conferences with British leaders aimed at developing "the maximum impact of our combined air strength" on Germany.

Arnold, who arrived in Britain last week, declared:

"It is obvious that no offensive against Nazi-occupied Europe can succeed without air superiority and we mean to have it."

He spoke at his first press conference since his arrival.

Praises Cologne Raid

General Arnold praised Saturday night's mammoth RAF raid on Cologne as "a wondeful show" and said the sooner American planes could fly side by side with the RAF on similar raids "the better it will be."

The general would not say when United States flyers would be flying from the British Isles. "I hope the first you hear about it will be when they arrive," he commented.

He said the American air force in Europe would be a balanced unit of fighters, bombers and all other types of planes.

U. S. Units To Be Separate

"In gaining air superiority in any theater," he went on, "we haven't time to wait for ideal airdromes, ideal aircraft or ideal conditions.

"Our enemies have demonstrated that they are willing to take their losses. We must be prepared to take our losses, too, but we are going to make them count.

"It has been agreed that the best results will be achieved if American crews fly in American planes as American units except when emergency conditions dictate another course.

"Allocation of aircraft is being arranged with this principle in mind.

"Holding Back No Planes"

"The chief consideration of our conversations has been to insure that increasing demands of American units on United Nations aircraft production do not impair the British air offensive now or in the future. I believe a mutually satisfactory balance has been struck."

"We are determined to get every possible fighting plan into the fight," he continued.

"No combat planes are being kept back in the United States beyond the absolute minimum required for tactical training.

"Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt have assured the people of our two countries time and again that we will hit the enemy hard and relentlessly until his military power is broken.

"The RAF has recently been carrying out raids on a scale never before known in the history of warfare in pursuit of this policy."

The general said he had sent a message congratulating Air Marshal A. T. Harris, chief of the RAF bomber command, on the Cologne raid, and concluded:

"My visit has, I hope, hastened the day when our air arm shall join in an air offensive against the enemy which he cannot meet, defeat or survive."

In reply to questions, he said it "has not been fully decided" whether to put the Eagle Squadrons of the RAF, formed of American volunteer flyers, into the American air force.

The Messages Exchanged

General Arnold's message to Marshal Harris said:

"As commanding general of the United States Army Air Force I desire to extend my congratulations to you, your staff and combat crews for the great raid last (Saturday) night on Cologne.

"It was bold in conception and superlative in execution. Please convey to your officers and men my admiration for their courage and skill and say that our air forces hope very soon to fly and fight beside them in these decisive blows against our common enemy."

"Supremely Confident"

Harris replied:

"All ranks of the bomber com-

30.24 — 16819

mand are highly appreciative of your message. We, too, look forward to the time now so near when the United States Army Air Force, which already so gallantly and effectively share their burden in the Far East and elsewhere, commence operation at our side in this theater of war.

"We are supremely confident that with their aid our common enemies—faced with certain devastation of their own land—will have cause bitterly to rue the day on which they forced our two countries into war."

DOCKS, FACTORIES ALONG COAST HIT IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS

U.S. Air Chief Promises Americans Soon Will Aid British Forces.

BIG BOMBERS POISED

JUN 2 1942

Stormy Weather Prevents Assault on Next Target in Reich.

By Wes Gallagher

LONDON, Tuesday, June 2. — (AP) British bombers sprayed explosives over a 400-mile "invasion path" on the continent all day yesterday as the United States air force chief pledged that American pilots soon would join the R.A.F. in a gigantic campaign to erase German industries city by city in attacks surpassing the historic 1,250-plane attack on Cologne.

Swarms of Hurricane and Boston bombers accompanied by Spitfire fighters smashed at German-held docks and factories all the way from Holland to Cherbourg, losing nine planes to the Nazis' two, a British communique said.

Big Bombers Poised

As the word spread by radio into Europe that "the Yanks are coming," hundreds of great four-motored British bombers were awaiting only good weather and the order "go to it again!" in their pulverizing smashes at German cities.

In the big daylight sweeps the British attacked docks at Flushing, Brugge, Cherbourg, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Abbeville, and a silk factory at Calais which makes parachutes for the German air force.

Hurricane bombers diving at more than 400 miles per hour placed their explosives "smack in the middle of the factory," the Air ministry news service said.

A small number of German planes also hit at an East Anglian town starting fires in the business district. These were reported quickly controlled.

An official communique later reported some damage and a small number of casualties, and said that one German bomber was destroyed near its base in Holland.

Homeless Leave Cologne

Reports from neutral countries on the continent said that already the homeless by hundreds of thousands were streaming eastward from the Cologne area, away from the whole vulnerable Rhineland.

A glimpse of the striking power already built up by the R.A.F. was seen in a disclosure that new crews had received their orders for a second tremendous onslaught last night when bad weather closed in and restricted operations.

Germany cried out for reprisals, but the worst the Luftwaffe was able to deal out last night was a three-wave attack by 25 to 50 planes on the southeastern England cathedral city of Canterbury.

Damage at Canterbury

The sharp counter-attack against the quiet little town left hundreds homeless and wrecked a number of historic buildings including some damage to churches, but casualties were described unofficially as light.

(The fate of the great Cathedral of Canterbury was not disclosed but the British said it obviously was the target at which the Nazis struck.)

With the big bombers held in readiness at scores of airdromes, fighters and fighter-bombers rapped away at northern France by daylight, and toward evening a large aerial force was seen flying at 20,000 feet across the channel toward Calais where the sound of gunfire could be heard.

U. S. to Aid R.A.F.

The forthcoming part of the United States in the aerial offensive, which might outweigh even the deluge of 6,000,000 pounds of explosives the R.A.F. loosed over Cologne, was drawn in plain words by Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the United States air forces.

He said his conferences in London, now nearly completed, had "hastened the day when our air arm shall join in an air offensive against the enemy which he cannot meet, defeat or survive."

Replying to Arnold's congratulations on the Cologne raid, Air Marshal A. T. Harrity, chief of the R.A.F. bomber command, said, "We are supremely confident that with their aid our common enemies — faced with certain destruction of their own land—will have cause to bitterly rue the day on which they forced our two countries into war."

Harris said that time was "now so near," and Arnold predicted that the hour of joint offensive would be at hand "very soon."

The Evening Standard hailed the statements with a headline saying: "U. S. to join soon in devastation of Germany."

"Air knockout—by U. S. chief" was The Evening News banner.

Informed air observers, noting that three-fourths of Cologne was left ablaze under a three-mile-high pall of smoke, said it would take months to put the great war manufacturing center back into working order.

One authoritative source said Reichsmarshal Goering had put Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, in control of air raid precaution services throughout Germany as a result of the raid, thus broadening police control.

Canterbury Set Afire By Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Canterbury, England, June 1 — Three waves of German raiders, totaling some twenty-five planes, attacked this ancient cathedral town early today with tons of high explosives and incendiaries.

Several historic buildings were wrecked by bombs or fire during the raid, which apparently was in reprisal for the RAF's attack on Cologne Saturday night.

No Word On Cathedral

Among the buildings hit were two churches, two schools, a hotel and a newspaper office. Many homes were wrecked or burned out.

(An authoritative source in London said the Canterbury Cathedral doubtless was one of the Germans' objectives, but added: "It is not proposed to assist the enemy by giving any information as to whether damage was caused or not.")

Scarcely any section of the town was missed by the bombers. Several large stores were wiped out in the business section, and at one time this whole area was a mass of flames.

JUN 2 1942

Order Restored

All the fires were under control by daylight, however.

Although many residents were left homeless, they went about their work today as well as the emergency permitted.

First official reports said twelve were known killed, but that other bodies might be found.

The new Archbishop of Canterbury, in the town during the raid, was reported safe.

CATHEDRAL CITY OF CANTERBURY BOMBED

London, June 1. (AP)—The cathedral city of Canterbury in southeast England was attacked by German bombers during the night in a raid which left damage and a number of casualties.

An authoritative source said "some 50" planes in all attacked British targets, half of them raiding Canterbury.

He said: "No doubt the cathedral was one of the enemy objectives. It is not proposed to assist the enemy by giving any information as to whether damage was caused to it or not."

Historic buildings, business areas and homes all suffered from Nazi high explosives and incendiaries.

One famous church stood virtually intact among smoking craters and ruins but another was burned out.

First official reports said 12 were known killed but that other bodies might be found.

The new Archbishop of Canterbury was in the town during the raid but he was reported safe.

Three German raiders were destroyed during the night and London, which had been bomb-free since July, 1941, was under a brief air alarm early today. No bombs were dropped, however.

British planes agains were over Germany last night, according to a Berlin broadcast which said no bombs were dropped.

Giving the Germans no respite after the Cologne raids, the R. A. F. struck again yesterday and last night at Nazi shipping and railways. One trawler was said to have been sunk by an American Eagle squadron pilot and two others driven aground off the Dutch coast.

REPORT 20,000 DEAD IN COLOGNE

54,000 Injured, City Evacuated, Says Message Received in New York.

NEW YORK, June 1. — (AP) — Mass British air raids on Cologne killed "in the neighborhood of 20,000" persons and injured another 54,000, The New York Times said tonight in reporting "private advices from competent neutral observers in Berlin."

Special detachments of sanitary forces of the German army have been sent to the Rhineland city, the paper declared, to aid municipal officials in preventing spread of disease in the present warm weather.

Homeless Go to Munich

Three-fifths of the approximately 800,000 residents of Cologne are being evacuated to the Munich area to be housed in emergency barracks erected in the last 24 hours, the paper said.

In addition and despite official orders against traveling the populations of other Rhineland cities, including Aachen, Duesseldorf, Wuppertal and Mainz, have begun mass migration to avoid future bombardments, The Times asserted.

The Times said that "confirmation has been received" that the world-famous cathedral at Cologne was not damaged in the rain of bombs.

(The casualty figures differed greatly from official German reports which said that 139 civilians had been killed.)

The Times said its information had been relayed from Europe Monday night.

'Not a Damned Thing Left' In Cologne, R.A.F. Pilot Says

JUN 2 1942

By Drew Middleton
Associated Press Staff Writer

With the R. A. F. Bomber Command, June 1.—"Listen brother, there's not a damned thing left in Cologne."

It was a 21-year-old Texan, "Bud" Cardinal of Fort Worth, speaking and Bud ought to know, for he was one of the first R. A. F. airmen to fly over the now-ruined German Rhineland city in Saturday night's 1250-plane raid.

"You had to line up as though it was a movie," he elaborated. "We went in plane by plane, and when the boys really got swinging you could not see the explosions of the bombs because the fire down there was so big."

Bud, who came out of Texas to join what he called "The Royal Texas Air Force" in Canada, was among the 6000-odd British, Scotish, Australian, Canadian and Barbadoes airmen who wheeled the big bombers over Cologne and its industrial environs.

"Jock," a 19-year-old Scotish veteran—Cologne was his eighteenth big raid—said the huge Hohenzollern burg bridge across the Rhine "must have been blown to bits; nothing could stand in what we gave them."

All the pilots agreed that the R. A. F. tactic of sending in bombers to drop incendiaries first had outlined the targets in flames and made the job easier for those who came later with the 3000 tons of explosive.

"There's a guy named Charlie Honychurch from Brooklyn who was in on the raid," said Cardinal. "He isn't around just now but he says his ship came in slow, let go, then turned off. He said the bursting bombs looked like about a thousand big guns firing."

When Honychurch returned to his air base in England after the now historic air raid, he told his flying companions that "bursting bombs looked like about a thousand big guns firing." They added, "He says his ship came in slow, let go, then turned off."

A 21-year-old Texan, "Bud" Cardinal, of Fort Worth, said that Honychurch was "nuts about the Brooklyn Dodgers. If I've heard about Whit Wyatt once, I've heard about him a hundred times."

Even before introductions, Johnson said, sourly:

"Don't ask me. I never reached Cologne. One of my motors conked out and I had to turn back. A hell of a note! I've been over five times on big raids, but I missed the brass ring."

"Don't worry, you'll get a crack," Cardinal said.

Johnson brightened and agreed:

"Yeah, we'll be going back, and just as many, if not more."

"Look, you know when Commander Harris said 1000 bombers a night would knock the Germans out of the war," Johnson went on. "Well, tell 'em at home that's right.

"Tell 'em to send some real stuff over here, and we'll knock these Krauts off the map."

"Both Cardinal and Johnson agreed that "the British are good."

"They get you down sometimes because they're so anxious to be correct," said Johnson, "but after the way they organized this raid and carried it out, I take off my hat to them."

"They got guts, too," Cardinal put in. "Though they don't go around hollering about it.

"A kid in my plane got a machine-gun bullet through his leg Saturday night. We didn't know about it until he collapsed getting out of the plane.

Learned the Hard Way

"The British learned this business the hard way and the right way. And say, these mass raids are the thing.

"Those Krauts didn't know what to do the other night. Fighters and flaks all fired wild. If we keep rollin' and our air force comes in we'll end this war sooner than you think."

"That'll please Honychurch," Johnson commented. "Then he can get home to Brooklyn for the World Series."

The ground crews which prepared the "big kites" for the raid confessed today they didn't know where they were going.

It was only when the planes began dropping upon their fields that they learned of the magnitude of the assault upon Cologne and "Happy Valley," as the Ruhr is known to British airmen.

These men who get the planes

Cardinal, who was second string guard at Southern Methodist University in 1938-39, took this correspondent over to meet Leonard Johnson, 28, of Corpus Christi, another "Royal Texas" airman—but a disappointed one.

16820

ready worked 48 hours almost without pause over the weekend.

"We worked all day Saturday, saw the planes off and as soon as they came back we worked until they were ready again," said one officer.

R.A.F. Flier's Father Proud Of Him For Cologne Blasting

New York, June 1 (AP)—Brooklyn's Charlie Honychurch, one of the R.A.F. fliers who blasted Cologne, is in the habit of being in the middle of things, his father said proudly tonight.

"I'm glad to see my son giving 'em hell," Henry H. Honychurch beamed. "He raised plenty of it when he was around home. He'll always be in the middle of things and he won't stop until they are finished."

Charlie was born in Brooklyn 30 years ago, was graduated from Erasmus High School and later attended City College of New York and Columbia University. In school he studied mathematics and physics and his hobby was stamp collecting, which is his father's profession.

The flying ace went to Canada in March, 1940, and within three months had progressed from transport flying to the R.C.A.F.

"Things like that set an example for others to follow," the father said. He has another son, who now works in a war plant but wants to join the air force.

Nightmare Still Weighing

BERLIN, June 1 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press in New York)—The Berlin radio quoted dispatches from Cologne tonight as saying that 139 civilians thus far had died as a result of the British raid, and that "the nightmare of Sunday still is weighing on the Cologne population."

"Far-reaching measures were taken for those who have lost their homes," the West Deutsche Beobachter said, "and the homeless are showing much discipline, although many have lost their entire property. The British bombers carried out a terror attack, which resulted in great damage to property. Indiscriminately residential quarters were attacked in all parts of the town.

"The regional headquarters of the National Socialist People's Welfare Organization, for instance, was completely destroyed. Likewise, big department stores and schools were destroyed. The police headquarters, fair buildings, business houses and schools as well as three churches and two hospitals, were heavily damaged. The roofs, in particular, caught fire in many districts.

"The population is profoundly indignant and enraged at this British atrocity. If the British believe that they could call forth panic or disintegrate the will to offer resistance by their terror attack, they have attained the opposite.

"The attackers achieved nothing in a military way. May Churchill do what he wants; the final victory is ours."

Dispatches from Cologne said four of the finest old churches in that historic Rhineland city were severely damaged in the raid, including St. Martin's, one of the most notable Romanesque churches in Germany, dating back to the twelfth century; the Church of the Apostles, Santa Maria im Capitol and the Antonite Church. St. Martin's towers were second only to the spires of the famous Cologne Cathedral as a conspicuous landmark of the city, the Berlin radio said.

Even older and architecturally as famous is Romanesque Santa Maria im Capitol, which stands on the site of the former Roman Capitol and whose carved doorways date partly from the beginning of the eleventh century. The Church of the Apostles also dates from the twelfth century.

Germans Report Raid In Reprisal for Cologne

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 1 (AP).—German planes struck "in reprisal for the terror attack by the British air forces on the center of the city of Cologne" at Canterbury last night, the German High Command said today.

"Thousands of high explosive fire bombs" were dropped on the ancient city in southeast England and pilots observed large fires after the low level attacks, the communique said.

(The British said three waves totaling 25 planes raided Canterbury, causing considerable damage but few casualties.)

The communique yesterday said "great damage" had been done at Cologne. Today, the air raid precaution services were praised.

"The air raid precaution services without thought of personal losses considerably limited the spreading of fires by noteworthy vigilance and prompt action," the communique said.

Single British bombers carried out "nuisance" raids on western Germany last night, DNB reported.

Dispatches from Cologne said four of the finest old churches in that historic Rhineland city were severely damaged in the raid, including Saint Martin, one of the most notable Romanesque churches in Germany, dating back to the 12th Century; the Church of the Apostles, Santa Maria in Capitol and the Antonite Church.

Saint Martin's towers were second only to the spires of the famous Cologne Cathedral as a conspicuous landmark of the city, the Berlin radio said.

JUN 2 1942

Even older and as architecturally famous is Romanesque Santa Maria in Capitol, which stands on the site of the former Roman capitol and whose carved doorways date partly from the beginning of the 11th Century. The Church of the Apostles also dates from the 12th Century.

The dispatches said the "center of the city which comprises the most ancient and picturesque district, suffered particularly heavily."

Damaged buildings, apart from the churches, included the police headquarters, and the Nazi welfare headquarters.

BOMBING OF COLOGNE PLEASES RUSSIANS

MOSCOW, June 1. — (AP) News of the British mass bombing of Cologne caused evident satisfaction in Soviet circles today.

Pravda published the London announcement of the raid with unusual prominence under a two-column headline "More than 1,000 English bombers over Cologne. Ten thousand bombs in 90 minutes."

still open.

"Wimpy" squatted in the hangar in battered glory. Her interior was caked with blood, great tufts of grass clung to her scarred belly from her pancake landing and there was a hole in her fuselage the size of homeplate. But shes there.

Ii the rear gun-turret there was a hole you could put your foot through. A cannon shell from a Nazi night fighter had taken off the rear gunner's foot. But he managed to keep alive and, with tracer bullets streaming at him, he managed to return the fire.

I looked through the hole in the fuselage. There was a long trail of blood along the deck.

"This chap evidently tried to crawl back to the radio and resume his job," said a British pilot. "Rather good show, that."

There were 17 bullet holes in the front turret, six separate cannon shell holes in the underside of the fuselage.

The Polish pilot grinned when I asked him about it.

'Hear, Hear!'

"I don't speak much English," he said. "But these men are so good. When they are hit they keep still. When I tell them I will get them back one of them says 'Hear, hear,' just like they do at public speakings.

"We get home all right, but I cannot get my wheels down if he had anything to say about R. A. F. mass air raids, he replied he thought the bombers were speaking well for themselves, as they probably will continue to speak, louder and louder, as the war goes on.

He declined to comment on reports of British-Russian-American negotiations concerning a second front. He referred questioners to the White House and War and Navy departments.

China's Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong, conferred with Under-Secretary of State Welles this morning. He told newspaper men there was no doubt that China would accept the lease-lend proposal handed to him last week.

REAPS "TOTAL WAR"

LONDON, June 1. — (AP) Germany is "beginning to reap what it has sown—total war," Home Secretary Morrison said tonight in a special broadcast to German workers.

"The sooner German workers get rid of Hitler and his regime, the sooner the day will come on which they will take their place again in the common fight of the working classes for a better world," Morrison added.

JUN 2 1942

from factories to R. A. F. fields.

The A. T. A. disclosed that one out of every nine women in the organization now is an American and that the latest American recruits were selected from among 300 who applied.

Now outnumbering the fleet air arm, the A. T. A. is large enough to handle all planes produced by the British as well as the United States' output for Britain.

Hitler Men Struggle To Escape From Trap In Libya Desert War

Two Nazi Army Divisions, Under Command Of Gen. Rommel, Battling To Extricate Themselves From British Encirclement, South Of Tobruk

By EDWARD KENNEDY

Cairo, Egypt, June 1 (AP)—The two armored divisions which form the core of Axis forces in Libya are battling to extricate themselves from a British trap southwest of Tobruk but after more than two days the major part is still held fast by encircling British minefields, artillery and tanks, the British announced today.

Since noon of May 30 the forces of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel have been making violent attempts to hold two gaps for escape through minefields of the 50-mile British line behind which they were caught while Lieut.-Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's guns, tanks and planes hammered them from all sides and from the air in an effort to knock them out.

CASUALTY OF COMBAT

A casualty of the battle, fought on a burning field of sand swept by dust storms and littered by the black wrecks of tanks, planes and trucks and the dead, was Gen. Ludwig Cruewell, commander of the African Corps under Rommel and the most important German Army prisoner to fall into British hands in this war. Splattered by the blood of his dead pilot, he was taken captive when his reconnaissance plane was shot down in the midst of the British.

The British, who failed in their objective of destroying Rommel's African corps in their last offensive, were thus presented with a second opportunity as the result of the offensive which the Germans started six days ago.

They were not ready to claim a victory, for they remembered that the slippery Rommel neatly escaped their traps before, but they were confident his drive no longer threatened Tobruk.

Two Lanes Open

The "battle of the gaps" on which depended Rommel's fate, centered upon two narrow lanes 15 miles apart through the British line running inland from El Gazala, on the coast, to Bir Hacheim.

The Germans, concentrating large numbers of anti-tank guns in these gaps, had held them open despite hard British attacks.

The main German forces swept around the south end of the line toward Tobruk Tuesday night Then when the R. A. F. and Mobile units swarmed upon their supply columns, they attempted to withdraw and today were 20 miles east of the line and west of the trails crossing at Knightsbridge.

R. A. F. Loses 19 Planes

The R. A. F. putting in some of its heaviest blows, continuously bombed, machine-gunned and shelled the milling armored forces; ranged on to blast supply and air centers at Martuba; Derna, El Tmimi and Messina in Sicily; and apparently encountered heavier opposition, for it reported the destruction of 19 of its own planes, as against four of the enemy.

Some mystery still attached to the reasons for Rommel's offen-

How Wimpy 'Carried On'

Polish Pilot Brings Back 4 Wounded

By DREW MIDDLETON.

WITH THE RAF BOMBER COMMAND, June 1 (AP).—This is the story of a little Polish pilot hero and his British plane or what's left of it.

The Pole, with four other members of his crew wounded and unconscious, brought back his shattered Wellington "Wimpy" from the four-figure raid on the Rhineland.

The plane is in the repair shop and they're trying to figure out how it got home without a landing gear and with bomb doors to land. I got over the airfield once, twice and I hear them groaning back there.

"Then I say 'Okay Butch' and I bring her in. God is at our right hand, I know."

We walked out into the sunlight. As far as I could see huge four-motored bombers slumbered in the sun. Far out, a large flock of Spitfires went hunting.

RAID PLEASES HULL

He Says Bombers Are Now Talking to the Reich.

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—Bombers are talking to Germany now and their language needs no comment, Secretary of State Hull observed today.

Asked at his press conference

BAGS NAZI FIGHTER

LONDON, June 1.—(AP) Squadron Leader Chesley Peterson, a member of the first Eagle squadron who comes from Santaquin, Utah, shot down a German Focke-Wulf 109 today in a scrap over northern France.

Peterson's group went to the aid of a Spitfire squadron which was being attacked by a swarm of Nazis.

FLYING FOR BRITAIN

Score of American Women Joining Transport Unit.

London, June 1 (A. P.).—Another score of American women flyers, hand-picked by Flight Capt. Jacqueline Cochrane, was expected today to arrive in Britain soon to join the Air Transport Auxiliary, flying planes

30.24 — 16821
30.24 — 16821

sive at the beginning of the hot season. A diary of Gen. Cruewell's, which was found on the 55-year-old commander, disclosed that he had conferred with Adolf Hitler in Germany only a week before the attack. Leaving Africa March 24 he had returned May 24 only two days before the zero hour. His wife died in Germany three weeks ago.

A captured order of the day at the start of the offensive, however, disclosed great confidence on Rommel's part. To his men Rommel declared that Axis superiority in numbers and arms "guarantees you victory."

2 Divisions Fall Back Before British

JUN 2 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 1—The bulk of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's two German tank divisions—the backbone of his Africa Corps—was reported trapped and attempting to escape the British today, while the forces of Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie were waging a fierce battle from all sides and from the air in an effort to wipe them out.

The Germans' only hope, a British communique indicated, was to win a "battle of the gaps" by holding open two narrow passageways through British minefields to the westward which the Germans had cleared and where they had concentrated anti-tank artillery to protect their route of escape.

Nazi General Captured

The British declared Gen. Ludwig Cruewell, in direct command of the Africa Corps under Rommel, had been captured. The 55-year-old former commander of an armored division in Yugoslavia was said to have been taken prisoner when his reconnaissance plane was shot down in the desert.

British informants said that the Germans, faced with the choice of using the minefield gaps to bring up supplies or to withdraw the tanks, apparently had chosen the latter course and that the Rommel offensive, begun five days ago, had turned into a furious battle by his forces to escape encirclement.

The RAF, reporting the loss of nineteen planes in continuous operations over the battle area in the last twenty-four hours, said its fighter and bomber attacks on Axis mechanized forces were maintained "with outstanding effect."

The planes are concentrating on supply columns attempting to move oil and water to Rommel's forces, as well as engaging in actual combat with the tanks and armored cars.

Axis Planes Down

"Many enemy transport vehicles were destroyed and damaged and, although our fighter effort was directed principally against the enemy's land forces, several combats developed over the battle area," the RAF communique said.

At least four Axis planes were shot down and others were "probably destroyed." Bombers blasted the Martuba airdrome and objectives in the El Timimi area.

Other bombers ranged as far as Messina in Sicily. A heavy attack was pressed home last night at the Derna airport and "large fires were observed among the dispersed aircraft."

British authorities said that an order of the day by Rommel, dated May 26, ordering the offensive has fallen into their hands.

Superiority Claimed

"The Armored Army of Africa, in the course of great operations, moves today to a decisive attack against the British mobile forces in Libya," this order read. "Remembering the victorious deeds of the months of January and February, we shall attack and discomfort the enemy wherever he presents his arms. For this purpose a force of superior numbers has been made ready and equipped with perfected armament and a powerful air force to give support to fight.

"The high quality and warlike ardor of the Italian and German soldiers, combined with the superiority of our arms, guarantees you victory. I expect every man at his post will remain faithful to the high traditions of his own country and his own army and will do his duty and give himself wholly to the inviolable alliance of our arms.

"Long live his majesty, the King of Italy! Long live the Duce of the Roman Empire! Long live the Führer of Great Germany.

(Signed) "ROMMEL."

Enemy Forces Trapped

Headquarters reported that the Axis withdrawal effort had already "partially succeeded," but said that a large portion of the enemy tanks and motor transport still was trapped east of the minefields guarding the British defense line stretching south from Ain el Gazala to Bir Hacheim, fifty miles inland.

These forces, part of a column which swept around Bir Hacheim last week and cut in behind the British line, are being attacked relentlessly by British armored units and planes, the communique said.

Panzers Reported Battered

British artillery and bombing planes were said to have the minefield gaps under continuous bombardment.

It appeared that the battle was entering a decisive phase and British military leaders yesterday expressed cautious optimism over the outcome.

Rommel's armored forces were reported to have been badly battered, but it was not immediately clear whether the Axis withdrawal was necessitated by heavy losses or by inability to move to adequate gasoline and water supplies over extended communication lines.

British troops meanwhile were obeying their order to "pursue and destroy" enemy forces with main fighting continuing in the vicinity of Mteifel Es Seghir and Knightsbridge. R.A.F. bombers and fighters maintained constant harassing actions.

One column of British tanks and motor transports has pushed outside its own lines in an effort to prevent a German tank column from escaping.

Other British forces came up from behind, virtually closing the gap through which the Germans were trying to push.

A bitter, noisy battle continued throughout the day.

As the Germans moved back, British troops and supplies went forward.

Italian tanks southeast of the Bir El Hacheim waterhole have been routed and most of them destroyed. Thirty-five were captured in an Axis workshop.

Piles of captured German and Italian equipment showed Axis forces were using small Czech tanks with 75-millimeter assault guns. Other vehicles captured included half-tracked motorcycles, a sort of ultrastreamlined armored vehicles.

Miles of territory in the vicinity of Knightsbridge are cluttered with ruins of tanks and trucks, many of which probably will be repaired by the British.

GENERAL'S PILOT ERRED IN LANDING

JUN 2 1942

Cruewell Says He Thought British Were Italian Allies.

By HARRY CROCKETT

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, May 31.—(Delayed) (AP) Gen. Ludwig Cruewell, deputy commander of the German African corps who was captured May 26, said tonight he was taken prisoner because his pilot landed in the midst of British desert troops in the mistaken belief that they were Italians.

At the same time, British sources disclosed that Gen. Erwin Rommel, commander of the German African tank corps, sought shelter in a British Red Cross station last Friday while his motorized troops were fighting unsuccessfully against a British tank attack.

Chats with Patients

Rommel came into the dressing station after his troops had taken possession and chatted with soldiers and patients. After four hours, he stepped to the door, fired a signal pistol and was picked up by a German plane. The field hospital was later recaptured by the British.

Cruewell told his captors that his pilot mistook ground troops for Italian allies and started to land. The pilot was killed in a burst of fire from the British and Cruewell said he was barely able to stumble out of the plane after it caught fire.

Short, dumpy and 55, he appeared much upset over being a prisoner, although he was only one of several hundred including many Italian staff officers.

Nazi Report on Fighting

BERLIN, June 1 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command announced tonight that General Ludwig Cruewell, commander of tank troops in North Africa, had failed to return from a reconnaissance flight over the front.

GENERAL SEIZED WITH HIS DIARY

JUN 2 1942

Entries Indicate German Saw Hitler Recently.

With the British Forces in the Libyan Desert, May 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Gen. Ludwig Cruewell, commander of the German African Corps and second to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in the North African command, was captured yesterday and found in possession of a diary which showed that he conferred with Adolf Hitler only a week before Marshal Rommel launched the present attack.

Gen. Cruewell, 55 years old, was a commander of Nazi tank formations in France and Yugoslavia. He was taken prisoner when a reconnaissance plane in which he was a passenger was forced down inside the British lines by anti-aircraft fire.

Earlier it had been thought that Lieut.-Gen. Nehring had taken command of the African corps and there was a rumor that he had succeeded Marshal Rommel, but evidently he was sent to the desert to relieve Gen. Cruewell when the latter left the desert on March 24. Gen. Cruewell returned on May 24, just two days before the start of the new drive.

Gen. Cruewell received his present rank in December. Probably he is the most important general officer to fall into British hands.

"Captured Italian officers gave him a most deferential Fascist salute when he left him," said a British officer who escorted Gen. Cruewell to quarters that have been assigned to him.

The tall, ruddy-faced, grizzled officer with the grime of the desert struggle still on him faced newspaper cameras unabashed. Asked what he thought about the Russian campaign, where he participated in the drive on Kiev last fall, he replied curtly, 'I don't speak on military or political subjects."

The plane in which Gen. Cruewell was forced down was a Fieseler Storch, a two-seated mosquito-like aircraft described as able to hover at vantage points from which to view land operations. Damaged by anti-aircraft fire, the plane made a forced landing in which the pilot was killed. Gen. Cruewell, spattered by the pilot's blood, was uninjured.

Berlin Version of Desert War.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 1 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that British forces in Libya had counter-attacked Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's tank spearheads but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The German account of the North African operations said Axis planes shot down twenty-four British aircraft in combat yesterday alone. It reported the capture of more than 2,000 prisoners in Rommel's recent attack and said more than 250 tanks and fifty-three pieces of artillery had been captured or destroyed.

Axis Claims Repulse

Rome, (From Italian Broadcasts), June 1.—(AP)—The Italian High Command asserted today that British forces had been repulsed in counter-attacks "aimed at liberation of encircled units" in Libya.

The communique said the Italian Ariete division inflicted heavy losses on the British and "more than 57 tanks were captured."

The communique said Axis air forces and ground fire downed 33 British planes. It put Britain's losses in Libya at 86 planes along with "several dozen" destroyed on the ground, from May 26 to May 31.

Waves of British planes again attacked the Sicilian port of Messina, it said, causing considerable damage to some buildings, including a hospital.

Two bombers were said to have been shot down by anti-aircraft fire and two British Spitfires also were reported down resisting new Axis raids on Malta.

BRITAIN REVEALS LOSS OF CRUISER

JUN 2 1942

Sinking of Trinidad, Commissioned in 1938, Disclosed by Admiralty.

LONDON, June 1. — (AP) The Admiralty tonight announced the loss of the British cruiser Trinidad.

The Trinidad, of the 8,000-ton Fiji class, was last in the news when she sank a German destroyer in a fight between the Germans and an English-Russian squadron convoying supplies to Murmansk, Russia.

She was commissioned in April, 1938. Her armament consisted of twelve 6-inch guns, eight 4-inch anti-aircraft and 16 smaller guns and it carried three airplanes. Her commander was Captain L. S. Saunders.

The authoritative Press association said Captain Saunders was safe and well.

... Destroy 12,000 Tons in Mediterranean.

London, June 1 (A. P.).—Four British submarines have sunk 12,000 tons of shipping in the Mediterranean and damaged two other ships, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The damaged ships were described as a medium-sized supply vessel "afterward seen to have been beached in sinking condition" and a large supply ship "seriously damaged."

The number of ships sent to the bottom was not disclosed.

116 Axis Planes Shot Down Over Malta in May

Valletta, Malta, June 1 (A. P.).—One hundred and sixteen raiding Axis planes were shot down over this beleaguered island during May by ground and air defenses.

RUSSIAN FRONTS AFTER 3 WEEKS OF BITTER FIGHTING

Next Battle May Open in Moscow Sector, Observers Believe.

BY HERALD CASSIDY

MOSCOW, June 1.—(AP) Each side dug in on its new lines in the Crimea and the Ukraine and prepared for a possible outbreak of even greater battles on the southern front today as dispatches from that theater reported in action for the first time in three weeks.

The midnight communique said there was no essential change in positions anywhere on the front during the day.

JUN 2 1942

432 Nazi Planes Bagged

It listed 432 German planes destroyed in the week ending May 30, against 134 Russian losses for the period.

Soviet airmen were credited with destroying or damaging 33 Nazi tanks, 160 trucks with troops and supplies, 145 supply carts, two railway trains, and other equipment as well as partly annihilated up to four companies of German infantry during Sunday in various sectors.

In something resembling a standoff, the Russians about Kharkov were holding on to the wedges they had driven into the German lines and to a bridgehead across an im-

portant river where they had brought the German counter-attack to a stop after their own drive had slowed down.

As their part of the fruits of the first flurry of the 1942 spring campaign, the Germans now held all of Kerch peninsula.

As an indication of the latent force in the area, a Pravda correspondent said Soviet reconnaissance had discovered that one German armored column, which wound through a city and reached on to the horizon, was moving toward the front.

The correspondent did not make clear, however, whether these were fresh forces or troops which had moved up in the course of the battle. He said Soviet aviation in three days destroyed 50 of the tanks.

Local activity over the week-end northwest of Moscow, where the Germans moved up reinforcements and the Russians attacked, suggested to observers that the next great burst of spring fighting might come in that sector instead of in the south.

New Outbreaks Foreseen In Ukraine

JUN 2 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 1—The three-week battles in the Crimea and the Ukraine, which opened the spring campaign on the Eastern front, have ended in a calm which finds new lines stabilized, and both sides preparing for new and perhaps more violent outbreaks.

As the result of the early May offensives, the Germans now are holding lines advanced to the Kerch Strait, which separates them from the Caucasus, and the Russians are occupying deep wedges about Kharkov in the Ukraine.

Getting The First Punch

The lull was signalized today by a Soviet communique which said there was nothing to report from the front.

Such action as there was to report over the week end occurred on the Kalinin sector northwest of Moscow—not in the Kharkov zone—where the Red army was reported taking the initiative in local operations, perhaps with the idea of beating the Germans to the punch for the second time this year.

The great battle of Kharkov, which now has simmered down into relative quiet, was the first instance, and the Russians claimed it as a triumph.

Nazis Reported Massing

The Germans were reported, however, massing a vast concentration of tanks behind the southern front, and Russian reconnaissance pilots said that in one sector they saw an armored column which stretched through streets of a city, on through the suburbs and as far as the horizon.

During three days of attacks on such forces one force of Russian airmen reported destroying fifty tanks to add to a toll of more than one hundred tanks and several hundred trucks smashed during the previous two weeks.

In another raid with a German airdrome as the target the Russians said eighteen German planes were destroyed and one new Focke-Wulf fighter shot down.

36 Divisions Diverted

Without denting their own reserve power, despite acknowledged losses of 75,000 men, they declared they had forestalled a Nazi push on Rostov, drained German reserves and diverted thirty-six Nazi divisions which had been massed opposite that gateway city to the Caucasus. A Russian communique has put Nazi losses on the Kharkov front at 90,000 or more men captured and killed, 540 tanks and 200 planes destroyed.

On the Kalinin front, a communique said yesterday, the Germans had tried to strengthen their positions by moving in large reserves—but, striking first, the Red army seized "important enemy lines," and left about 1,100 Germans dead or wounded in repulsing counter-attacks over a three-day period.

Nazis Cautious Now

An editorial in *Red Star*, the army newspaper, said the battle of Kharkov showed major revisions in the German tactics, with the Nazis' former reckless advances discarded in favor of cautious pressure.

It urged intensification of Soviet scouting to detect the enemy's plans and permit Russian forces to strike where an attack was least expected.

EIGHT RUSSIANS SHOT AS TRAITORS

Moscow, June 1 (A. P.).—The military tribunal of the Moscow district announced today that eight men had been sentenced to death before firing squads for serving the Germans during the enemy occupation of Mozhaisk.

The traitors were described as four leaders of the Mozhaisk government, named Bobrov, Andreyev, Larionov and Astafiev, and four others named Kharlamov, Kochetov, Galkin and Alexandrov.

Big Nazi Drive On Russia Due Soon, Lochner Told

(Editor's Note—The following analysis of Adolf Hitler's program is written by Louis P. Lochner, the veteran correspondent and Pulitzer prize winner who was chief of the Associated Press Berlin bureau during Hitler's preparation for war and the war years up to last December. It was written aboard the repatriation ship Drottningholm, which reached New York today.)

JUN 2 1942

By Louis P. Lochner
[Associated Press Correspondent]

New York, June 1—Sometime in June—possibly even as late as July—Adolf Hitler plans to give the command for a general offensive on the entire Russian front. More than that, he hopes to march through Turkey and Iran, in order to execute one of his famous pincer movements.

This information came to me, on the last day of my stay in Lisbon, from a German source so well in the know of things that I cannot doubt its veracity.

The recent seesaw struggle on the southern Russian front, my informant pointed out, is merely a preparatory action, a cleaning of the board, for the major action that is impending.

Allies Might Stop It

Unless the United Nations spoil Hitler's game by really erecting a second front in the west quickly and efficiently, thereby compelling Hitler to take large contingents of his troops and his air force away from Russia, this is what is scheduled to happen:

The German dictator intends to "finish" Russia by a dramatic general assault along the whole line, and from every possible angle. He is willing to put all his eggs in one basket and concentrate on this one military problem.

Hitler will, as usual, attempt to confound his enemies by surprise—surprise both as to the time of striking and as to new weapons designed during the long winter of comparative inactivity at the front.

"We have a whole new bag of tricks," my informant boasted.

We'll Be Grateful

Once Russia is smashed and prostrate—so Hitler still seems to think—the western world will be grateful to him for having removed the curse of Communism from the earth and will come to terms with him.

But to defeat Russia, he must have the oil of the Caucasus. And he can best take the Caucasus by a pincer movement. In other words

[Continued On Page 4, Column 4]

one section of his gigantic army must approach the Caucasus by way of Turkey and Iran.

"Iran is practically ours already," my informant said, confidently. "England has had to take most of her troops out of there and hurry them down to India. There isn't any love for the Russian troops stationed there. Germany will be welcomed as a liberator."

Fearing that he had probably already gone too far, he would not comment on Turkey. The name of one German person slipped out, however, as booked to leave for Turkey shortly. This man often precedes the troops.

Papen Softens 'Em Up

Turkey's position long has been a matter of doubt. One must not forget that the German representative in Turkey is wily Ambassador Franz von Papen, for whom diplomatic intrigue is duck soup. Despite innumerable rumors of his early retirement—probably usually started by the Nazis themselves to confound the enemy—"Franzel" Papen has been quietly at work, softening up the Turks.

It was interesting for us during our internment at Bad Nauheim to follow the accounts in the daily German press of the trial in Turkey of Papen's would-be assassins. It was obvious that the German public was being prepared to realize how Russian agents were trying to undermine the Turkish state and endanger her neutrality.

From this, one may deduce that if Turke ydecides to cast her lot with the Axis, the day may come when Turkey will invoke German assistance to "protect" her from Bolshevism; if she decides to oppose a German march-through, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop may some Sunday morning at daybreak in June or July summon the few remaining foreign correspondents in Berlin to the Wilhelmstrasse, to inform them that the German army was now on its way through Turkey, to save the Ottoman state from Russian Communism, the British Secret Service and "American Jewish intrigue."

No Sign Of Nazi-Turk Break

It is now almost half a year since we last attended the press conferences in the Wilhelmstrasse. At one of our last meetings there, however, the spokesman was positive in aserting that relations between Turkey and Germany were excellent.

The Berlin correspondent for the Turkish news agency told me shortly before I was interned that he was instructed to comment on the German news "in a family manner." The instructions came from Ankara.

But Germany is taking no chances. One of our repatriates on the Drottningholm who came from Greece reported that Germany was feverishly at work on the Greek islands in the Ionian Sea, building barges with which to effect landings in the Dardanelles. Some 4,000 German workers, he estimated, were engaged in this construction project, besides all necessary native Greek help.

JUN 2 1942

Athens Port Rebuilt

The port of Piræus, he also reported, is teeming with activity again, and all sorts of construction is under way. When I visited it a year ago, following in the wake of the conquering German armies, it was a scene of death and destruction.

The curtain of silence which the Nazis have dropped over Greece is thick and impervious. It is, therefore, hard to verify this repatriate's story.

It seems decidedly to make sense, however.

BULGAR GENERAL SHOT

Zainov, Former Minister, Convicted of Espionage.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 1 (A. P.).—Gen. Vladimir Zainov, former Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, was executed by a firing squad today after a court-martial had convicted him of espionage, said a Sofia dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio.

"He was a tool of Bolshevism and its agents working under the protection of diplomatic immunity," the radio said. It added that the General, at his death a reserve officer, never could get over the failure of his May, 1935, uprising, in which he was accused of plotting the death of King Boris.

Two other defendants were convicted. The General's nephew, Evgeni Tchemirov, was sentenced to life at hard labor and one Theador Prashov was sentenced to death. Three others were acquitted.

General Doomed, Report

Rome, June 1—The Associated Press listening post today recorded the following Rome broadcast:

"Dispatches from Sofia reported today that a Bulgarian court had condemned Gen. Vladimir Zainoff to death on charges that he had committed high treason by acting as espionage agent for a foreign power.

"An alleged accomplice—not identified in the dispatches—was condemned to die with Zainoff and a third man was sentenced to life at hard labor. Three suspects were acquitted."

(Zainoff, apparently no longer active in the Bulgarian Army, figured in the news in 1935 when he was tried as one of a group of twenty-seven conspirators accused of plotting, unsuccessfully, the death of King Boris.)

Germans Tell of Raids.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 1 (A. P.).—Two large merchant ships were hit in German dive-bomber attacks in arctic waters off Russia's northern supply port of Murmansk, the German High Command reported today. German air forces also attacked Sevastopol in the Crimea, the communique said.

HEYDRICH ATTACK ROCKED GERMANY

Arrests in Berlin Reported —20 More Czechs Die.

JUN 2 1942

Moscow, June 1 (A. P.).—A Tass broadcast quoted dispatches from Stockholm today that the attempted assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Reichs protector of Bohemia and Moravia, came like a thunderbolt to Adolf Hitler's circle of leaders and touched off arrests even in the German capital.

Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, was said to have notified Hitler of the attack in an urgent telephone call.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen was quoted as reporting that among persons taken into custody at once in Berlin were Catholics and former members of the Steel Helmet organization.

This account of the tension caused within Germany said that although telephone communications between Berlin and other capitals were not suspended officially, it was found to be virtually impossible to put through calls abroad from Berlin for two days after the attack.

30.24 — 16823

Czechs Slain in Attack On Heydrich Total 109

27 Latest Executions by Nazis Include 4 Women

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—The Prague radio announced tonight the execution of twenty-seven more Czechs, including four women, in connection with the attempted assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo (German secret police) leader. This brought to 109 the total of persons executed since the attack on Heydrich last Wednesday.

Among today's victims were a noted novelist, Vladislav Vancura, a seventy-four-year-old woman and two university professors. Of today's executions, eighteen were at Prague and nine at Brno (Bruenn).

20 More Killed At Prague

JUN 2 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 1—The guns of Nazi firing squads broke the Sabbath quiet in Prague yesterday, adding twenty more persons to the list of those executed in reprisal for the attempted assassination of Reichs-Protector Reinhard Heydrich last Wednesday.

The executions brought to eighty-two the number of those reported shot since the attack. There has been no indication, however, that any of those executed were directly connected with the wounding of Heydrich, who was said to be in grave condition.

Among those who went before the Nazi executioners yesterday, the Prague radio said, were two high officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Many Germans Reported Held

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—Reports from Stockholm, Sweden, unconfirmed but termed "likely" by informed London sources, said today that "several scores" of Germans, including Catholics and former members of the Stahlhelm [Steel Helmets], had been arrested in Germany in the aftermath of the attempted assassination at Prague of Reinhard Heydrich.

Among many persons reported seized by the Nazis in Berlin were said to be men who had been active in organizations which had opposed the Nazis before the rise of Hitler, such as the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmets), a monarchist war veterans' organization which was absorbed by the Nazis in 1933.

London sources said that the men who had made the attempt on Heydrich, who lies gravely wounded in Prague, probably were assisted or actually smuggled into Bohemia by anti-Hitler Germans who are cooperating with underground organizations in the occupied territories.

JUN 2 1942

These sources said the assailants, believed to have been Czechs, could hardly have been stationed for a successful ambush without help or information from persons actually in the Heydrich entourage.

VAST STEEL TRUST FORMED BY REICH

It Includes All Processors From Mine to Plant.

JUN 2 1942

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 1 (A. P.).—A vast steel association which includes all plants or firms engaged in mining iron ores or producing and marketing steel and its alloys has been formed.

Explaining the functions of the new association, Economics Minister Walther Funk said today it was hoped that by organization, shift of orders and distribution of available materials the best advantage can be taken of available furnaces. He said that it was to become the organ of self-administration of the German steel industry without hindrance of Government red tape.

Funk named Hermann Roechling, a Saar industrialist, as chairman of the new association, with Alfred Krupp von Bohlen Halbach, head of the Krupp Works at Essen, as deputy chairman and Director Dr. Roland of the United Steel Works in Duesseldorf as second deputy.

The broadcast made no mention of the Hermann Goering iron works, the huge organization of steel works and mines in Germany and occupied countries that has been welded together by the German Air Minister.

FRENCH COLONEL ARRESTED

VICHY, France, June 1.—(AP) Colonel Groussard, former head of the "protection groups" which took over guard duties at the time Pierre Laval was removed from the French government Dec. 30, 1940, was reported today to have been rearrested at Cannes.

He was released only a few months ago from internment at Vals-les-Bains where he had been confined since September, 1941.

Faces Death Under Ration Law

VICHY, June 1 (AP).—France's first execution for forging ration cards appeared likely today with the arrest of a man named Louis Guillot who had been sentenced in absentia by the Lyons tribunal of state. Sentences of death have been passed in other cases, but the condemned parties never were caught.

2 Die In French Food Rioting

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 1—Growing seriousness of the food situation in occupied France was emphasized today by dispatches from Paris reporting that two policemen had been killed and a third wounded while attempting to halt a mob storming a food store.

Despite the efforts of the police, the mob looted the store, tossing food to those outside, who fought for possession. Several arrests were made as a result of the incident, which was attributed officially to Communist activity.

In another demonstration of violence in Paris a group of youths tumbled an equestrian statue of the British monarch, Edward VII, from its base.

These outbreaks occurred while Pierre Laval, new chief of the Vichy Government, was in Paris conferring with industrial and labor leaders.

Following the conferences Laval issued a communique in which he called for greater efforts by France's workers and emphasized a need for stepping up production in industry and agriculture.

French Legion Repeats Oath

Vichy, June 1 (AP)—A dispatch from Dakar today said that 2,000 members of the French Foreign Legion had repeated the legion oath of loyalty in the presence of

Reprisals

Bern, Switzerland, June 1 (AP)—German occupation authorities in Paris announced today ten hostages would be shot if the person or persons who attacked a German soldier last Wednesday were not captured in ten days, Swiss dispatches reported.

In addition, the Germans said, "a great number" of persons will be put at forced labor.

SABOTEURS IN AFRICA

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, June 1.—(AP) Authorities said today they suspected saboteurs were responsible for numerous fires which broke out in different parts of Pretoria last night, the eve of Union day, South Africa's chief national holiday.

TWO KINGS COMING

Monarchs of Yugoslavia and Greece to Visit U. S.

JUN 2 1942

London, June 2 (A. P.)—King Peter of Yugoslavia and King George of Greece are expected to visit President Roosevelt in Washington early this month.

The Exchange Telegraph said that the youthful Yugoslav ruler and several of his ministers expected to spend from four to six weeks in the United States.

In Greek Government-in-exile circles it was said that King George and Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos expected to leave Cairo at the end of the week for the United States.

AXIS PARLEY PLANNED

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 1. — (AP) — A Nichi Nichi dispatch from Lisbon quoted "reliable sources" today as saying a military council of the Axis powers would be held shortly at Rome. The dispatch said "cooperation in marine affairs" would be the main topic.

Churchill Thanks Labor For Support

London, June 1 (AP)—In a letter thanking the Labor Party for its decision to continue supporting the national government, Prime Minister Winston Churchill today asserted all political parties must "march together" to win the war.

The party's decision was made last week at its annual conference.

"I can assure you that inside the Cabinet and the government an absolutely healthy and team spirit prevails and the supreme aim to winning the war dominates all personal and party interests," Churchill wrote.

British Strike Ends

London, June 1 (AP).—Ten thousand miners voluntarily ended a strike for higher wages today and returned to pits in the Yorkshire, Durham and Swansea Valley coal fields pending negotiations among their leaders and the government.

Another 3000 Yorkshire miners went back to work over the weekend when the government, acting under defense regulations took control of two collieries.

Today's action left about 4000 miners still idle in the West Lancashire field.

No Beer For Nazis After This Month

JUN 2 1942

London, June 1 (AP)—Germans will have to do without beer after this month, the BBC reported today, quoting a Berlin broadcast.

The BBC said the brewing of all malt beer after July 1 will be discontinued.

The Berlin broadcast also announced that wild berries are to be rationed.

Two Submarine Wrecks Found In Sydney Raid

3d Japanese Midget Craft Destroyed; 9 Planes Shot Down Over Port Moresby

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 2 (Tuesday) (AP).—Three Japanese midget submarines which attacked Sydney Harbor Sunday night were destroyed, and the wrecks of two have been recovered, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

All that the pygmy attackers accomplished was the sinking of an old steamer used as a ferry. It was sunk by the blast of a torpedo that struck the shore line after missing a larger objective.

Australian officials announced, however, that six naval men were killed 13 were missing and believed killed, and ten were injured in the sinking of the ferry which also was used as a naval depot ship.

The communique also said nine Japanese planes—seven bombers and two fighters—which attacked Port Moresby, New Guinea, yesterday, were shot down. Two Allied fighters were lost, and slight damage was done to workshops and houses at the Allied base.

In offensive operations, the Allies bombed and machine-gunned the docks at Rabaul, New Britain, last night and just before dawn smashed Japanese bases at Lae and Salamaua, in northeastern New Guinea. The results were not observed at Lae, but direct hits were made on Japanese runways at Salamaua, and a large explosion occurred near by. All the attacking craft returned, the communique said.

Divers working on the harbor floor at Sydney raised the two wrecked baby submarines with the aid of grappling hooks. Apparently launched from a mother ship because of their small range, the submarines intended to attack docks, defense installations and shipping, but they were discovered before they could do serious damage and met a wall of shore artillery shells.

One Japanese torpedo exploded against the shore after missing its objective, but the blast sank a small vessel and threw a column of water 150 feet into the air. Another torpedo skidded across the shore, but a bomb disposal squad rendered it harmless.

Hundreds of persons ran out in their night clothes and watched the battle. Others rushed to raid shelters, believing the city to be under air attack.

Three Pigmy Jap Submarines Sunk Off Sydney Port

Enemy Midget U-Boats Sink An Old Steamer

Sydney, Australia, June 1 (AP)—The Japanese brought the war to Southern Australia for the first time last night by sneaking into Sydney's broad harbor with a school of pigmy submarines, but the foray fizzled and three of the craft probably were sunk.

All the midget raiders accomplished was the sinking of an old steamer used as a ferry, creation of a lot of excitement in this largest city of Australia and a brisk workout for the harbor's defenses.

Gunfire rolled back from the waterfront and depth charges churned the harbor waters as searchlights picked out the periscope of at least one of the submarines. It immediately was engulfed in an inferno of shells and depth bombs.

Thousands of residents shaken from their sleep when the shooting started at 11 p. m., thought at first it was a defense exercise. Twenty-one passengers aboard a ferry crossing the harbor got a grandstand view of the action.

The submarines, apparently similar to ones used by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor, were believed launched from a mother ship off the coast since the tiny craft have a range of only around 300 miles.

TINY SUBMARINES SUNK AT SYDNEY

JUN 2 1942

Japanese Fail in Attempt at Sneak Attack Upon Australian Shipping.

Sydney, Australia, June 1.—(AP) Japanese midget submarines, apparently launched from a mother ship off the Australian coast, sneaked into famous Sydney harbor last night to be greeted by a thunder of gunfire and depth charges which probably sank three of the tiny craft and thus averted damage to vital shipping.

The only achievement of the suicide raiders, believed similar to the midget undersea craft which figured in the attack on Pearl Harbor last Dec. 7, was the sinking of an old steamer used as a ferry.

The raid, however, carried the war to southern Australia for the first time and gave the residents of Sydney—the largest city in this broad continent—an exciting night punctuated by the sound of heavy gunfire.

After the attack Prime Minister John Curtin conferred for four hours with General Douglas MacArthur at Melbourne. On leaving, the Prime Minister said they had discussed important questions connected with southwest Pacific operations, but his satisfaction was so evident that there was speculation that the Allied leaders had received good news of the Sydney raid beyond that already published.

Some observers speculated on the possibility that the submarines' mother ship had been damaged or captured.

The submarines, which presumably slipped through a narrow shipping lane in the mile-wide harbor entrance, were spotted at about 11 p. m.

and two sudden gunshots from Allied defense batteries touched off a veritable inferno.

Searchlights sprang into action on all sides and their beams swept the harbor as more guns fired their salvoes.

One searchlight picked up the periscope and upper portion of the conning tower of one submarine, which was believed sent to the bottom by gunfire.

Two other submersibles, Allied headquarters said, were believed sunk by depth charges loosed by Allied naval vessels, which combed the bay in all directions.

Twenty-one passengers aboard a ferry crossing the harbor when the shooting broke out had grandstand seats for the show.

Firing Lasts All Night

Residents of the city of approximately 1,300,000 were kept awake most of the night by the explosion of depth charges dropped in an attempt to insure the destruction of any raiders which might be hiding on the bottom.

That the midget submarines were launched from a parent ship—probably somewhere in the Coral Sea—seemed a virtual certainty, for the tiny undersea craft have only a very short range and the nearest Japanese land bases are approximately 2000 miles to the north of Sydney.

It was recalled that the midget submarines which figured in the Pearl Harbor attack were designed to carry only two men and had a range of not more than 300 miles. One of these craft was reported captured intact at Pearl Harbor and another was reported sunk.

First Attack By Sea

The raid on Sydney was the first Japanese attack on a major Australian city, though several small communities in the north, such as Darwin, have been bombed from the air.

It also was the first time that belligerent warships of any nationality had attempted to enter an Australian port since the Confederate raider Alabama called here for water and provisions during the American War Between the States.

The assistance given the Alabama prompted a strong protest by President Lincoln's Government.

During the first World War the German merchant raider Wolff laid mines off Australia and catapulted a plane which reconnoitered the coast near Melbourne. In the early months of the present conflict an unidentified vessel laid mines in Bass Strait between the Australian mainland and Tasmania.

Allies Blast Jap Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 1 — Allied bombers blasted Japanese bases in Timor, northeastern New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands in a series of week-end raids which General MacArthur's headquarters said had started large fires and wrecked docks and airdromes.

Many direct hits on airdrome runways and wharves were scored by an Allied air formation which swept over Lae, New Guinea, just before dawn yesterday, a communique declared.

Apparently the Japanese were caught napping, for the bulletin reported that only one enemy fighter rose in a futile attempt to intercept the raiders.

U. S. Bombers Raid Japanese Burma Targets

American Heavy Warplanes Under Brereton Conduct Raids

Sink Enemy Tanker

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The War Department reported today that American heavy bombers in the Indian Command of Maj.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton had conducted three successful air raids over Japanese positions in Burma this week-end, sinking an enemy tanker, damaging other vessels, scoring hits on runways at an airport and inflicting some damage on parked aeroplanes.

All of the American bombers returned undamaged to their base in India, said a Department communique, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire and attempted interception by enemy planes.

(Some details of the bombers' feats had been released at New Delhi, India, earlier in the day.)

The text of the communique issued here, No. 224 of the war follows: (about 130):

"1. Burma:

"General Brereton reported today that heavy bombers of his command had conducted three succesful air raids over enemy installations in Burma.

"On May 29 and May 30, American Army bombers attacked the airdrome at Myitkyina in daylight raids. Heavy damage to runways and some damage to parked aircraft resulted.

Reconnaissance planes of General Brereton's air force flew over Rangoon on May 31, and on June 1 American Army bombers attacked the docks and shipping at Rangoon. One enemy tanker was sunk and other vessels were damaged. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered and ten enemy planes attempted interceptions. From these flights all of our planes returned undamaged to their base.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Jap Tanker At Rangoon Sunk By U. S. Planes

JUN 2 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, June 1—Huge bombers of the United States Army Air Force based in India sank one Japanese tanker and damaged others at Rangoon and inflicted heavy damage on grounded aircraft and runways at the Myiykyina airdrome in northern Burma in raids of the past two days, a United States communique said today.

Rangoon, chief supply port of the Japanese forces occupying Burma, was the main objective, and the docks as well as shipping were hammered.

All Return Safely

The American planes, from the command of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, encountered "medium to heavy" anti-aircraft gunfire and ten Japanese night fighters at Rangoon, but all the attackers returned safely.

Myiykyina—a favorite target of American and British bombers—was attacked on Friday and Saturday. The raid apparently caught the Japanese flat-footed because "no Japanese aerial or ground opposition was encountered."

Bereton's bombers have raided Rangoon repeatedly since the Japanese captured the city, and also have successfully attacked Japanese installations in the Andaman Islands, in the eastern part of the Indian Ocean.

MARTIAL LAW INVOKED BY BRITISH IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 1. — (AP) Martial law was declared today in the Sind district in western India after a series of train wrecks in which more than 60 persons have been killed in recent days. The Hurs, unruly tribesmen of the Sind area, were blamed for the wrecks.

A spokesman said suppression of the tribesmen, who are armed with a few guns, hatchets, swords and spears and ride camels, ponies and bicycles, would take four to six months.

The British have had trouble with the Hurs, who total some 100,000, several times, but this is the first time since 1896 that martial law has been invoked against them.

JAPANESE BROADEN CHINA COAST DRIVE

Major Offensive Launched North of Captured Canton.

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, China, June 1—(AP) The Japanese have broadened their drive upon China's coastal provinces with a major offensive in Kwangtung, north of the occupied provincial capital of Canton, and heavy fighting is raging in this new theater, the Chinese command announced today.

The fighting spread to Kwangtung, China's southernmost seaboard province, following thrusts to the north last month against the Fukien coast and across Chekiang province. In the latter, the Chinese said a new Japanese advance had been offset by recapture of numerous towns in the enemy-rear.

Coupled with Chinese successes in Chekiang, where the towns of Chenghsien and Changlochen were reported among those recaptured, the Chinese announced further advances by their forces driving toward Ichang, strategic port of the middle Yangtze and highwater mark of the enemy campaign in the heart of China.

In still another setback to the invader, the Chinese said Japanese forces which had landed on Yuhwan island, off the south Chekiang coast, had been forced back to their ships after 200 of the invaders were killed or wounded.

But farther inland, today's communique acknowledged loss of Showchang, 30 miles northwest of Kinhwa, fallen capital of Chekiang.

(In its version of the new drive in Kwangtung, the Domei news agency said Japanese forces were making "a steady drive northward" above Canton against a Chinese Army of "tens of thousands" under Gen. Yu Han-Mou, Commander of the Chinese seventh war zone. Japanese warplanes ranged ahead of the invading columns and heavily bombed towns along the Peh River and around Tsungfa, about 50 miles northeast of Canton.

(The Kwangtung operations, apparently another phase of the large-scale thrusts which many observers believe are designed to knock China out of the war, were following the parallel lines of the Peh River and the Canton-Hankow Railroad.)

On the southwestern battlefront the Chinese reported fighting on the outskirts of Lungling, twenty-five miles from the Salween River and advance point of the Japanese penetration up the Burma Road.

Chinese troops intercepted Japanese reinforcements trying to reach Lungling from Wanting at the Burma-China frontier, advices reaching here said. Two hundred casualties were inflicted on the enemy and eight tanks and cars knocked out.

Japanese attacks in the Tengyuen sector, north of Lungling and west of the Salween, were reported repulsed. The Japanese hold Tengyuen and the Chinese have been closing around the city.

the rear of the main fronts were reported retaken by Chinese attacking after the main Japanese columns had passed.

Showchang Lost

The communique, however, acknowledged the loss of Showchang, thirty miles northwest of the fallen provincial capital of Kinhwa.

It asserted that Japanese forces which landed on the island of Yuwan, off the south Chekiang coast, had been driven back to their ships after fighting in which 200 of the invaders were killed or wounded.

Burma Road Fighting

In the southwest, the Chinese announced that they were fighting at the outskirts of Lungling, twenty-five miles back from the Salween river, the furthermost point of Japanese penetration along the Burma road. Japanese reinforcements attempting to reach Lungling from Wanting at the Burma-China frontier, were reported to have been intercepted, 200 casualties inflicted on them and eight tanks and cars damaged at the outskirts of Lungling.

The Chinese said that they had repulsed repeated Japanese attacks in the Tengchung sector, sixty miles noth of the Thailand frontier between the Mekong and Salween rivers.

175-Mile Yangtze Front

Chinese regulars and guerrillas in Anhwei province are striking at the Japanese in a vast series of attacks extending from within twenty miles of Nanking, seat of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese government, up the Yangtze for more than 175 miles air line.

In their first quick surge, a Chinese communique said, the attackers were particularly successful in occupying a number of points in the outer defense area of Anking, in southwestern Anhwei, while forces moving against Hotei, in the center of the province, seventy miles from the Yangtze, had reached the suburbs.

Province Flanks Chekiang

The broad series of actions were begun May 25, the war bulletin reported, and the attacks are continuing. Objectives include Chusien, about twenty miles northwest of Nanking; Chuantsiao, Tingyuan, Hofei, Tsachsien, Nuwei, Anking and Wangkiang, the latter near the southwest border of Anhwei.

Anhwei flanks the provinces of Kiangsu, where Shanghai and Nanking are situated, and Chekiang.

(In a broadcast from Chungking reported from London in a British broadcast heard by CBS, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek lauded the Chinese for fighting with inferior equipment and said, "Given ten per cent. of the equipment put out by America, the Chinese will give you 100 per cent. results.")

Yesterday's communique charged that the Japanese used poison gas to force the Chinese to abandon Kinhwa and Lanchi, ten miles to the northwest.

Defenders Report Fresh Yangtze Successes

JUN 2 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 1—The Chinese high command announced today that heavy fighting was in progress in the southern province of Kwangtung, where the Japanese have announced the launching of an offensive north of Canton.

The Chinese communique reported further successes around Ichang, strategic port on the middle Yangtze which marks the high point of Japan's thrust into the heart of China. Chinese forces which have been driving toward Ichang were said to have made new gains.

Chekiang Towns Retaken

A new Japanese advance in Chekiang province was reported offset by the Chinese recapture of Changhsien and Changlochen, northeast Chekiang towns through which the Japanese invasion tide rolled last month.

Several other Chekiang towns in

30.24 — 16825

30.24 — 16825

Japan Opens New China Front In Kwangtung

Tokyo

New York, June 1—The Associated Press listening post has recorded the following broadcast from Tokyo:

JUN 2 1942

"The Japanese army in South China has begun an offensive in Kwangtung province, says an announcement from its headquarters at Canton. The attack was launched at dawn yesterday after the arrival of crack units as reinforcements, Domei reports.

"A steady northward drive is under way against a Chinese army of tens of thousands under Gen. Yu Hanmou, commander of the Chinese Seventh War Zone, Domei says.' Japanese planes cooperated by making a series of severe raids along the Peh river and around Tsungfa, about fifty miles northeast of Canton."

Part Of Knockout Picture

The new Japanese drive, apparently following the parallel lines of the Peh river and the Canton-Hankow Railway, appears to be another phase of the large-scale operations which many observers believe are designed to knock China out of the war.

It coincides with continued heavy fighting in Chekiang province, 600 miles to the northeast; thrusts at the Fukien coast, Japanese "mopping-up" operations in Hopeh and Shangtung in the north, Chinese attacks in Anhwei and Hupeh, along the Yangtze, and the Yunnan-Burma campaign in the Far Southwest.

Kunming Raid Reported

An earlier Tokyo broadcast said: "Japanese planes made a surprise raid on an airfield south of Kunming, the eastern end of the Burma road, and destroyed ten planes, including five Curtiss P-40 fighters, the newspaper *Asahi* reports. Two barracks and an ammunition dump were set afire.

(P-40 planes are the type which the American Volunteer Group of flyers has been using in China.)

NEW JAP AIR PLAN

Yasuda Named to Command Replacement Unit.

Tokio, June 1 (A. P.).—The Japanese War Office announced today the appointment by Emperor Hirohito of Lieut.-Gen. Takeo Yasuda as the first commander of the Army Air Force Headquarters created on May 19 for the mobilization and training of new air divisions. Gen. Yasuda formerly served as military attache in Rome, as director of the technical division of the Army Signaling School, as director of the defense bureau of the War Office and as chief of the military aviation research laboratory. He also has seen service in Manchoukuo.

Japs Hole Through In Inter-island Tunnel

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 1 (A. P.).—The last wall separating the two ends of a tunnel under the Strait of Shimonoseki which will join Honshu and Kyushu, most important of the Japanese islands, by highway and railway, has been blasted out, it was revealed today.

The strait is only 600 to 1,400 yards wide but the tunnel is believed to be about three miles long. It joins the cities of Shimonoseki, on Honshu, and Moji, on Kyushu. Work was begun five years ago.

Jap Ship Tonnage Of 800,000 Lost Since War's Start

Boston, June 1 (AP) — Capt. Chauncey Shackford of the First Naval District said tonight that Japan had lost 800,000 tons of shipping sunk since Pearl Harbor, and asserted he had no fear of an attack on Australia, New Zealand or India.

Speaking at the Three Hundred and Fourth Anniversary dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, he said that "Japan is losing more tonnage today than she can replace," and that the sinking of 800,000 tons out of the 2,500,000 tons she possessed at the start of the war indicated that Japan has gone "as far in the South as she is going to go."

"I personally have no fear for Australia or New Zealand," he added. "I have no fear for India, either."

I na hands across the border talk Maj. Charles G. Power, Canadian Minister of Defense for Air, said that Canadians are battling on every field in the world, even on "the Steppes of Russia."

22 U. S. ARMY NURSES ARRIVE IN AUSTRALIA

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(AP) The War department announced today that 22 Army nurses recently on duty in the Philippines have arrived in Australia.

General Douglas MacArthur reported that most of them had served both on Bataan peninsula and on Corregidor island and nearly all of them left the Philippines only a few days before Corregidor fell to the Japanese.

Bataan's 'One-Man Army' Missing in Philippines

But Wermuth's Wife Still Feels He Can Take Care of Self

JUN 2 1942

DETROIT, June 1 (AP).—Mrs. Arthur Wermuth, a nurse in Ardmore Hospital, said today that the War Department had notified her that her husband, the Marine captain whose exploits won him the title "One-Man Army of Bataan" as well as more formal decorations, was missing in action in the Philippines.

Always confident in her husband's ability to take care of himself, Mrs. Wermuth said she had not given up her faith in his knack for getting out of tough spots. "And I won't even think about anything else," she declared.

Three letters from him in the last two weeks have buoyed up her hopes, Mrs. Wermuth admitted. "That makes seven since Good Friday," she said. ". . . but the newest one was written on March 1."

Wisconsin Gets Message From Gen. MacArthur

University Gives Honorary Degree to Him; Class of 1,500 Seniors Graduated

MADISON, Wis., June 1 (AP).—With a distinct military air, punctuated by a personal message from General Douglas MacArthur, the University of Wisconsin gave its blessing today to 1,500 members of the 1942 senior class, many of whom soon will be in the armed forces.

The commander of the United Nations' forces in the Southwest Pacific was one of four persons to receive honorary degrees. General MacArthur's cabled message from Australia recalled his schoolboy days in Milwaukee.

"No honor could move me to deeper emotion than to enter into the university community to which you today admit me," he said. "In the environs of this great commonwealth I first ventured upon those academic paths which a lifetime of study has developed in me.

"I feel the warmth of a wanderer returning in the twilight of his days from scenes of struggle and agony and death to the still cloistered halls of youth and peace. You have for one thrilling moment transplanted me from the arbitrament of the destructive mechanics of force to the constructive enoblement of a seat of learning, of a school in search for the right way of life.

"And in the end, through the long ages of our quest for light it will be found that truth is still mightier than the sword.

"For out of the welter of human carnage and human sorrow and human weal, the indestructible thing that will always live is a sound idea, and none is more immutable than the university idea. You have honored me today but you have done for me much more than that. You have rededicated me to an imperishable ideal and you have refreshed the battle-worn spirit of an old soldier with the fragrance that clusters around the sacred memories of that magic word 'home.'"

Major General George Grunert, commanding officer of the 6th Corps Area, accepted the degree on General MacArthur's behalf.

What was said to be the first Navy certificate of meritorious service ever given to a university was presented to the university today. The award was made during induction of the "Flying Badgers," 5th Naval Air Squadron at a ceremony at commencement exercises at the Madison Fieldhouse.

Lieutenant Holman Faust, a Wisconsin alumnus, presented the certificate to Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the university, in special recognition of the institution's record of contributing more men to naval aviation than any other school in the nation.

GEN. DOOLITTLE ADDRESSES MEN

WHO BUILT B-25'S

Tells North American Workers Their Bombers Are Best in World.

INGELWOOD, Calif., June 1—(AP) The man who led America's bombers on their destructive sweep over Japan came here today to tell the men who built them how he did it.

Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, in a noon-hour address to thousands of North American aircraft workers, said that Shangri-La, mythical land jokingly identified by President Roosevelt as the place whence the bombers came, "is right in this North American plant. This is where our B-25 bombers came from."

JUN 2 1942

Cheered by Workers

The workers, massed on the air field tarmac answered his statement with burst after burst of applause sent thundering against the drab walls of the big North American assembly building.

Gen. Doolittle, who came to thank the workers personally for their contribution to the raid, disclosed further details of the attack. One young American, he recalled, bombed from an altitude of only 900 feet—so low that chunks of his target flew higher than his airplane.

"But 1,500 feet was chosen as the bombing altitude," he said "the lowest from which we could bomb and still enjoy comparative safety from our own bomb fragments."

He spoke derisively of Japanese claims to having downed nine American ships.

"Planes were shot down," the general said, "possibly nine—but they were not ours. They were Japanese fighters who had the temerity to attack our B-25s.

"Our bombers—your bombers—functioned magnificently," he continued. "The B-25 was selected for this mission because it was the best airplane in America for that particular job, and that means the best in the world."

Later Gen. Doolittle walked briskly through the plant, pausing occasionally to exchange a word with an aircraft worker.

"He's a great guy," one of them told a newsman. "It makes you feel good to think that the planes you build are being flown by guys like him."

2 WRITERS GUILTY OF VIOLATING LAW BY AIDING JAPAN

Spread Tokyo Propaganda Without Registering Property, Jury Finds.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(AP) A jury in United States District court here today convicted David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams, San Francisco writers, of conspiring to violate the Foreign Agents Registration act in connection with the dissemination of alleged Japanese propaganda.

The act requires agents of foreign principals to register with the government, and disclose their activities. Williams was accused of not registering fully, and Ryder was alleged not to have registered at all.

Guilty on 10 Counts

Williams was found guilty on ten counts in the indictment against him, and Ryder on the two counts against him. As a result, Williams faces a possible maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and $20,000 fine, and Ryder four years' imprisonment and $4,000 fine.

Justice T. Alan Goldsborough said he would sentence the men Friday. It was indicated he would pass sentence at the same time on Ralph Townsend, Lake Geneva, Wis., and Tsutomu Obana, secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco.

Townsend and Obana were indicted with Ryder and Williams Jan. 28 and pleaded guilty to one or more of the counts against them but denied any part in a conspiracy. The indictment also named two Japanese who were in Japan. They were K. Takahashi, former manager of a Japanese steamship line at San Francisco, and S. Takeuchi, former San Francisco manager for the Mitsubishi company.

Aided Jap Committee

The government's charges grew out of the operations of the Japanese Committee on Trade and Information which, the indictment said, was organized in San Francisco about Sept. 26, 1937, and disbanded Aug. 22, 1940.

The Justice department alleged that this group, ostensibly a mercantile agency, actually was a propaganda outlet. It contended, too, that the committee was largely financed by the Japanese government but that registration statements filed by it with the State department failed to disclose this information. During the trial, Obana testified that the Japanese consulate general at San Francisco transferred 195,521 to the committee.

Ryder, former publisher of the periodical Far Eastern Affairs, and Townsend were alleged to have acted as public relations counsel and publicity agents for the committee. Williams, the indictment said, arranged radio programs and wrote and distributed articles and propaganda favorable to the Japanese government.

Williams was registered with the State department as an agent of the Japanese Times and Mail, a Tokyo English-language newspaper.

WAR MOBILIZATION STARTED IN MEXICO

Avila Camacho Signs Formal Declaration Aligning Nation with Allies.

By William Patterson

MEXICO CITY, June 1. — (AP) Mexico declared war tonight on the Axis as of May 22 when the cabinet decided that full belligerency was the only possible answer to U-boat attacks on Mexican shipping for which the Axis refused either to take responsibility or make reparation.

JUN 2 1942

The army's general staff was assembled, and troops, sailors and marines already were pouring into positions on the Pacific and gulf coasts.

The declaration was finally and formally signed tonight by President Manuel Avila Camacho.

Solid Continental Front

It placed the second-largest Latin American nation beside the other 26 United Nations at war and gave them a solid continental front from the remotest Arctic to South America—to the Colombian frontier below Panama.

The largest Latin American nation, Brazil, has suffered the loss of at least seven ships and torpedo damage to another which did not

sink, but Brazil as yet has gone no farther than to break relations with the Axis and to attack U-boats from the air in undeclared hostilities.

Notice Served Axis

Notice of the war declaration was served on the Axis tonight through Sweden, acting for Germany, through Switzerland for Japan, through Portugal for Italy.

In addition, Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla sent dispatches to the foreign ministers of all the American republics notifying them of the first declaration of war in Mexico's history.

The President, acting with the unanimous approval of a special session of Congress, also signed a batch of bills granting him extraordinary powers to mobilize the resources and manpower of the nation.

Mexico's entry into the war was accelerated by the sinking of two Mexican ships by Axis torpedoes and was deminitely decided upon when the Axis bluntly refused even to receive the Mexican protest over the first sinking, off the Coast of Florida.

Mexico at first was determined to pursue a course of non-belligerent alliance with the United States as one of the best neighbors in Pan-American solidarity. This country quickly broke diplomatic relations with the Axis after Pearl Harbor and pledged short-of-war co-operation in the American war effort.

May 13—The sinking of the Mexican tanker Portrero Del Llano within sight of shore watchers at Miami, Fla., and the subsequent refusal of the Axis even to receive a protest through Stockholm.

May 20—The sinking of the Mexican ship Faja De Oro off Cuba.

On May 22 the Cabinet agreed that Mexico must go to war and the special session of Congress approved last week-end.

Thus the Chief Executive acted formally for war only 20 days after the first submarine attack on Mexican shipping.

The Swedish charge d'affaires, Rolf Arfwedson, who represents Germany, Italy and Japan here, was then called to the foreign office to be told of Mexico's declaration.

"I can only say I was summoned here to receive Mexico's decision as regards war," he said.

The notes of declaration will be sent to the Axis powers through Stockholm.

The Army's general staff was assembled, and troops, sailors and marines already were pouring into positions on the Pacific and gulf coasts.

The general staff said the Army of 70,000 was being reorganized and that a supreme national defense council would be created under President Avila Camacho to enlist every civilian and soldier in a total war effort against the Nazi-Fascists.

The war declaration will be made known to the Republic's 20,000,000 citizens formally by proclamation. The mayors of every city, town and village, accompanied by troops and leading officials, will carry the Mexican flag through the streets to important buildings or centers where the declaration will be read and then posted for all to read.

MEXICO'S DECREE OF WAR DUE TODAY

Event Is to Coincide With Navy Day Celebration.

Mexico City, June 1 (A. P.).—President Manuel Avila Camacho, acting on authority delegated by Congress last week, was expected to proclaim today the existence of a state of war between Mexico and Germany, Italy and Japan.

The declaration will be little more than a formality, for Mexico—to all intents and purposes—has been at war since May 22, when the Cabinet voted to summon a special session of Congress to enable the President to act.

Just nineteen days ago a submarine torpedoed a Mexican tanker off the United States coast, provoking a storm of protest.

Today is doubly significant because it is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Mexico's navy. Special ceremonies were arranged to linke the observance with the war declaration.

Military police, stepping up precautions against sabotage and espionage, had a new problem as the result of a series of unexplained explosions yesterday aboard the American tanker Cacaliao at Tampico . . . killed and at least twenty injured.

Several suspects have been held.

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—Representative Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, today described Mexico's entry in the war as a mighty blow to the Axis, whose deluded and desperate leaders had counted heavily on dividing the American republics. In an address prepared for delivery on the House floor, he asserted that the nation's good neighbor policy now is paying dividends.

CONSULATE STONED

Mexicans in Demonstration Against Germany.

Puebla, Mexico, June 1 (A. P.).—A large crowd stoned the building housing the closed German Consulate and smashed most of its windows last night before squads of armed police dispersed the demonstrators. There were no arrests. Earlier, 70,000 persons paraded in favor of the war against the Axis. Puebla is the capital of President Manuel Avila Camacho's state.

BRAZIL PUSHES IRON ORE

Vargas Issues Decree for Taking Over Property of Company

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 1 (AP)—President Getulio Vargas issued a decree today taking over property of the Companhia de Mineracao e Siderurgia, operators of the Victoria & Minas Railway and the Itabira Iron Company.

The decree completed the plan reached in Washington by the United States, Great Britain and Brazil whereby the Itabira iron mines in the State of Minas Geraes and its principal railway outlet should become the property of the Brazilian Government. When the railway has been improved and lengthened, the government will export 1,500,000 tons of iron ore annually, half for the United States and half for Great Britain.

A superintendent has been appointed by the government to direct operations until the organization of a new company, which will have a capital of $10,000,000.

40 Axis Aliens Taken Into Custody In Mexico

Brownsville, Tex., June 1 (AP)—The Brownsville Herald in a special story from Matamoros, Mexico, quotes a high Federal officer as saying today that more than 40 Axis aliens have been taken into custody between Tampico and Nuevo Laredo as part of a nation-wide spy ring advising submarine commanders.

CUBAN RATION CUT

Official and Commercial Gasoline Reduced.

Havana, June 1 (A. P.).—To meet an impending gasoline shortage, the Cuban Government today extended the rationing applied three weeks ago to pleasure automobiles to commercial, industrial, agricultural and public transportation.

Deliveries to bus lines were reduced 10 per cent, and taxicabs were limited to three gallons daily. Deliveries for commercial, industrial and agricultural concerns and for Government cars were cut 15 per cent.

Rationing quotas for pleasure cars range from one gallon daily for small to three for larger cars, but owners are permitted to buy only on alternate days. Filling stations are closed on Sundays and holidays.

CANADA TO SELL U. S. POTATOES

Also to Boost Production of Pork for Sale Here

OTTAWA, June 1 (Canadian Press)—Arrangements to increase the Canadian production of potatoes for sale in the United States were announced by the agriculture department today.

A second arrangement provides for increased output of hog products through a co-ordinated programme.

Officials estimated that, under a reduced rate of duty, Canadian potato exports to the United States under quota arrangements may be increased by 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 bushels.

Fliers Found Dead in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 1 (AP)—Three United States Air Corps fliers and a Colombian Air Force officer were killed when their reconnaissance plane crashed yesterday about ten miles south of here. The American dead are Major John P. Steward and Staff Sergeants Carlyle Lewis and Thomas H. Noble. The Colombian officer was Major Felix Quinones. The fliers were making the last flight of a photographic mission for the Colombian government from their Orinoco River base. The cause of the crash was not determined and an investigation is being made.

JUN 2 1942

U.S. Border Rules Eased, Canada's Soldiers Cross

Order Ending Passport Need Goes in Effect After Delay

WINDSOR, Ont., June 1 (AP).—Men and women in the uniforms of the British Empire fighting forces crossed the United States border freely today under the new relaxed immigration regulations.

The order eliminating their need for passports or visas went into effect Friday night at Buffalo, and a published account brought scores of uniformed men and women to Windsor during the week end for visits to Detroit. Not until today, however, were any allowed to cross without the old formalities.

W. F. Watkins, director of immigration in the Detroit district, explained that the new order arrived by mail and did not reach his office until today.

Argentina Tanker Damaged By Enemy Sub Off Hatteras

Officials Confirm U. S. Report Of Recent U-Boat Attack

Buenos Aires, June 1 (AP)—A high government source said tonight that Argentine officials had confirmed the United States Navy's report that the 12,500-ton Argentine tanker Victoria was damaged by a submarine off Cape Hatteras last April, and a quick protest from this neutral government to the Axis was expected.

Rear Adm. Mario Fincati, Navy Minister, submitted his 200-page report to the Foreign Office containing statesments by the Victoria's crewmen, and information and photographs gathered by naval attaches of the Argentine Embassy in Washington, it was learned.

Government circles recalled that Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu had said that if there was proof the Victoria was torpedoed, a protest would be made immediately.

It would be the second protest to the Axis. The first was in 1940 when the freighter Uruguay was last off the Spanish coast. Although Berlin's reply never was made public, congressional sources said Ruiz Guinazu last year informed the Senate that Germany had promised suitable reparations after the war.

The source who disclosed Fincati's findings declined to say whether the Victoria was torpedoed by an Italian or German submarine. Pieces of metal found in the ship after it was towed into a United States port was examined by Argentine Navy men.

The Victoria was struck Apr. 17 when 300 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Her crew abandoned her, then with United States naval aid reboarded her and succeeded in getting her into port.

There was some question on the part of Argentina—the only South American government aside from Chile which has not broken diplomatic relations with the Axis—whether the Victoria was torpedoed, or struck two mines.

United States naval spokesmen said soon after the accident that the ship "undoubtedly" was a submarine victim, but the Victoria's Captain, Felix Salamone, returning here for the inquiry said a few days ago "it was a rare accident."

Although a protest is certain to impair the Axis' standing in the eyes of the Agentine public, political observers did not believe Acting President Ramon S. Castillo would make any immediate move to sever relations with the Axis.

But observers noted that the case probably would bring renewed demands from the pro-Democratic sectors of Congress for a change in Argentina's foreign "policy of prudence." These elements already are angered by Castillo's declared state of siege.

Jose Luis Cantilo, President of the Chamber of Deputies, announced the house would begin debate Wednesday on the state of siege which the anti-Castillo bloc seeks to remove in order to permit free discussion and action on Argentine foreign policy.

Axis Banks Defaced

Tar Smeared on German and Italian Buildings in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 1 (AP).—The Bank of Italy and the German Trans-Atlantic Bank buildings here were smeared with tar last night by persons whose identity was not determined.

(Argentina and Chile are the only American republics which have not severed diplomatic or commercial relations with the Axis.)

Enemy Sub Toll Reaches 231

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 1—Southern waters churned with enemy torpedoes last month as undersea raiders concentrated their fury on Allied and neutral shipping in the Gulf of Mexico-Caribbean area.

The submarines picked off thirteen victims in the Gulf-Caribbean sector alone, in a month that saw the western Atlantic's total of war sinkings rise to 231.

With the sinking May 20 of two American merchantmen in the Caribbean within sight of each other, and on May 27 of a Norwegian cargo ship in the Gulf, the number of sinkings in that area since Pearl Harbor rose to seventy-five, including ten vessels sunk last week.

The boldness of the Axis submersibles was exemplified by two attacks within three days on the United States destroyer Blakeley, one on neutral Brazil's Commandante Lyra—seventh Brazilian ship to be torpedoed—and the sinking of two Mexican oil tankers.

Last week saw the first Gulf appearance of a tiny Axis submarine which, unlike previously observed enemy raiders, carried no deck guns, but sank a medium-sized Norwegian merchantman with three torpedoes.

3 More Off Canada

Elsewhere on this side of the Atlantic the Axis raiders methodically continued activities, accounting for four officially reported sinkings between May 25-31 off the East Coast, to bring that area's war total to 111 announced sinkings.

TWO MORE SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

British Vessel Goes Down Off Northeast Coast.

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—The navy said today that a small British merchant vessel had been torpedoed in the Atlantic and survivors had been landed at an East Coast port. The vessel was

30.24—16827

torpedoed and sunk off the North Atlantic Coast more than a week ago.

The Third Naval district in New York announced that survivors took to lifeboats, and a check showed that of the crew of forty, only one had been lost by the torpedo explosion in the engine room.

After the three lifeboats had moved a few hundred yards away from the stricken boat, the submarine surfaced and fired several rounds from a deck gun to the cargo vessel.

The submarine came alongside the lifeboats, and the survivors were given two bottles of West Indian rum and were asked whether they desired cigarettes. The submarine commander was told no cigarettes were needed, and then the submarine moved off and fired another twenty shells into the freighter. When the cargo vessel sank, the submarine moved away and disappeared.

Four days later, the survivors, the naval district said, were picked up and taken to an Eastern Atlantic port. All the men were in good spirits.

Key West, Fla., June 1 (A. P.).—Four officers of a submarine believed Italian laughed from the conning tower of their vessel recently as they watched members of the crew of a torpedoed Brazilian merchantman struggle in the water near their blazing craft.

Two torpedoes thundered in rapid succession against the ship May 24 near Haiti. Six men died, two of them killed by the explosion and four in the rough sea attempting to reach lifeboats. Forty-five survivors reached land after twenty-nine hours in lifeboats, and were brought to Key West.

The attacking submarine had the head of a long-horned goat painted on its conning tower. In the goat's mouth was a red rose.

"I believe that submarine was Italian," said Chief Engineer Haroldo Nascimento. "Brazil has some submarines that were made by the Italians, and their lines are remarkably similar."

The laughing officers shouted inquiries as to the identity and tonnage of the attacked ship. Capt. Jao Batista Gomez Figueiredo believed the undersea craft was of recent construction. It was of average size and was freshly painted, he said.

A Brazilian gun crew had no opportunity to fire on the enemy vessel. The freighter caught fire and fourteen men were forced to leap into the sea. Only ten were picked up by lifeboats. The submarine surfaced fifteen minutes after the ship was abandoned.

The attack brought the known total by submarines against ships of the Brazilian flag to seven. An eighth is long overdue and believed destroyed. Four of the total were sunk off the United States coast.

Rio De Janeiro, June 1-(AP)-The government announced the Brazilian ship Goncalves Dias was torpedoed and sunk May 24 off the North American coast with a loss of six live

GUNNERS ABANDON TORPEDOED SHIP, UNABLE TO SEE SUB

JUN 2 1942

Raider Remains Hidden, Out of Danger, Until Vessel Sinks.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.—(AP) Navy gunners, saved from a medium sized U. S. merchantman sunk in the Atlantic on the night of May 12, told how they reluctantly abandoned ship without so much as a single pot-shot at the elusive Axis submarine that attacked them.

Sinking of the vessel was announced by the Navy today, after three injured members of the crew had been taken to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, for medical attention, and 15 others had been brought here. Survivors believed all but one of the remaining 22 crewmen had reached lifeboats and rafts, although they had not been reported.

After one torpedo struck the vessel, Paul C. Padgett of Jacksonville said he and other members of the naval gun crew were ordered to man the gun. Anxiously they peered into the darkness, hoping for a clear shot at the submarine.

Instead, the crafty raider remained out of sight, probably submerged, and sent another torpedo into the ship. It began to sink rapidly, and was abandoned.

Charles Peregrin, Jr., of Bayonne, N. J., said the first torpedo whipped through the water, leaving a brilliant trail of phosphorous in the darkness.

The vessel caught fire after the first torpedo hit, but the flames quickly burned out without spreading. Similarly, the second shot started a small blaze that was out before the ship sank.

It was the second experience on torpedoed vessels for two Floridians—W. H. Montague, of Jacksonville, third assistant engineer, whose ship was lost five weeks ago, and Eddie Borges of Bell. They had spent 40 hours in a lifeboat.

Nazis Claim 170 Sinkings In May

Berlin

New York, June 1—The Nazi high command claimed in a broadcast heard here by the Associated Press listening post that German planes and naval units sank 924,400 tons of Allied shipping during May in sending 170 vessels to the bottom. The communique listed sixty-six other ships as damaged.

Submarines were credited with 140 ships of 767,400 tons.

Nazis Go First Class

Montevideo, June 1 (AP)—The newspaper *El Pais* asserted that all available first-class accommodations on the Spanish liner Cabo de Buena Esperanza, which carried to Europe Axis diplomats ousted by Uruguay, were taken by the Germans. The Italians traveled second class.

Submarine Gurnard Slides Off Boat Company's Ways

New London, Conn., June 1 (AP)—The submarine Gurnard slid off the Electric Boat Company's ways today, the latest addition to Uncle Sam's fleet.

Miss Suzanne Slingluff, daughter of Comdr. Dred S. Slingluff, United States Navy, retired, Washington, was the sponsor.

Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin, Commander of the Atlantic's submarine fleet, lauded the employes here, in a talk that followed the launching, telling them they were "doing a magnificent job," as "since Dec. 7, our submarines, your submarines, have already cast a cloud on the Rising Sun by sinking or destroying various Japanese warships"

"And may I also add," declared Admiral Daubin, "that our European enemies are not being neglected."

After saying that the submarine workers were doing one of the most important jobs on the home front, Admiral Daubin said that a most recent aggregate of damage done by the underseas craft totaled "44 enemies ships sunk; 13 more probably sunk, and 12 damaged.

He didn't amplify these figures.

Simon Lake Plans Invention To Combat Submarine Menace

JUN 2 1942

POTTSTOWN, Pa., June 1.—(AP) Simon Lake disclosed today that he is at work on another invention—designed, ironicaly, to offset the menace of his most famous creation, the submarine.

The white-haired 75-year-old inventor came here to perfect a new type of concrete pipe, able to withstand terrific internal pressure, which could be used in cross-country lines to carry oil and gasoline to any part of the nation.

Lake believes his brain-child would save thousands of tons of steel in the construction of pipelines such as that now being considered by Congress to relieve the Eastern states gasoline shortage, due largely to submarine-torpedoing of tankers.

Details of Lake's newest invention have not been made public because they are considered of military significance. However, it can be said that it is being tested by a large commercial producer.

Lake, who dreamed of the submarine as a major merchant carrier, rather than an instrument of destruction, still is convinced that huge cargo undersea boats would be the answer to the nation's shipping problem.

"The only way to combat the submarine is with another submarine," he said, "and a cargo submersible would be the answer."

"A military submarine would differ greatly from a huge cargo-carrying submarine and there still are many ways that a military submarine can be improved."

He already has conferred with builders about construction of these supersubs, capable of carrying cargoes up to 7,500 tons or as many as 2,500 troops.

This giant undersea craft, he said, would be about 400 feet long and displace about 12,000 tons, nearly twice as large as the 6,000-ton U-boat which the Nazis reportedly have in use supplying troops in Libya. It cost he estimates at around $3,000,000, considerably less than that of a armed, fighting sub.

NEW BLIMP SQUADRON COMMISSIONED BY NAVY

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., June 1.—(AP) The Navy added another weapon with which to battle the Axis submarine menace off the Atlantic coast today when it commissioned a new lighter-than-air squadron at the naval air station here.

Commanding officer of the new group—C. P. Squadron 14—is Lieutenant Commander Daniel S. Weintraub. No details of the craft or their number was released.

'Diplomat' Vessel Docks Safely With 908 Passengers

Envoy Exchange Liner Drottningholm Reaches Jersey Port

By FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

Jersey City, N. J., June 1 (AP)—Grimy white in the rain, the Swedish Diplomatic Exchange Liner Drottningholm, last safe boat from Europe, came up the bay to its pier today with 908 Americans, Latin Americans, quasi-Americans and immigrants after a safe but exhausting 10-day trip from the enemy controlled continent.

She was shadowed by at least three U-boats, all of which vanished correctly after viewing her unmistakable colors and floodlit "diplomatic" markings. Most of her tired, nervous human cargo was ill on a calm sea before the gangplank came down at Pier F this morning to disembark diplomats, babies, old and young men and women, dogs, pet turtles and even two captive crickets.

For an hour and a half after the Drottningholm had tied up, the passengers crowding the decks and the anxious hundreds on the pier waited in dramatic, hushed tension.

JUN 2 1942

Then a black-shrouded casket bearing the body of Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of the ambassador to France, was lowered to the pier where a Navy Honor Guard covered it with the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. Leahy died in Vichy, France.

Preceded by several naval officers, Admiral Leahy, grey and lonely, walked quickly down the gangway and entered one of several cars en route to a Washington train. He made no statement.

Only then were the other passengers permitted to disembark.

The Drottningholm brought from Lisbon a total of 573 United States citizens, including 169 diplomats. There were 185 diplomats from Latin America. Nationals of 33 countries were aboard, plus 19 stateless persons. There were 38 straight immigration cases and several dozens of Polish and Czech speaking passengers with somewhat remote claims to United States citizenship.

Authorities said these latter persons were gathered up and delivered to the Portuguese by the Germans because Hitler wants to exchange them and others like them for about 4,000 Germans in America whom he considers "important" to the German war effort.

However, some United States authorities believed that one more voyage by the Drottningholm would return almost all the legitimate Americans who still want to come home. The ship is due to return to Lisbon this week, for a second round trip.

Meanwhile, immigration authorities were busy far into this afternoon aboard the ship, coping with the entry problem.

The American diplomats aboard the boat spoke guardedly, if at all, of the conditions in the countries in which they had been interned. But the unofficial passengers told of appalling hunger on the continent, especially in Greece.

There were varied accounts of the state of German morale, and of German treatment of American internees as well. Some of those sent to the little known concentration camp in an ancient stone castle at Laufen, on the German-Austrian border, said they arrived handcuffed in pairs and confined in railway prison cars.

The first of the three submarines which sighted the Drottningholm looked her over 22 hours out of Lisbon; the others appeared on Friday, May 29. All closed their hatches and dived quickly after establishing the ship's identity, and Captain Sigfrid Ericsson, master of the Drottningholm, kept the in-

least space

cidents generally quiet lest the passengers become alarmed.

The Drottningholm was a floating cross-section of melting-pot America. From stuffy D and E decks, where Polish immigrants, United States foreign correspondents and minor State Department clerks were jammed, to the top decks accommodating diplomats and State Department officials, newspapermen counted 16 languages spoken, sung or muttered.

Polish-Americans some of them released suddenly from German internment camps and surprised but happy to find themselves aboard the Drottningholm in Lisbon harbor, sang wild Polish songs nightly on the forward hatch. At meals they went through the regular dinner menu, then ordered the entire a la carte service.

There was kindly, Bostonian Anne E. Pinneo, who had been in Greece for nearly two decades and who taught in Athens at the Orlinda Childs Pierce American College for girls, now a tropical diseases hospital for Axis soldiers invalided by air from Libya.

Says Biggest Fifth Column In World Works For America

New York, June 1 (AP)—Richard G. Massock, chief of the former Rome bureau of the Associated Press, said tonight that the biggest fifth column in the world was in Italy "and it was working for the United States of America.

"It is composed of virtually all those Italians, and they number millions, who have relatives or friends in America," he said during a radio round-table discussion over N.B.C. with five other war reporters with whom he arrived home today from war-seared Europe on the diplomat-exchange ship Drottingholm.

"Some Italian towns have so many returned emigrants that the inhabitants are called 'Americani,'" said the reporter whose recent dispatches from Lisbon, where he and 907 other Americans boarded the ship, told of conditions in Fascist Italy since the United States' entry into the war.

Count Ciano Now Is Among Richest Leaders In Italy

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

New York, June 1 (Wide World)—Mussolini's young son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, is rapidly becoming one of Italy's richest men.

The speed with which this handsome playboy husband of the dictator's favorite child, Edda, has built a fortune is a greater private scandal in Italy than the rapidity with which he rose from vice-consul at Shanghai to foreign minister at Rome.

Others have grown rich under fascism. Some, like the boss of Venice, Count Volpi di Misurata, have added to their already sizable fortunes. But Count Ciano has done it faster and on a greater scale.

The ways in which Count Ciano has acquired his wealth are various. Some say graft has figured as one way. His official position has enabled him to play the market, buying the depressed stocks of prosperous companies until he and a few cronies have gained control at a cheap price.

JUN 2 1942

Owns Farms and Corporations

Count Ciano's agents have bought great areas of rich Tuscany farmland in the famous Chianti wine country for him. He owns corporations, a newspaper—the Telegrafo, of Leghorn—and other valuable properties. His apartment, which occupies a whole floor of a modern building in Rome's most fashionable quarter, is richly furnished and, incidentally, the reputed scene of lavish entertainment.

Count Ciano enjoys life in a lusty way. He likes a crowd of girls around him, at dinner or on the beach. He prefers cheek-to-cheek dancing to diplomatic conferences.

When the chancelleries of the world were feverishly preoccupied with the German-Soviet bombshell pact of August, 1939, Count Ciano was on the beach at Ostia with a beauteous blonde within view of half a dozen foreign diplomats.

He and Countess Ciano lead more or less separate lives.

The blond Countess Ciano, mother of three children, is seen more often in the company of other men than with her husband. For one thing, she spends little time in Rome. Mostly she divides her time between Capri, where she has a new mountain-top villa, and some Winter sports resort.

Capri not only allows her a fairly secluded and carefree life, but apparently is restful for her weak lungs. For a short time she served as a Red Cross nurse on hospital ships, but gave that up after the torpedoing of a ship in Valona harbor, during the campaign in Albania against the Greeks, hurled her into the bay.

Retires From Politics

The former Edda Mussolini, whose brilliant mind was once supposed to dictate her father's foreign policy, has left politics alone since the war began. She was supposed to have sponsored the alliance with Germany.

Now it is not Signor Mussolini but Adolf Hitler who dictates Italy's foreign policy, as evidenced by Signor Mussolini's declaration of an unpopular war against the United States.

Count and Countess Ciano frequently visit Germany, sometimes alone, sometimes together. There presumably, they find a substitute for the once cosmopolitan life of Rome, when Americans, British, French and other foreign cosmopolites filled out the Italian capital's society.

Ciano was born to wealth as the son of the late naval hero of the World War, Count Costanzo Ciano. It is said in Rome that young Galeazzo, a smart boy with a good education, charming manners and a winning smile, now considered smug by his critics, early recognized the golden possibilities of marrying into the Mussolini family.

After a brief spell as a small-time journalist, he chose the career of diplomacy for his real start in life. At the same time he considered the possible prospects for son-in-law to Mussolini and found himself the outstanding possibility—a socially acceptable, aristocratic son of a Fascist hero. He was waiting with a hand on the door knob when opportunity knocked.

Windsors Will Discuss Bahamas War Effort

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, accompanied by the Duchess, arrived today to discuss the war effort of the Bahamas, of which he is Governor. The former King of England said he expected to confer with a number of persons during his brief visit.

The couple were guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at what the White House described as a small "family luncheon." They are staying at the British embassy.

During the afternoon, while the Duke talked with British officials, the Duchess had tea with Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, wife of the former ambassador to Belgium and Russia.

The Duchess was wearing a suit of blue wool crepe with a horizontal red pin stripe. Her hat was dark blue with a face veil, her shoes were blue suede pumps and she carried a navy blue bag. Color accents were provided by cream doeskin gloves, a dusty pink blouse, a two-strand pearl choker and gold earrings set with diamonds and sapphires and a pin on the hat to match.

Some Labor Trouble Reported At Nassau

Washington, June 1 (AP)—A member of the Duke of Windsor's party said tonight he understood there had been "some sort of labor disturbance" at Nassau, capital of the Bahama Island group governed by the Duke.

Sidney Farrington, an aide to the Duke, said members of the party had talked with officials at Nassau and were assured that the situation was not serious. The character of the labor disturbance was not explained.

The Duke and Duchess, who arrived in Washington this morning remained here tonight. Members of the party, asked if the Duke planned to return immediately to Nassau, said only that the couple were still in Washington tonight.

Roosevelt Commends Seaplane Tender Head

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Lieut. Franklin D. Buckley, executive officer of the U.S.S. Heron, was commended by President Roosevelt today for his part in an escape by that seaplane tender when it was attacked by 15 Japanese bombers in Far Eastern waters December 31.

The President in a commendatory letter said the 26-year-old Philadelphian "accurately directed the fire of the antiaircraft battery of the U.S.S. Heron and succeeded in destroying one bomber, damaging at least one more, and disrupting the effectiveness of enemy efforts."

West Coast's Vital Spots Guarded By Balloons

JUN 2 1942

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, June 1—The gas mask, the steel helmet and the barrage balloon—preparations against an enemy attack, which, official Washington thinks, may come at any time — became commonplace sights along the Pacific Coast today.

A survey disclosed that countless balloons, probably surpassing even Britain's balloon barrage, now protect every strategic military point along the West Coast, from San Diego to Seattle.

These captive gas bags have one main purpose — to keep enemy planes high enough to impair the bombardier's aim. They are also intended to help the anti-aircraft gunners.

Other Measures Taken

The usefulness of such concentrations was proved in England, where many a raiding Nazi plane crashed to destruction after snagging on steel cables dangling from the high-flying balloons.

The installations were completed while West Coast residents, mindful of warnings by Secretary of War Stimson and Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis, concentrated on new civilian defense measures.

Policemen, firemen and air-raid wardens were issued gas masks and policemen were instructed to carry them while on duty. Steel helmets also were passed out to San Diego policemen, who went on a twelve-hour shift, with no days off.

Thousands Of Masks

Southern California civilian defenders received huge numbers of the masks. Forty thousand were distributed in Seattle and more than 30,000 in the San Francisco Bay region.

The extra alertness, doubtless, resulted partly from Secretary Stimson's remark several days ago that a revenge raid by the Japanese for the bombing of Tokyo was probable and a warning by OCD Director Landis that Seattle and its vicinity and California are the likeliest places to be attacked.

BACKS ALASKAN ROUTE

Gen. Sturdevant Says Need of Linking Airfields Dictated Choice

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Brig. Gen. C. L. Sturdevant, assisant chief of the Army engineers, testified today that the need for linking airfields led the War Department to choose the most Easterly of three routes in constructing a strategic road over Northern Canada to Alaska.

Senator Langer of North Dakota had charged, in a resolution seeking an investigation, that the location of the road was "an engineering monstrosity" because a large section of the highway would have to cross muskeg swamp.

General Sturdevant told a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee that seven regiments of engineers were now working on a twenty-four-foot gravel road from Dawson Creek, in Canada, through Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, Watson, Chonpogne and on to Fairbanks, Alaska. The general said 150 miles of "pioneer" road already had been laid.

In his resolution, Mr. Langer said that members of the Alaska International Highway Commission had favored a coastal route originating near Prince George, Canada.

JUN 2 1942

DE CICCO ORDERED INTERNED BY U. S.

Attorney General Rules Former Italian Official Is Enemy Alien.

NEW HAVEN, June 1 — (AP) Pasquale DeCicco, former Italian vice consul at New Haven, has been ordered interned for the duration of the war as an enemy alien by Attorney General Francis J. Biddle, Robert P. Butler, U. S. district attorney, disclosed today in a document filed in Federal court.

The first public information of the disposition of DeCicco's case since he was given a hearing by the Alien Enemy Control board following his arrest by FBI agents in April was given by Butler in an answer to an application by the former vice consul for a writ of habeas corpus.

DeCicco claimed he was being held illegally because he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States in 1909, but in his answer Butler contended that he lost that citizenship by returning to Italy to serve in the Italian army in 1915.

A hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings will be held in Federal court at Hartford Thursday noon.

Biddle Is Asked To Review Case Against Bridges

Deportation Plea Charges Usual Time Limit Was Denied to Labor Leader

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—A petition for a rehearing before Attorney General Francis Biddle on his order for the deportation of Harry R. Bridges, west coast leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was presented today to the Department of Justice by Mrs. Carol King, Bridges's attorney.

In her petition Mrs. King said that although a leeway of from thirty to ninety days was customarily allowed for surrender in deportation cases the Attorney General had ordered Bridges taken into custody and deported immediately on a telegraphic warrant of deportation.

Mr. Biddle ordered Bridges's deportation to Australia on the ground of membership in the Communist party, which the Attorney General declared was an organization advocating the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence.

Mrs. King said she filed the petition for a rehearing as "the only procedure now open for review of the evidence in the case." She said that while she was in Washington last Friday conferring with the Department of Justice to seek reassurance that the customary time would be allowed Major Lemuel B. Schofield, head of the Immigration Service, was personally taking the papers in the case to Philadelphia and had telephoned Bridges's San Francisco attorneys ordering them to surrender him immediately.

"The whole procedure was so vindictive and unprecedented and contrary to policy as to constitute, in my opinion, a clear denial of due process," she said.

Mr. Biddle's order, handed up last Thursday, sustained a finding made by a special examiner that Bridges was deportable, and reversed a decision given last January by the Immigration Appeals Board.

In her petition, Mrs. King alleged that the Attorney General erred in believing that "The Waterfront Worker," a publication, was an organ of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

It was further affirmed in the petition that the testimony of a wit-

30.24 — 16829

30.24-16829

ness named O'Neil during previous hearings was relied upon by the Attorney General, and that subsequently O'Neil "was convicted of perjury because of his testimony at the hearing."

"The Attorney General, despite the fact that both the presiding inspector and the Board of Immigration Appeals placed no credence in the testimony of Thomas Lawrence, Maurice J. Cannalonga, Richard A. St. Clair, Robert P. Wilmot and Oliver Thompson, said that 'taken as a whole it can not, because of its volume, be completely disregarded,'" the petition stated.

Quoting Mr. Biddle's opinion on Bridges's JUN 2 1942 in the North American strike, the petition affirmed that Bridges's attitude was not proof of membership or affiliation, but was, in the words of the Attorney General, "a sympathetic attitude toward a strike denounced as a Communist maneuver."

The petition concluded that "only by a hearing or rehearing before the Attorney General can the errors committed be corrected."

He noted that Senators Reynolds (D.-N.C.), Hill (D.-Ala.) and Gurney (R.-S.D.) were absent from Washington, leaving Johnson and Senator Austin, the assistant Republican leader, the only Senate members of the joint group on hand.

The legislation, in addition to increasing the present $21 a month minimum in the Army, Navy, and Marine corps, would grant raises to all ranks up to and including second lieutenants and ensigns.

War Pension Increased

Meanwhile, the Senate joined the House in voting a $10 increase to $40 in the monthly compensation for veterans of the first World war with non-service-connected total permanent disabilities, but refused a general pension for veterans on reaching 65.

The increase in compensation for disabled veterans would restore such payments to the figure prevailing prior to the 1933 economy act, would benefit about 80,000 persons, and would cost the government about $9,500,000 a year.

the fact that many of them were serving in the Manila Bay area when it capitulated to the enemy and likely are prisoners of war.

"The Bureau of Naval Personnel, in notifying next of kin, has pointed out that it will likely be several months before definite information can be obtained on such cases; also that next of kin will be notified promptly when definite word is received.

"Some of those under the 'missing' classification may have been rescued at sea and landed at isolated spots from which they have had no opportunity to communicate with United States Naval authorities."

The lists for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut follow:

NEW YORK

OFFICERS

Dead

CLARK, Ensign LEWIS CRAWFORD; mother, Mrs. Frances Stokes Weeks, Roslyn, L. I.

ENLISTED MEN

HICKS, Lieut. Comdr. HARRY LYNWOOD; sister, Mrs. D. J. Pykett, Hardscrabble Road, Chappaqua.

HOLDREDGE, 1st Lt. WILLARD B., Marine Corps; father, E. B. Holdredge, 944 Westcott Street, Syracuse.

JANSON, Lieutenant JOHN RAGNAR Jr.; wife, Mrs. E. Margaret Janson, 229 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York.

JOYCE, Lieutenant EDGAR THOMAS; wife, Mrs. Cora May Joyce, 116 West Seventy-second Street, New York.

LEVITT, Ensign HERBERT ALFRED; mother, Mrs. Freda Levitt, 165 East Mosholu Parkway, New York.

O'BRIAN, Ensign WILLIAM JOSEPH Jr.; father, William Joseph O'Brian, 94 Seminole Parkway, Buffalo.

PERRY, ELBERT JAMES, machinist; father, William Bramwell Perry, Saratoga Springs.

PICKUP, Captain LEWIS H., U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Edith Pickup, 12 Lincoln Street, Cattaraugus.

ROSENTHAL, Lieutenant HERBERT JEROME, U. S. Naval Re-

chief electrician's mate; mother, Mrs. Elsie Cahoon, 106 Parker St., Gouverneur.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM THEODORE, boatswain's mate; father, Fred Carpenter, 164 First St., Newburgh.

CASIMIRI, NUNZIO NICHOLAS, seaman; father, Charles Casimiri, 189 Main St., Poughkeepsie.

CHEENEY, BARTHOLOMEW AMBROSE, radioman; sister, Mrs. Mildred Ann Woods, 1636 Brinkerhoff Ave., Utica.

COVATI, JOSEPH FREDERICK, coxswain; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Covati, 421 West 121st St., New York.

COVERT, LAWRENCE WILLIAM, radioman; father, Lawrence Covert, 41 Elizabeth St., Amsterdam.

CURRY, EDWIN D., sergeant major, Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Margaret Curry, 174 Winds Rd., West New Brighton, S. I.

DAWSON, HAROLD ROSMONT, chief boatswain's mate; sister, Mrs. Eva Francis Hammond, 1 Van Woert St., Albany.

DE BLASIO, JOHN J., private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. N De Blasio, 390 Crescent St., Brooklyn.

KENNEY, DAVID OWEN, fireman; wife, Mrs. Inez Yalanda Kenney, 353 West Forty-seventh St., New York.

KING, IRVEN R., private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Blanche King, 6201 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.

M'DOUGALL, DANIEL, chief pharmacist's mate; sister, Mrs. Florence Vilkiers, 331 East 152d St., Bronx, N. Y.

MARCLEY, JAMES IRVING, gunner's mate; mother, Mrs. Ella H. Krueger, 5120 Nineteenth Ave., Brooklyn.

M'CARTHY, JAMES BENJAMIN, chief yeoman; wife, Mrs. Mildred G. McCarthy, 107 West 109th St., New York.

M'LAUGHLIN, ROBERT PAUL, fireman; father, Henry A. McLaughlin, 87-46 111th St., Richmond Hill, Queens.

MUNSON, GERALD VINCENT, seaman; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Munson, 258 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

PAPA, ANELLO DOMINICK, fireman; father, Samuel Papa, 240 Pearl St., Brooklyn.

PARKS, WILLIAM ALEX, seaman; father, Alex Smithtown Branch, H. Ward, 1143 Steuben St., Utica.

WILSON, ALFRED JAMES, coxswain; father, William James Wilson, 42-07 104th St., Corona, L. I.

WOLSEGEL, EDWARD STANLEY, watertender; father, John Wolsegel, Owego.

ZELAZNY, LEO FRANK, seaman; father, John Zelazny, 29 Peckham St., Rochester.

Missing

OFFICERS

BRIDGET, Commander FRANCIS JOSEPH; wife, Mrs. Charlotte B. Bridget, 2 Hilltop Road, South Orange.

GLATT, Ensign ROBERT LOUIS; mother, Mrs. Charles L. Glatt, 518 Twentieth Avenue, Paterson.

NASH, Lieutenant DAVID; father, William M. Nash, 300 Third Avenue, Haddon Heights.

PEARCE, Lieutenant WILLIAM MANSFIELD; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Pearce, 67 South Munn Avenue, East Orange.

SNOW, Ensign RUSSEL WAKEFIELD Jr.; father, Russel Snow, 352 Berkeley Road, Orange.

VANDERGRIFT, Lieutenant JACOB JAY Jr.; mother, Mrs. M. H. Vandergrift, 829 Second Place, Plainfield.

ENLISTED MEN

BALGER, JULIAN H., corporal, Marine Corps; guardian, Mrs. Stella Gosik, 1443 South Ninth Street, Camden.

BARNES, DARRELL LEROY, fireman; mother, Mrs. Dorothea Scheidt, 684 Broadway, Bayonne.

BRONSON, CLARENCE EDMUND, machinist's mate; father, Clarence Sidney Bronson, Lakewood.

CRAFT, GEORGE A., corporal, Marine Corps; father, Harold Craft, 262 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City.

CUCINELLO, NICHOLAS GEORGE, chief watertender; father, Dominick Cucinello, 22 Second Street, Bloomfield.

DONOVAN, JOHN FRANCIS, seaman; father, John F. Donovan, 144 Prospect Terrace, Teaneck.

EISENMAN, IRVING, seaman; grandfather, Ralph H. Suydan, 3449 Elm Avenue, Pennsauken.

EVENSEN, MERLE JAMES, machinist's mate; brother, Harry Leroy Evensen, 14 South New Hampshire Avenue, Atlantic City.

GRONECK, GEORGE MARTIN, machinist's mate; father, George Groneck, 217 Palisade Avenue, Garfield.

IRVIN, WILLIAM TALLMAN, chief machinist's mate; sister, Mrs. Viola Cole, 132 Weber Avenue, Trenton.

KELSEY, PAUL VAN, fireman; father, Elias I. Kelsey, Olney Road, Mahwah.

LEE, JOHN WILSON, seaman; mother, Mrs. Margaret Lee, Union Avenue, Belford.

LLOYD, EDWARD JAMES, signalman; father, John A. Lloyd, 29 Clifton Avenue, Plainfield.

MITRO, ALBERT FRED, storekeeper; mother, Mrs. Carmella Mitro, 133 North 17th St., Bloomfield.

PEPPITONE, VITO, private, Marine Corps; father, Joseph Peppitone, 17 Mount Vernon St., Bridgeton.

PIENCIAK, JOHN PETER, fireman; father, Paul Pienciak, 93 St. Charles St., Newark.

RAWLINGS, WILLIAM, chief

JUN 2 1942

JUN 2 1942

LA FOLLETTE HINTS ATTEMPT TO FORCE VOTE ON ARMY PAY

Senator Wants Congress to Approve $50 Salary Already Voted in House.

WASHINGTON, June 1 — (AP) Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) announced today that he would try to force a Senate vote Thursday on the question of making $50 a month the minimum pay in the armed forces.

LaFollette told the Senate that he would press a motion to discharge the Senate conference committee which, in meeting with a similar House group, had held out for $42. The latter figure was approved by the Senate, but the House group, had held out for $42. The latter figure was approved by the Senate, but the House boosted it to $50. The Senate-House committee was then appointed to work out a compromise.

No Compromise Seen

Senator Johnson (D.-Colo.) indicated there was little likelihood of the Senate-House group's agreeing on a compromise before Thursday.

Navy Records 2,311 Names on Its Fourth Casualty List

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Navy Department announced its fourth casualty list of the war today, raising the total of dead wounded and missing to more than 8,500 officers and men.

The new list, covering the period April 16 to May 10, inclusive added the names of sixty-four dead, fifty-four wounded and 2,193 missing.

In the first three casualty lists the Navy had reported 2,991 dead 2,495 missing and 907 wounded The latest accounting included the names of some missing or dead who previously had been reported wounded.

The casualties include personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard and publication was limited, generally, to the home towns of the men listed except for those nationally known.

In the latter category was Captain Kenneth M. Hoeffel of Washington, D. C., senior naval officer in the Philippines at the time of the fall of Corregidor. The Navy previously had presumed him to be a prisoner of the Japanese, but in the absence of confirmation through official international channels he is now regarded as missing.

"The largest percentage of names under the 'missing' classification," the Navy said, "is due to

O'GORMAN, CHARLES PATRICK, fireman; sister, Miss Mary O'Gorman, 359 44th St., Brooklyn.

STANKEWICZ, FRANK, watertender; father, John Stankewicz, Main St., Peconic, N. Y.

STAPLETON, JOHN CHARLES, fireman; father, Walter Stapleton, 33 North St., Monticello.

THOMAN, FERDINAND LEWIS, seaman; father, Ferdinand Thoman, 564 East 158th St., New York.

ZAJKOWSKY, BENJAMIN, fireman; father, Steve Zajkowsky, 484 East 94th St., Brooklyn.

Missing

OFFICERS

JUN 2 1942

BECKETT, Lieutenant HAROLD JAMES; wife, Mrs. Irene Beckett, 3600 Tuldston Road, Riverdale.

BOOKMAN, Lieutenant JOHN JACOB; parents, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Bookman, 983 Park Ave., New York.

FERGUSON, Ensign EARL WALTON; mother, Mrs. Chrstine L. Ferguson, 47 South Portland St., Brooklyn.

GLUSMAN, Lieutenant MURRAY; mother, Mrs. S. Glusman, 640 Riverside Drive, New York.

HEDE, Lieut. Comdr. ADOLPH; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bach Hede, 569 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

HERTHNECK, Lieutenant ROBERT GEORGE, Dental Corps; wife, Mrs. Dorothy L. Herthneck, 118 West 13th St., New York.

serve; father, Alex Rosenthal, 25 Laurel Place, New Rochelle.

TIRK, Ensign RICHARD ENOCH, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, N. H. Tirk, 285 Riverside Drive, New York.

ZINK, Lieutenant OSWALD ARTHUR, U. S. Navy; father, Henry F. Zink, Ghent.

ZUNDELL, Lieut. Comdr. JOSEPH LA MONTE, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Mary A. Zundell, 75-33 Austin Street, Forest Hills, L. I.

ENLISTED MEN

ABRAMS, BERNARD, radioman; sister, Mrs. Annie Ploski, 230 McKibben St., Brooklyn.

BLAIR, ROLLIE HEYM, carpenter's mate; guardian, Mrs. Josephine Heym, 125-13 111th Ave., Ozone Park, L. I.

BONDAR, HARRY, watertender; mother, Mrs. Anna Bondar, 2814 Forty-second St., Astoria, L. I.

BORNT, HAROLD MERRITT, aviation machinist's mate; father, Merritt Bornt, Waterford.

BOUCH, RALPH RICHTMYER, coxswain; mother, Mrs. Eliza Jane White, 12 Odell St., Schenectady.

BRETTMAN, JOHN W., corporal, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Brettman, 895 Park Ave., New York.

BUTTERFIELD, GEORGE BRONSON, machinist's mate; father, Claude E. Butterfield, Killawog.

BYERS, WALTER KOHLER, JR., seaman; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kohler Byers Sr., 53 West Eleventh St., New York.

CAHOON, WELDON CHARLES,

DEISINGER, GEORGE MICHAEL, seaman; sister, Mrs. Theresa Kramer, 363 East 143d St., Bronx, N. Y.

FERRERO, JOHN, seaman; father, Victor Ferrero, 215 Thompson St., New York.

FOY, JAMES WALTER, chief radioman; mother, Mrs. Alice Foy, 87-61 123d St., Richmond Hill, Queens.

GHILONI, JOHN PRIMO, carpenter's mate; wife, Mrs. Beatrice Ghiloni, 36-01 Thirty-sixth Ave., Astoria.

GOEBEL, HENRY JAMES, chief boatswain's mate; wife, Mrs. Jeanne Marie Goebel, 86-07 Ninety fifth Ave., Woodhaven, L. I.

GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM E., sergeant, Marine Corps; father, Edward B. Griffiths, 43-37 Forty-seventh St., Long Island City.

GUARINO, ALFRED KENNETH, radioman; mother, Mrs. Marguerite Guarino, 32 Van Cott Ave., Hempstead, L. I.

HAUSMAN, EDWIN JOHN, boatswain's mate; mother, Mrs. Henry Hausman, 10 West Thirteenth Road, Broad Channel, L. I.

HILLMAN, ROBERT STEPHEN, fireman; mother, Mrs. Anna B. Hillman, 2062 Newbold Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

HIRSHBERG, HAROLD EDWARD, signalman; notified: Mrs. Mary Delaney, 1934 East Thirty-fourth St., Brooklyn.

JOHANNES, CHARLES JOHN, carpenter's mate; wife, Mrs. Jennie Johannes, 120 Hoosac St., Johnstown.

PODRES, LADISLAUS, watertender; wife, Mrs. Mary Podres, 1590 Castleton Ave., Port Richmond.

ROBUSTO, LOUIS JOSEPH, seaman; mother, Mrs. Anna Robusto, 444 Greene Ave., Brooklyn.

SHEA, RICHARD JOHN, electrician's mate; mother, Mrs. Catherine A. Shea, 78 Hillcrest Ave., Larchmont.

SOLOMON, MORRIS, boatswain's mate; father, Charles Solomon 248 East Seventh St., New York

SOROCCO, JOHN, chief signalman; mother, Mrs. Margaret Sorocco, 1961 Fifty-fourth St., Brooklyn.

STETTLER, ROBERT FREDERICK, seaman; mother, Mrs. Florence Stettler, 149-01 115th Ave., Jamaica.

TIGHE, JAMES G., Jr., sergeant, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Tighe Sr., 256 East Twenty-third St., Brooklyn.

VALEK, ANTONE GEORGE, Jr., aviation machinist's mate; father, Antone George Valek Sr., Jamesport.

WARD, JOHN CARLTON, machinist's mate; mother, Mrs. Bessie

NEW JERSEY

boatswain's mate; sister, Mrs. Rose Gruppo, 49 North Sixth St., Paterson.
ROGALSKI, JOSEPH F., corporal, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rogalski, Dover.
RUSSELL, OTHA KNIGHT, gunner; wife, Mrs. Louise Dorothea Russell, 501 Ninth St., West New York.
SMOLEN, GEORGE, seaman; father, John Smolen, 216 Livingston St., Elizabeth.
STEINGART, MEYER MARTIN, chief shipfitter; stepmother, Mrs. Bella Steingart, 305 Hunterdon St., Newark.

JUN 2 1942

Wounded

SKIDMORE, WILLIAM B., private, Marine Corps; sister, Mrs. Myrtle R. Nelson, Bloomfield.

CONNECTICUT

Missing

OFFICERS

BALE, Ensign ARTHUR GEORGE; mother, Mrs. Emma Sumner Beale, 42 Bunnell Street, Bridgeport.
DUNN, Lieutenant JOHN EDWARD; mother, Mrs. William C. Dunn, 66 Oberlin Road, Hamden.
LANGDON, Lieutenant BENJAMIN BRUCE, Medical Corps; wife, Mrs. Helen Bennett Langdon, 350 Congress Avenue, Sterling Dormitory, New Haven.
SMITH, Lieut. Cmdr. DOUGLAS ELWIN; wife, Mrs. Frances L. Smith, Gramp's Orchard, Compo Beach, Westport.

ENLISTED MEN

NIKKONEN, RUDOLPH, gunner; father, Nestor Nikkonen, Canterbury.
ANDREWS, JOSEPH, staff sergeant, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Bessie Valyko, Fairfield.
BOUCHER, ARSEN LOUIS, machinist's mate; mother, Mrs. Elsa Hedwig Stanton, Norwich.
BURT, ROBERT ARTHUR Jr., radioman; father, Robert Arthur Burt, 2 Pershing Street, Norwalk.
CASE, GEORGE B., master gunnery sergeant, Marine Corps; father, H. W. Case, 106 Mechanic Street, New Haven.
CHAISON, MARSHALL FREDERICK, radioman; father, Frederick James Chaison, 70 Bruce Park Avenue, Greenwich.
CONOVER, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, chief electrician's mate; wife, Mrs. Stella Loraine Conover, 77 Adelaide Avenue, New London.
CZINKY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, machinist's mate; father, Stephen George Czinky, 92 Winfield Street, East Norwalk.
DERUSSO, JOHN AUGUST, machinist's mate; father, August Derusso, 407 Quinnipiac Avenue, New Haven.
HOEFFER, FRANK HART, JR., ship's cook; wife, Mrs. Jeanette Hoeffer, 50 New Street, West Haven.
HOLLIS, FRANK PETER, electrician's mate; wife, Mrs. Sarah Redbury Hollis, 111 Howard Street, New London.
JAKUBIELSKI, RAYMOND JOSEPH, boatswain's mate; father, Zigmont Jakubielski, 9 Ninth Street, Norwich.
KARKUT, WALTER JOHN, watertender; father, Walter W. Karkut, 2 Coram Avenue, Shelton.
KOBLISH, JOSEPH FRANCIS, watertender; mother, Mrs. Katherine Koblish, 188 Ward Street, Wallingford.
MALINOWSKY, ALEXANDER FRANK, fireman; father, Frank A. Malinowsky, Uncasville.
McKEE, ALBERT, chief machinist's mate; brother, William J. McKee, 1 Cedar Street, Plainville.
NOBLE, WILSON PORTER, signalman; father, Albert F. Noble, Race Brook Road, Orange.
PAWLOWSKI, LOUIS STANLEY, seaman; father, Stanley Pawlowski, 22 Front Street, Ansonia.
PERNAL, EDWARD ANTHONY, chief watertender; father, John Pernal, Beecher Street, Southington.
RISTAU, HERBERT PAUL, aviation chief ordnance man, daughter, Miss Norma Paul Ristau, Noroton.
ROBERTS, SIDNEY EWING, JR., machinist's mate; mother, Mrs. Lucille B. Roberts, 34 Washington Manor, West Haven.
WAYNE, PHILLIP, aviation machinist's mate; father, Joseph Wojtkiewicz, Railroad Street, Baltic.

NEWS BEHIND THE WAR NEWS

Written for The Jersey Journal
By DeWITT MacKENZIE
Foreign Correspondent and Editor

JUN 2 1942

The Allies very definitely are getting ahead with their job of tapping Herr Hitler to learn the measure of his girth.

Latest and most impressive proof of this rests in the revelation of air power in the record British bombing raid by some 1,250 warplanes which laid waste to a large area of the ancient Rhenish city of Cologne—a really terrifying exhibition.

That is, to use the language of British Premier Churchill, "a herald of what Germany will receive, city by city." This statement acquires added significance through the announcement today in London by Lieut. General Henry Arnold, head of the United States air forces, that he has practically completed conferences with British leaders to develop "the maximum impact of our combined air strength" on Germany.

In short, the curtain has been drawn aside to give us a glimpse of an Allied air fleet which is rapidly developing into a force that nothing on earth will be able to withstand. We shall in due course be able to blast Hitler's Germany off the map, to make way for another Reich which will fit into the new world order.

JUN 2 1942

Still, we shouldn't let this spectacular event obscure the momentous development on the Russian front. The struggle for the main gateway to the golden Caucasus, upon which the outcome of the war depends to such large degree, appears to have reached the lull which may be said to end the first stage of this armageddon, with the advantage resting on the Allied side.

True, the Hitlerites have suffered no overwhelming defeat along the great Kharkov-Rostov sector which forms the chief barrier to the Caucasus, but the important point to keep in mind is that the mere fact the Nazis haven't been able to get ahead with their project of breaking through into that Garden of Eden is in itself a serious setback. Every day they are kept from the oil and other fresh supplies which Hitler needs so badly is another nail in the fuehrer's coffin. So long as the Germans aren't actually advancing they are taking a beating, for they are pitted against speeding time.

However, we shouldn't assume that the present slackening off in the battle means it's dying out. On the contrary, the mighty armies which are facing each other in this crucial trial by sword are girding themselves for further blows. Offensive and counter-offensive will intensify as the Summer progresses, and the fertile fields of this sector will run with the blood of a vast host of youth before the issue is decided.

This doesn't necessarily mean that Hitler will devote all his energy to trying to break through the Rostov gateway. On the contrary it's quite possible that, since he finds the going tough opposite Rostov, he may attempt an assault by air and sea against Syria in an effort to break into the oil fields of the Middle East that way.

LOOK TO AFRICA

This possibility finds support in the new offensive which has been attempted by Nazi Marshal Rommel across the blazing Summer sands of the Libyan Desert. Such an action undoubtedly would accompany any German drive against Syria.

It's likely that upon Rommel's progress will depend Hitler's decision as to his further procedure in trying to crash the Middle East. Should things seem favorable to the Axis in the desert warfare, it might encourage an invasion of Syria, thus not only threatening the oil fields of Iraq and Iran but putting Egypt and the Suez Canal in a pair of pincers.

Marshal Rommel, however, appears from British accounts to have taken a bad battering in the five-day-old engagement. Here again we see a further example of the importance of the growing Allied air power, for a superiority of about five to three over the Axis in Libya has enabled the British to knock out 400 enemy tanks and other armored vehicles, and destroy vital supplies of gasoline and water.

Thus Rommel's master may well be twiddling his thumbs in exasperation over his incompleted plans for new adventures. However, the battle still rages fiercely and while Rommel appears to be in a tight spot he is one of the great soldiers of our time. The

Leave Space

DETROIT, FIRST ADD WERMUTH

XXX NURSING DUTIES.

THRICE WOUNDED, WERMUTH WON THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY, THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM, AND THE PURPLE HEART WITH TWO CLASPS.

JUN 2 1942

IN A DISPATCH FEB.13 FROM BATAAN PENINSULA, CLARK LEE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, RECOUNTED SOME OF WERMUTH'S DEEDS AND HOW THE CAPTAIN'S FIGHTING COMPANIONS HAD DUBBED HIM THE "ONE MAN ARMY". BY ACCOUNTING FOR AT LEAST 116 JAPANESE UP TO THAT TIME WITH A .45-CALIBER TOMMY-GUN AND GARAND RIFLE.

ONCE WERMUTH, ATTACHED TO THE 57TH FILIPINO SCOUT REGIMENT, GOT BEHIND JAPANESE FRONT LINES. FROM A FOXHOLE WERMUTH SAID HE SAW A LONG LINE OF JAPANESE CROSSING A RIDGE A SHORT DISTANCE AHEAD.

"I WORKED THEM OVER WITH MY TOMMY-GUN AND GOT AT LEAST 30 LIKE DUCKS IN A CONEY ISLAND SHOOTING GALLERY," WERMUTH TOLD LEE.

ANOTHER TIME, WERMUTH CRAWLED THROUGH THE JAPANESE LINES WITH FIVE GALLONS OF GASOLINE AND BURNED THE ENEMY-HELD TOWN OF SAMAL.

MRS.WERMUTH WAS JEAN WILKINS OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., BEFORE HER

30.24 ____ 16831

30.24-16831

MARRIAGE IN CHICAGO IN 1935.

BEFORE THE FALL OF BATAAN WERMUTH'S MOTHER SAID:

"MY BOY WILL NEVER QUIT. IF HE'S GOT TO DO I'D RATHER HAVE HIM GO OUT FIGHTING."

JERSEY CITY -- S[redacted]D ADD NIGHT LEAD DROTTNINGHOLM X X X BY AIR FROM LIBYA.

"GREECE WILL DIE AS A NATION UNLESS SHE GETS MORE FOOD QUICKLY," SAID MISS PINNEO.

JUN 2 1942

SHE TOLD OF PEOPLE STANDING VACANTLY IN CLUSTERS ON THE STREETS UNTIL ONE OF THEM WOULD FALL TO THE PAVEMENT FROM STARVATION; OF 125,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN MARCHING DAILY THROUGH THE STREETS TO BE FED RED CROSS MUSH AND BEANS COOKED IN WATER; OF EGGS THAT COST $2.50 APIECE, LEMONS 60 TO 80 CENTS, ORANGES $1.20, AND BREAD $30 A LOAF.

OTHER SAID AN AVERAGE OF 2,000 PERSONS DIED DAILY IN ATHENS IN JA UARY, 90 PER CENT OF THEM FROM STARVATION.

IN A WHEEL CHAIR, WEARING AN ANCIENT, SATIN-FACED CUTAWAY OVER HI TWEED SUIT, WAS 80-YEAR-OLD JAMES SPELLMAN OF CHICAGO, WHO PAINTED HIS AUSTRIAN FENCE RED, WHITE AND BLUE AND HOISTED AN AMERICAN FLAG ATOP HIS FARM UNTIL THE NAZIS MADE HIM STOP. SPELLMAN, IN AN IMPASSIONED VOICE, SAID THE GERMANS HAD "SLAUGHTERED" JEWS WITH MACH GUNS.

THE INTERNEES AT LAUFEN, DRAWN FROM MANY COUNTRIES, WERE TREATED HARSHLY BY GESTAPO AGENTS WHO ROUNDED THEM UP, BUT FARED BETTER AFTE THE GERMAN ARMY TOOK OVER CAMP ADMINISTRATION. RUSSELL SINGLETON, O FLUSHING, L.I., LEADER OF THE 91 ON THE BOAT FROM LAUFEN, SAID THE FO WAS "ROTTEN" UNTIL RED CROSS PACKAGES EKED IT OUT.

EDWIN VAN D'ELDEN OF TAMPA, FLA., SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN, WAS LOCKED UP FOR 21 DAYS IN THE FRANKFURT CITY JAIL AFTER HIS ARREST ON DEC. 11. IN A CELL FOR FOUR, HE SLEPT WITH NUMEROUS GERMAN PRISONERS, ON THEIR WAY TO AND FROM COURTS. THEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO LAUFEN, IN A PRISON CAR DIVIDED IN CELLS FOR TWO. HE SAW OTHER AMERICANS BROUGHT TO THE TRAIN IN HAND-CUFFS, BUT ESCAPED THAT INDIGNITY HIMSELF.

CAPTURED BRITISH OFFICERS WERE CLEARED OUT OF LAUFEN CASTLE TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE AMERICANS, WHO INCLUDED BUSINESS MEN, SEVERAL PROFESSORS, STUDENTS AND AT LEAST TWO CLERGYMEN. THE CLOTHING OF SOME WHO CAME FROM POLAND WAS RUINED WHEN THEY WERE "DELOUSED," AND THEY ARRIVED IN NEW YORK WEARING ODD BITS OF BRITISH UNIFORMS WHICH THE TRANSFERRED OFFICERS HAD LEFT BEHIND.

JUN 2 1942

ALL AMERICANS IN THE LAUFEN CAMP UNDER 60 WHO WERE RELEASED FOR TRANSFER TO LISBON HAD TO SIGN STATEMENTS PROMISING THEY WOULD NOT TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST GERMANY. MANY SAID THEY CONSIDERED THE STATEMENTS WERE OBTAINED UNDER DURESS AND THAT THEY DID NOT INTEND TO BE BOUND BY THEM.

JUN 2 1942

HEADED BY ADMIRAL LEAHY, 17 CHIEFS OF U.S. AND LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS WERE ON THE DROTTNINGHOLM. THEY INCLUDED GEORGE WADSWORTH, FORMER CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN ROME; LELAND B.MORRIS, FORMER CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN BERLIN AND HERBERT PELL, FORMER MINISTER IN BUDAPEST. MRS.LOUISA GUNTHER, WIDOW OF THE LATE U.S. MINISTER TO RUMANIA, ALSO WAS ABOARD.

THE FORMER U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE IN BERLIN CAPT.ADOLF PICKHARDT, SAID THAT RAF BOMBINGS HAD NOT NOTICEABLY LOWERED GERMAN MORALE IN THE

CITIES PRIOR TO HIS INTERNMENT, BUT THAT SUCH RAIDS AS THE 1,250-PLANE ASSAULT ON COLOGNE SATURDAY NIGHT WOULD BE "ANOTHER STORY."

GERMANS, HE SAID, WERE SURPRISED AT JAPANESE SUCCESSES AND DISAPPOINTED AT U.S. ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR, BUT STILL EXPECTED TO WIN BECAUSE THEY CONSIDERED THEMSELVES UNIFIED AND INDUSTRIALLY ORGANIZED BETTER THAN THEIR FOES.

WITH THE DIPLOMATS WERE 23 U.S. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS. INCLUDED WERE THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BERLIN AND ROME STAFFS, HEADED BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER, CHIEF OF THE BERLIN BUREAU AND RICHARD G.MASSOCK, CHIEF OF THE ROME BUREAU.

JUN 2 1942

THEY SAID DIPLOMATS AND NEWSPAPERMEN LOCKED UP AT BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, THROUGHOUT THE WINTER SUFFERED MERELY FROM COLD, BOREDOM, STRICT CONFINEMENT AND SCANTINESS OF FOOD.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE SHIP BOTH TO AND FROM LISBON REMARKED PRIVATELY ON THE STRIKING DIFFERENCE IN LIFE ABOARD SHIP WHEN AXIS DIPLOMATS AND NATIONALS SAILED EASTWARD AND WHEN THE AMERICANS CAME HOME.

"AS USUAL," SAID ONE WASHINGTON OFFICIAL, "THE GERMANS HAD THINGS SUPER-ORGANIZED. THEY HAD THEIR OWN FIRE WARDENS ABOARD SHIP IN EVERY GANGWAY. THEY HAD ORGANIZED SONG NIGHTS AND A NAZI PEP TALKS. I WAS POISON TO THEM."

THERE WERE 20,000 PIECES OF BAGGAGE FOR 954 AXIS PASSENGERS, SHIP OFFICIALS SAID, AND THE GERMANS AND OTHERS BOUGHT EVERYTHING ABOARD SHIP THEY COULD GET, STRIPPING THE BEAUTY SALON OF ALL SUPPLIES FROM HAIRPINS TO COLD CREAM AND BUYING OUT HALF THE CIGARETTE STORES LONG BEFORE THEY REACHED LISBON.

"THEN," SAID A BARMAN, "THEY WANTED TO BUY INTO THE AMERICAN RETURN-TRIP CONSIGNMENT."

JERSEY CITY--ADD DRITTLINGHAUS

THE REV.HIRAM GRUBER WOOLF OF ELMIRA, N.Y., RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ROME, ALSO RETURNED HOME DESPITE A SENTENCE OF 30 YEARS IMPRISONMENT PASSED UPON HIM BY A SPECIAL ITALIAN TRIBUNAL ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE.

HE WAS ARRESTED NOV. 18 AND HELD INCOMMUNICADO NEARLY SIX MONTHS BEFORE HE WAS PARDONED BY KING EMANUEL THE DAY BEFORE THE TRAIN LEFT FOR LISBON. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD INSISTED ON HIS RELEASE UNDER THREAT OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF 13 ITALIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AGAINST WHOM CHARGES COULD HAVE BEEN MADE.

JUN 2 1942

OTHERS ABOARD INCLUDED:

HAROLD DENNY OF DES MOINES, IA., NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS CAPTURED IN LIBYA AND WHO HAD UNDERGONE SEVEN WEEKS OF QUESTIONING BY THE GESTAPO IN A BERLIN PRISON BEFORE HIS RELEASE MAY 3.

LT.COL.MICHAEL BUCKLEY, U.S.ARMY OBSERVER, WHO WAS ALSO CAPTURED DURING A TANK BATTLE IN LIBYA AND RELEASED WITH DENNY.

LOUIS (TEDDY) LYNCH, WIFE OF PAUL GETTY, LOS ANGELES OIL MAN AND NIGHT CLUB SINGER, WHO WAS STUDYING OPERATIC SINGING IN ROME WHEN SHE WAS INTERNED AFTER THE DECLARATION OF WAR. SHE WAS INTERNED WITH SIX NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AT SIENA AFTER FIVE DAYS IN MANTELLATE JAIL FOR WOMEN.

JUN 2 1942

COL.NORMAN FISKE, U.S.MILITARY ATTACHE AT ROME, WHO ELUDED DETECTIVES TO JUMP FROM AN AUTOMOBILE AND SALUTE ITALY'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER NEAR THE PALAZZO VENEZIA. AS HE SALUTED HE SHOUTED "I SALUTE YOU AS ONE WHO DIED IN THE LAST WAR--FIGHTING AS AN ALLY."

CITIES PRIOR TO HIS INTERNMENT, BUT THAT SUCH RAIDS AS THE 1,250-PLANE ASSAULT ON COLOGNE SATURDAY NIGHT WOULD BE "ANOTHER STORY."

GERMANS, HE SAID, WERE SURPRISED AT JAPANESE SUCCESSES AND DISAPPOINTED AT U.S. ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR, BUT STILL EXPECTED TO WIN BECAUSE THEY CONSIDERED THEMSELVES UNIFIED AND INDUSTRIALLY ORGANIZED BETTER THAN THEIR FOES.

WITH THE DIPLOMATS WERE 23 U.S. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS. INCLUDED WERE THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BERLIN AND ROME STAFFS, HEADED BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER, CHIEF OF THE BERLIN BUREAU AND RICHARD G.MASSOCK, CHIEF OF THE ROME BUREAU.

JUN 2 1942

THEY SAID DIPLOMATS AND NEWSPAPERMEN LOCKED UP AT BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, THROUGHOUT THE WINTER SUFFERED MERELY FROM COLD, BOREDOM, STRICT CONFINEMENT AND SCANTINESS OF FOOD.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE SHIP BOTH TO AND FROM LISBON REMARKED PRIVATELY ON THE STRIKING DIFFERENCE IN LIFE ABOARD SHIP WHEN AXIS DIPLOMATS AND NATIONALS SAILED EASTWARD AND WHEN THE AMERICANS CAME HOME.

"AS USUAL," SAID ONE WASHINGTON OFFICIAL, "THE GERMANS HAD THINGS SUPER-ORGANIZED. THEY HAD THEIR OWN FIRE WARDENS ABOARD SHIP IN EVERY GANGWAY. THEY HAD ORGANIZED SONG NIGHTS AND A NAZI PEP TALKS. I WAS POISON TO THEM."

THERE WERE 20,000 PIECES OF BAGGAGE FOR 954 AXIS PASSENGERS, SHIP OFFICIALS SAID, AND THE GERMANS AND OTHERS BOUGHT EVERYTHING ABOARD SHIP THEY COULD GET, STRIPPING THE BEAUTY SALON OF ALL SUPPLIES FROM HAIRPINS TO COLD CREAM AND BUYING OUT HALF THE CIGARETTE STORES LONG BEFORE THEY REACHED LISBON.

"THEN," SAID A BARMAN, "THEY WANTED TO BUY INTO THE AMERICAN RETURN-TRIP CONSIGNMENT."

JERSEY CITY--ADD DEITHELM

THE REV.HIRAM GRUBER WOOLF OF ELMIRA, N.Y., RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ROME, ALSO RETURNED HOME DESPITE A SENTENCE OF 30 YEARS IMPRISONMENT PASSED UPON HIM BY A SPECIAL ITALIAN TRIBUNAL ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE.

HE WAS ARRESTED NOV. 18 AND HELD INCOMMUNICADO NEARLY SIX MONTHS BEFORE HE WAS PARDONED BY KING EMANUEL THE DAY BEFORE THE TRAIN LEFT FOR LISBON. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD INSISTED ON HIS RELEASE UNDER THREAT OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF 13 ITALIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AGAINST WHOM CHARGES COULD HAVE BEEN MADE.

JUN 2 1942

OTHERS ABOARD INCLUDED:

HAROLD DENNY OF DES MOINES, IA., NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS CAPTURED IN LIBYA AND WHO HAD UNDERGONE SEVEN WEEKS OF QUESTIONING BY THE GESTAPO IN A BERLIN PRISON BEFORE HIS RELEASE MAY 3.

LT.COL.MICHAEL BUCKLEY, U.S.ARMY OBSERVER, WHO WAS ALSO CAPTURED DURING A TANK BATTLE IN LIBYA AND RELEASED WITH DENNY.

LOUIS (TEDDY) LYNCH, WIFE OF PAUL GETTY, LOS ANGELES OIL MAN AND NIGHT CLUB SINGER, WHO WAS STUDYING OPERATIC SINGING IN ROME WHEN SHE WAS INTERNED AFTER THE DECLARATION OF WAR. SHE WAS INTERNED WITH SIX NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AT SIENA AFTER FIVE DAYS IN MANTELLATE JAIL FOR WOMEN.

JUN 2 1942

COL.NORMAN FISKE, U.S.MILITARY ATTACHE AT ROME, WHO ELUDED DETECTIVES TO JUMP FROM AN AUTOMOBILE AND SALUTE ITALY'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER NEAR THE PALAZZO VENEZIA. AS HE SALUTED HE SHOUTED "I SALUTE YOU AS ONE WHO DIED IN THE LAST WAR--FIGHTING AS AN ALLY."

30.24 —— 16833

30.24- 16833

JAMES SPELLMAN, 80, OF (2224 JACKSON BOULEVARD) CHICAGO, DISABLED WORLD WAR VETERAN, WHO HAD SAID THAT HE ALWAYS HOISTED THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE TOWER OF HIS FARM NEAR VIENNA UNTIL THE AUTHORITIES PROTESTED. HE SAID HE ALSO PAINTED HIS FENCE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

DR.CHARLES SPICKNALL OF (3819 MADISON ST.) HYATTSVILLE, MD., AND GLADYS ANDERSON, DAUGHTER OF THE CUSTODIAN OF THE U.S.EMBASSY AT PARIS, WHO SAID THEY EXPECTED TO MARRY. THEIR FRIENDSHIP BEGAN WHILE BOTH WERE INTERNED BY THE GERMANS AT BAD NAUHEIM.

WITH DROTTINGHOLM

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-TWO NBC CORRESPONDENTS BACK FROM EUROPE TODA TOLD OF A NAZI-INSPIRED PLOT TO KIDNAP PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND OF A GERMAN PLAN TO CREATE "ANOTHER BERLIN" TO FOOL BRITISH BOMBERS.

DAVID COLIN OF ST.LOUIS, WHO WAS IN ROME, AND PAUL FISHER OF ALLENTOWN, PA., ATTACHED TO THE BERLIN BUREAU, RELATED THEIR STORIES AFTER REACHING THE UNITED STATES FROM LISBON ON THE LINER DROTTNINGHOLM.

JUN 2 1942

COLIN SAID THE NAZI PLOT WAS HATCHED IN APRIL TO CHECK OPEN ANTI-NAZI TALK AMONG FASCIST OFFICIALS BUT FAILED BECAUSE OF A CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN CONSPIRATOR. HE ADDED THAT THE GERMANS ALSO PLANNED TO ASSASSINATE COUNT CIANO, MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW.

SEVERAL UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS ARE OPERATING IN ITALY, DRAWING MUCH OF THEIR STRENGTH FROM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, COLIN DECLARED.

FISHER SAID THERE WAS A PERSISTENT STORY IN GERMANY THAT AN ENTIRE "NEW BERLIN" HAD BEEN BUILT AT NAUEN AS A DECOY FOR RAIDING BRITONS. IN ADDITION, HE SAID, THE AERIAL VIEW OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL HAD BEEN ALTERED GREATLY BY LARGE-SCALE CAMOUFLAGE.

NEW ANTI-AIRCRAFT TOWERS AS HIGH AS A SEVEN-STORY BUILDING DOT BERLIN AND ITS SUBURBS, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, EACH BEING SURMOUNTED BY POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHTS AND GUNS.

HE DECLARED THAT AT LEAST 40 OF THE STRUCTURES WERE COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING TWO IN THE FAMOUS TIERGARTEN.

NEW YORK-TAD MASSOCKIS CIANO-WAS KNOCKED.

CIANO IS AN AFFABLE DIPLOMAT. IMPORTANT DECISIONS HE LEAVES TO HIS FATHER-IN-LAW, CONSULTING HIM OVER A DIRECT PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINE BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY IN THE CHIGI PALACE AND MUSSOLINI'S OFFICE IN VENICE PALACE, SIX BLOCKS AWAY.

JUN 2 1942

HE ADAPTS HIMSELF EASILY TO ANY CIRCUMSTANCE. WHEN HE CALLED GEORGE WADSWORTH, UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, TO THE CHIGI PALACE TO PRESENT ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR, CIANO GREETED WADSWORTH STERNLY AND FORMALLY, WITH A STIFF FASCIST SALUTE.

A FEW DAYS LATER, A LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMAT CALLED AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY. CIANO RECEIVED HIM CORDIALLY AND INVITED HIM TO BE SEATED. THE VISITOR REPLIED THAT HE HAD COME TO PRESENT A DECLARATION OF WAR FROM HIS GOVERNMENT. CIANO'S SMILE FROZE, HE JUMPED FROM HIS CHAIR AND ACCEPTED THE DECLARATION.

AT ONE TIME CIANO WAS CONSIDERED AN OUTSTANDING POSSIBILITY FOR THE SUCCESSION TO

JUN 2 1942

THE DICTATORSHIP OF HIS FATHER-IN-LAW, A SORT OF FASCIST CROWN PRINCE. THAT NOW SEEMS MUCH LESS LIKELY, BECAUSE CIANO IS CONSIDERED NEITHER POPULAR NOR TOUGH ENOUGH. LIKE ALL MUSSOLINI'S SUCCESSFUL ASSOCIATES, HE HAS BEEN PRIMARILY A YES-MAN.

IT IS GENERAL GOSSIP THAT CIANO IS PREPARED FOR POSSIBLE POLITICAL ADVERSITY. SOME OF HIS FORTUNE IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN BLOCKED IN

BRAZILIAN BANKS, BUT HE IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE ENOUGH FOR A COMFORTABLE EXILE ON DEPOSIT IN ARGENTINA AND SWITZERLAND.

(TOMORROW: MUSSOLINI'S PRESTIGE DECLINES.)

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 1-(AP)-AN ACCIDENT AND NOT SABOTAGE CAUSED THE EXPLOSION ABOARD THE AMERICAN TANKER CACALILAO WHICH CAUSED THE DEATHS OF AT LEAST FOUR MEN AND INJURIES TO 20 AT TAMPICO YESTERDAY, GEN.ANACLETO LOPEZ, COMMANDER OF THE TAMPICO GARRISON, INFORMED THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY TODAY.

THE MISHAP, THE GENERAL SAID, APPARENTLY RESULTED FROM CARELESSNESS IN LOADING THE VESSEL. AN INQUIRY IS UNDER WAY TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY.

BESIDES THE FOUR KNOWN DEAD, LOPEZ REPORTED THAT FIVE WORKERS WERE MISSING. FOURTEEN AMERICAN CREWMEN WERE AMONG THE INJURED.

JUN 2 1942

THE VICTIMS, CAPT.I.M.MARTINUSEN OF THE CACALILAO, SEAMEN TOM JACOBSEN AND IGNATIUS CAMIOLO, AMERICANS, AND FERMIN CASTELLANOS SANTANDER, A MEXICAN, WERE BURIED TODAY. THE SERVICES WERE ATTENDED BY THE U.S. CONSUL AND OFFICIALS OF THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION.

ANOTHER AMERICAN, WILLIAM BLUE BARTH, WAS AMONG THE MISSING.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE MEXICAN FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A JAPANESE LINER WOULD LEAVE YOKOHAMA JUNE 10 WITH "A LARGE NUMBER" OF DIPLOMATS AND PRIVATE CITIZENS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS WHO HAVE BEEN STRANDED THERE.

THEY WILL BE EXCHANGED IN THE PORTUGUESE COLONY OF LORENZO MARQUEZ FOR JAPANESE NOW IN THE AMERICAS.

FOLO WINDSOR IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA, JUNE 1-(AP)-IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY UNDERSTOOD UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAD MADE CERTAIN CONCESSIONS WHICH WOULD MAKE IT EASIER FOR MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ARMED FORCES IN CANADA TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES ON LEAVE.

THESE SPOKESMEN WERE COMMENTING ON A REPORT FROM WINDSOR, ONT., THAT MEN AND WOMEN OF EMPIRE FORCES WERE ENTERING THE UNITED STATES AT DETROIT UNDER NEW RELAXED REGULATIONS WHICH REMOVED THE NEED FOR PASSPORTS WHEN CROSSING THE BORDER.

JUN 2 1942

"THE CONCESSION IS SIMPLY TO FACILITATE THE TRAVEL MOVEMENTS OF THOSE WHO WISH TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES ON LEAVE, ENABLING THEM TO CROSS THE BORDER WITHOUT THE FORMALITY OF GETTING A PASSPORT IN THE USUAL WAY," ONE OFFICIAL SAID.

"THE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT. IT IS JUST A CONCESSION BY AMERICAN IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES.

"EMPIRE ARMED FORCES IN THE DOMINION SHOULD BE ABLE TO CROSS AND COME BACK WITHOUT ANY DIFFICULTY NOW."

A SPOKESMAN AT THE UNITED STATES LEGATION SAID THE NEW REGULATION HAD NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED HERE.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE UNDERSTOOD CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY WOULD HAVE TO BE SHOWN AT THE BORDER BY ANY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WISHING TO CROSS, AND THAT THEY WOULD ALSO HAVE TO PRODUCE THEIR LEAVE PASSES.

JUN 2 1942

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-BRITISH AIRMEN RETURNING FROM RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS TODAY SAID THE SMOKE PALL STILL WAS SO DENSE OVER COLOGNE THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO PHOTOGRAPH THE RESULTS OF SATURDAY NIGHT'S 1,000-PLANE RAID ON THE RHINELAND INDUSTRIAL CITY.

30.24 ——— 16835

30.24-16835

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-NINE BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES WERE MISSING TONIGHT AFTER DAYLIGHT RAF SWEEPS OVER NEARBY NAZI-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES BRITISH AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED. TWO GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 1-(AP)-JOSE LUIS CANTILO, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, ANNOUNCED THE HOUSE WOULD BEGIN DEBATE WEDNESDAY ON THE STATE OF SIEGE WHICH OPPONENTS OF THE ACTING ADMINISTRATION SEEK TO LIFT IN ORDER TO PERMIT FREE DISCUSSION AND ACTION ON ARGENTINE FOREIGN POLICY.

ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO HAS ASKED THE NEW CONGRESS TO ENDORSE THE MAINTENANCE OF RESTRICTIONS ON CIVILIAN LIFE.

THE RADICAL (LIBERAL)-SOCIALIST COALITION, WITH A MAJORITY IN THE CHAMBER, IS PREPARING TO ATTACK CASTILLO'S PROPOSAL IN A RENEWAL OF THE CLAMOR FOR A DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH THE AXIS NATIONS IN PURSURANCE OF THE COMMITMENTS ARGENTINA MADE RELUCTANTLY AT THE RIO DE ANEIRO CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS LAST JANUARY.

JUN 2 1942

DEBERT CAMP, N.S., JUNE 1-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER ALBERT HOFFMAN OF RITZVEILLE, WASH., A MEMBER OF THE R.C.A.F., WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS THE FLIER ~~KILLED INX~~ A PLANCE CRASH SATURDAY AT THE AIRPORT HERE.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE R.A.F. WHO WERE ABOARD THE PLANE WERE INJURED SERIOUSLY.

HOFFMAN'S NEXT OF HIS IS HIS FATHER, M.H.HOFFMAN OF RITZVILLE.

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JUNE 1-(AP)-THE BANGKOK RADIO BROADCAST TODAY AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THAI FORCES COOPERATING WITH THE JAPANESE IN THE SHAN STATES OF EASTERN BURMA CAPTURED MONG YAWNG, SECOND LARGEST CITY OF THE SHAN STATES AND IMPORTANT STRATEGICALLY, ON SATURDAY.

THE SAME THAI FORCES TOOK PART IN THE CAPTURE OF KENGTENG, CAPITAL OF THE SHAN STATES, ON MAY 26, THE BROADCAST SAID. MONG YAWNG, IS 50 MILES EAST OF KENGTENG. CHINESE FORCES ARE OPPOSING THE JAPANESE AND THAI IN THAT THEATER.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 1)

- - -

SOLDIERS STATIONED

IN GUIANA LEARN

JUNGLE TACTICS

- - -

GET BLISTERED FEET,

SANDFLY BITES (600)

JUN 2 1942

- - -

BY JOHN P.MCKNIGHT

(ADVANCE)...BRITISH GUIANA BASE COMMAND, MAY 31-(WIDE WORLD)-TOUGH, RESOURCEFUL JUNGLE FIGHTERS SOON WILL BE READY TO DEAL WITH ANY INVADER ATTACKING THIS REMOTE OUTPOST OF AMERICA'S DEFENSES.

AT THE COST OF SANDFLY BITES AND BLISTERED FEET AND HANDS, SMALL COMBAT UNITS ARE LEARNING TO WAGE WARFARE IN THE TRACKLESS WASTES OF THE GUIANAS BACK COUNTRY, IN MUCH OF WHICH NO WHITE MAN HAS EVER SET FOOT.

THEIR INSTRUCTOR, WHO ADMITS LAUGHINGLY THAT HE IS "LEARNING ALONG WITH THEM," IS 24-YEAR-OLD SECOND LIEUTENANT FROM BALTIMORE, MD, JACKSON GOURAUD, A WIRY BEANPOLE WHOSE SIX-FOOT-FOUR FRAME CARRIES JUST 160 POUNDS OF WEIGHT.

JUN 2 1942

A UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ALUMNUS, THE BESPECTACLED GOURAUD IS THE NEPHEW OF THE FAMED ONE-ARMED, ONE-LEGGED FRENCH GENERAL HENRI GOURAUD WHO COMMANDED THE WORLD WAR ARMY TO WHICH THE RAINBOW DIVISION WAS ATTACHED.

HIS FATHER, POWERS GOURAUD, NOW A COMMENTATOR FOR A RADIO STATION WCAU AT PHILADELPHIA, AND, GEORGE E.GOURAUD, WERE OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

IT WAS, PERHAPS, THE MILITARY BLOOD THAT RAN IN HIS VEINS, AS

WELL AS HIS PRE-ARMY PROPENSITY FOR HIKING, THAT LED THE BRITISH GUIANA BASE COMMANDER, COL.FREDERICK MATTHEWS, TO SELECT GOURAUD, OUT OF ALL THE OFFICERS WHO VOLUNTEERED, FOR THE JOB OF TEACHING THE JUNGLEERS.

THE YOUNG OFFICER CAUGHT THIS CORRESPONDENT MEASURING HIS LANK, SPARE BUILD SPECULATIVELY, AND LAUGHED.

"WE'VE FOUND OUT ALREADY," HE SAID, "THAT THE MEDIUM TALL, NOT TOO HEAVY MEN CAN TAKE IT BEST. IN OUR FIRST EXPERIMENTAL DETACHMENT, WE HAD TWO MEN CHOSEN FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH. THEY SUFFERED MOST OF ALL--THEIR WEIGHT BEAT THEM DOWN.

JUN 2 1942

"I'M A LITTLE TOO TALL, MYSELF; I HAVE TO DUCK DOWN UNDER OVERHANGING BRANCHES AND VINES TOO OFTEN. BUT I TAKE LONG STEPS, AND THAT HELPS."

GOURAUD'S CHOSEN MEN--ALL BUT ONE OF THEM FARM AND MOUNTAIN BOYS FROM THE SOUTH, ACCUSTOMED TO AN OUTDOOR LIFE--GO INTO THE JUNGLE ARMED WITH MACHETES, SHELTER TENTS, HAMMOCKS, MOSQUITO BARS AND KNIVES, IN ADDITION TO THEIR WEAPONS AND RATIONS, FOR PERIODS RANGING FROM TWO DAYS UP TO A WEEK.

THEIR FIRST WEEK THEY MADE SHORT MARCHES, PRACTICING COMPASS READINGS AND CUTTING THROUGH IMPASSABLE GROWTH WITH THE MACHETES. THE SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS, THE MARCHES WERE EXTENDED TO TEN MILES OR MORE. AND THE FOURTH THEY SPENT SIX ENTIRE DAYS IN THE JUNGLE.

SYDNEY, MAY 29-(CANADIAN PRESS)--COMMERCE MINISTER WILLIAM SCULL SAID TODAY THAT THE 15 PER CENT INCREASE WHICH BRITAIN WILL PAY FOR AUSTRALIA'S WOOL CLIP WILL MEAN AN ADDITIONAL INCOME OF £9,000,000 ($31,000,000) A YEAR.

THE INCREASE, ANNOUNCED RECENTLY, IS EXPECTED TO ENABLE MANY MEDIUM AND SMALL WOOL GROWERS WHO HAVE BEEN FACED WITH FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES TO MAINTAIN THEIR PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTS.

MR. SCULLY SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THE ORIGINAL PRICE WAS INADEQUATE BECAUSE OF A STEEP RISE IN PRODUCTION COSTS. THE GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, WAS MOST GRATEFUL TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR ITS PROMPT RESPONSE TO REPRESENTATIONS.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, MAY 30)

LONDON REPORTS:

BRITISH MOVIES
REPORT GROSS UP

--

COAL PROBLEM IN ENGLAND
BECOMES MAJOR CRISIS
BY EDWARD ROBINSON

JUN 2 1942

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, MAY 29-(WIDE WORLD)-HOW'S BUSINESS IN WAR TIME? BRITAIN'S MOVING PICTURE THEATER GROSS BOX OFFICE TAKINGS FOR 1941 WERE ESTIMATED AT $260,000,000, AN INCREASE OF $68,000,000 OVER 1940.

THE CALCULATION WAS BASED ON AN AVERAGE WEEKLY ATTENDANCE OF 25,000,000 AND AN AVERAGE PRICE OF 20 CENTS.

P.S.: THE BRITISH ENTERTAINMENT TAX TOOK $52,000,000 OF THE GROSS.

-DASH-

DURING THE WEEK 15 COAL DISPUTES, WHICH WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE COST ENGLAND 80,000 TONS OF COAL AND AFFECTED 16,000 MEN, WERE SETTLED.

COAL--OR RATHER THE MANPOWER TO PRODUCE COAL--CONTINUED TO BE A PROBLEM.

MINE OWNERS AND COAL WORKERS REFERRED TO THE GOVERNMENT THE WORKERS' CLAIM FOR A $17 A WEEK MINIMUM WAGE, LIFTING THE DISPUTE TO THE STATUS OF A MAJOR DOMESTIC CRISIS, OBSERVERS SAID.

THE SETTLEMENT AND RETURN TO THE PITS OF THE 16,000 MINERS AFFECTED BY OTHER DISPUTE WAS THE ONLY BRIGHT SPOT IN THE INDUSTRY.

-DASH-

AS IN COAL, MANPOWER WAS THE NEED IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY.

FRESH FISH WERE PLENTIFUL, BUT MANY TONS WERE SAID TO BE ROTTING AT DOCKS AND ON FISHING TRAWLERS FOR LACK OF WORKERS TO HANDLE THE FISH.

THE FOOD PICTURE, TOO, HAD ITS BRIGHT SPOT: DURING JUNE AND JULY THE WEEKLY CHEESE RATION WILL BE FOUR OUNCES PER PERSON, UP ONE OUNCE.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, WHICH ALREADY ARE HANDLING AROUND ONE-THIRD OF BRITAIN'S MILK SUPPLY, TOLD THE GOVERNMENT THEY WERE WILLING TO TAKE OVER THE ENTIRE JOB ON A NON-PROFIT BASIS.

-DASH-

SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS AGAIN WERE MOST-FAVORED IN FINANCIAL MARKETS. THE REST OF THE MARKET WAS QUIET WHILE TRADERS WATCHED FOR DECISIVE MOVEMENTS ON THE RUSSIAN AND LIBYAN FRONTS.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES WERE UP FOR THE WEEK AT $372,000,000 OF WHICH $366,000,000 WENT FOR WAR SUPPLIES.

RECEIPTS TOTALED $160,400,000, A DECLINE OF MORE THAN $12,000,000 FROM THE PREVIOUS WEEK.

THE NEW ADDITION LIFTED BRITAIN'S CURRENT FISCAL YEAR DEFICIT TO $1,642,000,000 COMPARED WITH $1,721,000,000 FOR THE SAME PERIOD A YEAR AGO.

-DASH-

THE BIGGLESWADE (BEDFORDSHIRE) COUNCIL WANTS PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO BROADCAST OFTENER--TO SAVE WATER. IT FIGURES THAT EVERYONE STOPS DOING ANYTHING BUT LISTEN WHEN THE PREMIER SPEAKS, SAVING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, 10,000 GALLONS OF WATER....THE AGRICULTURE MINISTRY WAS REPORTED PLANNING TO PUT 2,000,000 MORE ACRES UNDER THE PLOW, HAVING ADDED 6,000,000 NEW ACRES LAST YEAR.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, MAY 30)

30.24 — 16837

30.24—16837

1,036 PLANES BLAST ESSEN IN 2D BIG RAID; LIBYA DRIVE CURBED, ROMMEL MAKES STAND; ROOSEVELT ASKS WAR ON 3 AXIS SATELLITES

Massive Daylight Assault

Waves of Planes Blast Railroads in France And Shipping in Channel.

1,036 PLANES IN ESSEN ATTACK

Krupp and Metal Works Smashed — Worst Is Yet to Come, Says Churchill.

BULLETIN

LONDON, Wednesday, June 3. (AP)—An air raid alarm sounded in London early today but the all-clear followed shortly.

A single German raider approached the city before veering away.

JUN 4 1942

By F. C. DANIEL, Jr.

LONDON, June 2. (AP)—A mighty aerial corps of British bombers and fighter planes, 1,036 of them, cast down fire and explosive with terrible effect upon the German Krupp munitions center of Essen and its war plant environs last night in a second great raid on Germany in 48 hours—an assault that was proclaimed as only a token of what is yet to come from the combined air forces of Britain and the United States.

Again today the RAF sprang back to the assault, going over the channel in great force in one of the biggest daylight aerial offensives of the war.

German Troops Attacked

During the morning there were large-scale sweeps over the Gravelines and Hardelote areas of northern France. One German plane was shot down and several damaged.

German troops and gun posts were attacked from low levels.

Another force of morning raiders blasted railroads in northern France and then in the afternoon Pas de Calais, Dieppe and offshore shipping were attacked.

In all, the Air Ministry said the RAF lost nine fighters, and knocked down three enemy fighters.

(The Germans claimed a bag of 16 RAF planes during Tuesday's fighting. They didn't mention their own losses).

Thousands of tons of bombs were dropped upon the Krupp and Rhein Metal Borsig plants, and it, as would seem obvious from the weight of the attack, the damage caused at Essen were as great as in Saturday night's 1,000-plane raid on Cologne, persons familiar with German production believed that a good sized percentage of the Reich's war industry could now be marked down as crippled.

Essen Raid Cheers Britons

The raid on Essen, however, overshadowed all else and brought cheer to all England.

Giving the House of Commons a preliminary report today on this tremendous attack, Prime Minister Churchill declared that many fires were left, at a total cost of only 35 British bombers, and went on to predict what lies ahead for the Germans.

"I do not wish it to be supposed," he said, "that all our raids in the immediate future will be above this four-figure scale.

"The methods of attack will be continually varied, according to circumstances.

"On, the other hand, these two great night bombing raids (the first was during Saturday night and early Sunday morning over Cologne) mark the introduction of a new phase in the British air offensive against Germany, and they will increase markedly in scale when we are joined, as we soon shall be, by the air force of the United States.

"As the year advances all German cities, harbors and centers of war production will be subjected to an ordeal the like of which never has been experienced by any country in continuity, severity or magnitude."

The communique of the air ministry identified the industrial Ruhr generally, "including Essen," as the theatre of the assault and while the Germans did not mention Essen they did report Duisberg and Oberhausen as among those raided.

With Essen itself, these cities form a great production triangle in the Ruhr.

Nazi Airdromes Pounded

While the main force of the British attack was being centered in the Essen area, other squadrons smashed at the enemy's airdromes over great areas of Germany, France and the Low Countries to pin down his fighter plane defense.

All was conducted on a pattern of the closest cooperation and the British losses of 35 planes were light against the vast scope of the operation. (The German accounts put British losses at 59 planes yesterday and through last night.)

While much remained to be learned of the effect of these assaults, all available information indicated that they spread the sort of devastation which earlier had left Cologne a smoking ruin.

Canterbury, Ipswich Attacked

The Nazi High Command, describing RAF assaults as "terror attacks directed against the civilian population," announced that its own bombers overnight had attacked the historic British cities of Canterbury and Ipswich.

Although the RAF lost 35 planes on the overnight foray, the bombers which raided Essen shot down a ME-109, a Focke-Wulf 190 and sent a ME-110 down with its port engine in flames when German night fighters tried to bar the way to the Ruhr.

Air Ministry accounts of the Essen raid said that low clouds and ground haze forced the pilots to make a careful search for the targets.

Nevertheless, the pilot of a Lancaster four-motored bomber who spent 37 minutes over his objective said "the streets marked dark lines" in the flaming center of Essen. With typical British understatement he added: "Widespread damage had been done."

Luck was good to the Canadians on the raid. Two of three RCAF squadrons which attacked Essen had no casualties at all.

Pilot Officer Homer Forbes, a Canadian on his 18th flight over Germany, said both the Rhineland and Ruhr defenses seemed slim to him and that "Jerry seems to have fallen down on his job this weekend."

A Halifax bomber piloted by Flight Sergeant W. E. N. Field of Montreal got its only opposition on the way home. Four times, Messerschmitts took up the chase but four times they were evaded.

Discussing future raids, London sources said the main weight of the Summer attack probably would be directed at western Germany, but that as the nights lengthen the edge of the devastated area will creep eastward to include German cities and town now relatively undamaged.

VAST KRUPP INDUSTRIES RAF TARGET

Heart of Germany's Arms Production Subjected to

Bombing Similar to Cologne Raid

London, June 2 (AP)—The RAF turned the lethal, devastating might of 1,036 planes loose on Western Germany last night, almost all of them on the region of the Nazi arsenal city of Essen, Prime Minister Churchill announced today.

JUN 4 1942

SECOND CRUSHING RAID

The second of the crushing raids which the RAF has made against the sources of Adolf Hitler's military strength in three days struck at the home of the huge Krupp munitions works and Churchill promised that more of even greater severity would follow "when we are joined, as we shall be, by the air force of the United States."

The Essen raid came after a pause of but one night, when bad weather held the RAF's great bomb-carrying armada grounded, after the mammoth attack by considerably more than 1,000 British bombers on Cologne.

Drawing to themselves the attention of the German anti-aircraft gunners these forces bombed several airfields to blank out the night fighter defense and attacked shipping and railroads in Holland, Belgium and France.

New All-Day Raids

One Dornier bomber was reported shot down over Holland and several other German planes damaged.

Hardly before the last of the night bombers had rolled down on their home bases, the day shift of Britain's stepped-up offensive was in the clear air early today, streaking for the French coast.

Great forces of planes roared across the Channel all day in forays which southeast coast observers called one of the biggest daylight operations of the war.

Hour after hour many squadrons headed for various targets in northern France. Planes returning early in the evening created a great din.

"Ordeal" Promised

The Essen raid came after a pause of but one night, when bad weather held the RAF's great bomb-carrying armada grounded, after the mammoth attack by considerably more than 1,000 British bombers on Cologne.

Again, British losses were relatively slight for an air offensive of such magnitude. Churchill said thirty-five planes had failed to return.

He told the House of Commons that the raiders had sown numerous and widespread fires last night and that the two raids introduced "a new phase in the British air offensive against Germany," which will put the enemy to "an ordeal the like of which never has been experienced in any country in continuity, severity or magnitude."

He cautioned the British, however, not to expect all future raids to be "above the four-figure scale" in number of planes, adding that "methods of attack will be continually varied, according to circumstances."

The Air Ministry's disclosure that aircraft of the bomber, fighter, coastal and army cooperation commands attacked enemy bases in Germany, France and the Low Countries to guard the route of the Essen raiders indicated that the night's operations may have been of a magnitude possibly equaling the startling strength of the Cologne assault.

Text Of Communique

Its communique said:

Last night a force of a thousand aircraft of the bomber command continued the offensive against western Germany. The main objectives were war industries of the Ruhr, including Essen.

Preliminary reports of the crews indicate that the attacks were pressed home most effectively.

During the attack on the Ruhr, aircraft of the bomber, fighter, coastal and army cooperation commands attacked enemy airdromes in Germany, France and the Low Countries.

Thirty-five of our aircraft are missing from all these operations.

These losses were nine fewer than the forty-four of Saturday night—still far below the ten per cent. losses which military authorities generally agree can be afforded by a successful air smash.

On a basis of comparison with the Cologne attack, Essen probably was deluged under about 6,000,000 pounds of incendiary and explosive bombs poured down from planes manned by 6,000 flyers.

Hub Of Iron, Coal Fields

Essen lies on the Ruhr river, in the Prussian Rhine province about thirty-five miles northeast of Cologne, on the main line of a railway to Berlin. Railroads radiate from Essen to all principal towns of the Westphalian iron and coal fields.

British bombers already had struck at the city repeatedly since bombing of the Continent was begun on a relatively small scale in 1940.

Essen was occupied by the

JUN 4 1942

French for almost seven years after the World War Armistice. Its population is about two thirds of a million.

American observers were believed to have gone over again with the RAF. They were preparing, presumably, for what Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Force, yesterday said that the hope of American flyers is "very soon to fly and fight beside the RAF" in attacks which the Germans "cannot meet, defeat or survive."

Canadian flyers, it was announced officially, again [illegible] the controls of some of the giant four-engined Stirlings, Lancasters, Halifaxes and lighter Wellingtons and Hampdens. Some of these planes, among them craft which were back in action after having been over Cologne in the R. A. F.'s first ponderous blow, can carry four tons of missiles.

The Air Ministry news service announced that Spitfires and bomb-carrying Hurricanes made a large-scale sweep over the Gravelines and Hardelote area in

northe[illegible]rance this morning, shooth[illegible]own one Focke Wolff 190 and damaging several others. One Spitfire section drove off a force of German planes which outnumbered them four to one, the news service said, while another section, tired of looking in vain for an air fight, dropped to ground level to shoot up gun-posts and German troops.

Just as the Germans sought to repay for the desolation of Cologne with a retaliatory attack Sunday night on the ancient cathedral city of Canterbury, they announced today that another Old-World English town, Ipswich, had been the target of their night air blows.

Nazis Claim Bag Of 59 Planes

New York, June 2—The Associated Press listening post has recorded the following broadcast by the Berlin radio:

"British bombers attacked several localities in western Germany, including Duisberg and Oberhausen, last night, and fifty-nine were shot down during the day and night, the German high command said today.

JUN 4 1942

"The raids were centered on 'residential quarters.'

Against Civilians Only

The communique called the RAF raids "terror attacks directed solely against the civilian population."

Night fighters and anti-aircraft were credited with downing thirty-seven British planes over Duisberg and Oberhausen, and naval artillery was said to have bagged three more.

(Duisberg, Oberhausen and Essen—which the British said was the main target last night—form a tight triangle of cities in the industrial Rhineland.)

"The German Air Force raided Ipswich, a port in southern England, and repeated an attack on Canterbury with heavy-caliber bombs.

"A British plane on offensive patrol near Cologne, 'heavily damaged' in Saturday night's raid, was shot down."

COLOGNE TOLL HEAVY, BERN REPORTS SAY

BERN, Switzerland, June 2.—(AP) An area of about a mile by a mile and a half was virtually wiped out by British airmen in their Saturday night raid on Cologne, reliable reports from Germany said today.

This meant a heavy death toll in the closely packed Rhineland metropolis but anything like a reliable figure on casualties was lacking.

The military correspondent of "Dienst Aus Deutschland" said "The inner city suffered considerable damage."

Dead in Cologne Raid Set at About 20,000

New York, June 2 (AP).—The record R.A.F. raid on Cologne killed "in the neighborhood of 20,000" persons, wounded 54,000, 20 per cent of them critically, and put in motion a mass migration from the Rhineland, the New York Times said today in a report credited to "private advices from competent neutral observers in Berlin."

Three-fifths of the inhabitants of Cologne—total population roughly 800,000—are being officially evacuated, mostly to the area of Munich, where they will be housed in emergency barracks erected in the last 24 hours, the newspaper said.

The entire populations of Aachen, Duesseldorf, Wuppertal, Mainz and other cities have started a mass migration from the Rhineland in fear of further bombardment, it added.

Of the damage in Cologne, the New York Times said:

"Although details are lacking, it is understood from Berlin neutral quarters that roughly five-sevenths of Cologne's chemical and fine machine-tool industries have been completely wrecked."

Special detachments of the German army sanitary forces were said to have been dispatched to the city to aid the local services in preventing the spread of disease.

RAF LEADER ESCAPES NAZIS IN NORWAY

LONDON, June 2.—(AP) Wing Commander D. C. T. Bennett, former superintendent of the Atlantic Ferry organization who led the first transatlantic formation flight of American-made bombers, has arrived in Britain after escaping from Norway where he was captured by the Germans.

Bennett, a native of Australia, and four other members of a bomber crew were shot down near Trondheim last month.

London, Wednesday, June 3-(AP)-Three German planes were destroyed during the night over Britain and one over Holland, it was said authoritatively today.

Folkestone, England, June 2 (AP).—Great forces of R. A. F. planes roared across the channel today in forays which southeast coast observers called one of the biggest daylight operations of the war. Planes returning early in the evening created a great din.

JUN 4 1942

Fliers, Waiting for Raid Talk Anything But War

By DREW MIDDLETON

At an R. A. F. Bomber Command Base, June 2 (AP).—The greasy, grinning ground crews sang "We're Off to Bomb the Jerries" to the tune of "The Wizard of Oz" as they loaded incendiaries and high explosive bombs into the four-motored thunder birds preparing for last night's raid on Essen and the Ruhr.

Scores of Stirlings, Halifaxes and Lancasters dotted the landscape. Mechanics, fitters and armorers swarmed around them. You could hear them whistle with admiration as the big bomb loads came out.

The air crews sat around in the sun and talked about everything but the war.

An earnest Scot demonstrated the Bobby Jones swing. Leonard Johnson from Corpus Christi, Tex., boasted about Texas University football teams. Johnson was going to fly one of the bombers. The Scot was wireless operator and gunner in another. It was his 10th big show.

There was no speculation on what the target was to be. Everyone kept his eye on the weather, though. All felt in their bones that there would be a "scramble" if it remained clear.

The only time they talked of the war was when a long string of trucks bearing big bombs came past. Johnson smacked his lips.

"Ah-ah," he said. "More big stuff. It looks like another big one."

Severe German Losses

About 260 Nazi Tanks, Half of Original Striking Force, Destroyed.

BRITISH ARMY ALSO HARD HIT

Germans Claim Annihilation of British Unit And Capture of 3,000 Prisoners.

JUN 4 1942

The text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement on the battle in Libya will be found on Page 12.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

CAIRO, June 2. (AP)—The Libyan battle of destruction raged on with great violence today around two thin gaps in the desert Ain El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line, with the dwindling ranks of the Axis' African corps lashing out in a supreme effort to split the British fortified positions.

Already having lost some 260 tanks, or half their original striking strength, the sizeable German armored forces still remaining east of the semi-fortified line, had been reorganized and were trying to drive out the British forces stationed between them and the narrow lanes of escape, which are 15 miles apart.

U. S. Tanks Praised

Another body of the Nazi mechanized forces, which for the last 72 hours has moved westward—and rearward—through the two gaps, was reported to have pushed to a position 20 miles west of the line, where it was regrouping with the Axis forces previously there.

The eighth Army of General Sir Claude Auchinleck, composed of Britons, South Africans, Indians and Free French, had suffered severe losses, too. But it had given more than it had taken in punishment from the three armored and two motorized divisions which German Marshal Erwin Rommel used in his vain attempt to seize Tobruk.

(The Germans claimed annihilation of a British unit and the capture of 3,000 prisoners, including a brigadier, the Italians spoke vaguely of a "pincers movement" near El Ualeb, in the vicinity of the German gaps, where, they said, British resistance was broken and 2,000 prisoners taken.)

The British said the American "General Grant" tank, armed with a 75-MM gun firing high explosive and anti-personnel shells, plus a 37-MM. anti-tank weapon and a machine-gun, was being used with great success. This is the U. S. Army's M-3 medium tank, a 28-ton land cruiser now getting its first battlefield test.

It has what it takes in the desert, the British say—fire power capable of knocking out the other fellow's tanks.

"The enemy succeeded in withdrawing many of his tanks and much transport" through two gaps he blasted in British mine fields laid out for 50 miles between coastal Ain el Gazala and the odorous waterhole of Bir Hacheim at the southern extremity of the main British positions, Auchinleck said in a communique.

"A large number of his tanks and many motor transport vehicles, however, remain on the wrong side of this barrier. These are still being ceaselessly harried and destroyed by our troops vigorously aided by our airforce."

Wild, Fierce Battle

The British commander wired a lengthy review of the battle—the wildest and fiercest ever fought in Africa—to Prime Minister Churchill, who read it to the House of Commons.

The communique disclosed for the first time that the Germans on the opening night of their offensive May 26 attempted to land a sea borne cooperating force north of Acroma, some 15 miles from Tobruk, but the Royal Navy drove off the flotilla.

Auchinleck's control over the battlefield, the capture of two of Rommel's largest repair units, and the splendid performance of new British heavy anti-tank guns and the 28-ton U. S. tanks all were factors of great cheer to the Britons.

Control of the battlefield enabled the Eighth Army to salvage a large proportion of the damaged vehicles, using perhaps the United States service troops who are in Egypt for just such a purpose.

The German repair units which were seized were reported unofficially to have restored at least 300 tanks which otherwise would have fallen to the British.

One thing appeared certain: the Axis force composed of the German 15th and 21st and the Italian 132nd Ariete armored divisions and a German and an Italian motorized division, perhaps 75,000 seasoned veterans in all, had failed to capture Tobruk as Adolf Hitler had ordered, and were paying an enormous price in machines and men in the scorching heat and swirling sand.

JUN 4 1942

Auchinleck, however, appeared intent upon destroying the foe rather than advancing immediately.

Duststorms Hamper RAF

Increased duststorms restricted the RAF, which rules the desert skies by a 5 to 3 margin, but they continued to harass Rommel's land movements and shot two of his planes down. The RAF lost four.

General Auchinleck's lengthy communique gave this as the main German plan:

"First, to capture our defended locality at Bir Hacheim held by our gallant Allies, the Free French.

"Secondly, to pass around by the south of Bir Hacheim;

"Thirdly, to attack in strength our position running south from the coast at Ain El Gazala to Capuzzo Road."

British scouting planes detected indications of the German aims and opened an aerial offensive five days before the attack was launched by Rommel.

During the night of May 26 the five Axis divisions skirted Bir Hacheim and struck rapidly toward Acroma where British armored forces drove them off. It was then that the coordinated sea attack was defeated by the navy.

British ground forces and the RAF swung into immediate action. The Free French at Bir Hacheim gallantly beat off attacks by superior Italian forces.

Simultaneous attacks against the main British position near the coast in the north "were easily stopped" and heavy losses were inflicted.

Continuous fighting raged until May 30.

"The battle swayed backwards and forward over a wide area from Acroma in the north to Bir Hacheim, 40 miles to the south; from El Adem outside Tobruk to our minefields 30 miles to the west," the communique said.

"Our troops gave the enemy no rest and finding himself running short of supplies and water he had to make gaps in our minefields, one along a general line on the Capuzzo road and the other 10 miles to the south."

The RAF attacked the escaping Axis forces continuously from low level inflicting terrible casualties.

It was around the mine field gaps that the fighting raged tonight with the greatest intensity. The whole battle area was studded wih skeletons of burned out tanks and cars.

Reuters in a dispatch from Cairo to London tonight reported that a considerable Axis force of all arms again is thrusting east behind the British Ain El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line.

leave space

30.24 — 16839 194✓ 30.24 — 16839

British in Libya Mopping Up T As Rommel's Army Is Divided

Portion of His Force Behind Defense Line Hit by Land and Air, but London Hears of Renewed Axis Thrust.

Cairo, June 2 (A. P.).—German armored forces, the cream of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps, which were trapped east of the Ain el Gazala-Bir Hacheim line are being ceaselessly harried and destroyed by British troops and planes and are being mopped up, the British commander announced today.

"Latest reports show the enemy may have withdrawn some of his tanks through the gaps" in the line, a communique by Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck said but "a large number of his tanks and many transport vehicles, however remain on the wrong side of this barrier."

[A Reuters dispatch from Cairo to London tonight reported that a considerable Axis force of all arms again was thrusting east behind the Ain El Gazala-Bir Hacheim Line.]

"It is still difficult to give a firm estimate of the number of vehicles and tanks knocked out or disabled," the communique said, but it was said the Axis losses had been very great.

Unable to Surprise.

In a summary of the seven-day campaign Gen. Auchinleck said that the enemy failed to surprise when he attacked with two German armored and one light divisions and two Italian armored and motorized divisions, with the objective of taking Tobruk.

He disclosed that Axis forces attempted to land from the sea behind the British lines, but that the enemy was driven off by the navy.

Gen. Auchinleck's statement said in part:

"From captured documents it was clear that Rommel's object was to defeat our armored forces and capture Tobruk.

"The main ingredients of his plan were: First, to capture our defended locality at Bir Hacheim held by our gallant Allies, the Free French; secondly, to pass around by the south of Bir Hacheim the German Afrika Korps comprising Fifteenth and Twenty-first armored divisions, to be followed closely by the German Ninetieth light division, the Twentieth Italian Mobile Corps, comprising the 132d Ariete armored division, and the 101st Trieste motorized division; thirdly, to attack in strength our position running south from the coast at Ain El Gazala to Capuzzo Road.

"These were held by the South African and Fiftieth British divisions, the latter including battalions of the East Yorkshire Regiment, Green Howards, and Durham Light Infantry.

"Air reconnaissance had clearly indicated enemy preparations for the attack and in consequence our air force opened a counter offensive on the 21st with heavy attacks against enemy forward airdromes.

Planes Countered First.

"These attacks were continued each night, supplemented by low flying dawn and dusk attacks by light bombers and fighters. The enemy paid us the compliment of trying to emulate our example on three nights prior to his final advance on the 27th. He failed to achieve any success and lost a number of aircraft to our fighters and anti-aircraft artillery.

"On the night of May 26-27, the German Afrika Korps carried out its part of the plan and passed to the south of Bir Hacheim, moving north with great rapidity toward Acroma and also toward the old battlefields of El Duda and Sidi Rezegh, which were actually reached by some of its most forward troops. These soon were driven off by our armored forces.

"It is now known that on the same night the enemy attempted landings from the sea at this spot, presumably with the object of joining up with these tanks but the hostile craft were driven off by our naval forces acting in close co-operation with the army.

"The full brun of the enemy's initial advance to the East was taken by the Third Indian Brigade group which was overborne by the sheer weight of metal but not until after it had inflicted heavy casualties on enemy and seriously impeded his advance. . . .

"The attempt to break through our defense on the coast road by the Ain el Gazala inlet was easily stopped by the first South African division.

"Throughout May 28-29-30 there was very heavy continuous fighting between our armored divisions and brigades and the German Afrika Korps backed up by the Itanial Mobile Corps. The battle swayed backward and forward over a wide area from Acroma in north to Bir Hacheim, forty miles to the south; from El Adem outside Tobruk to Ur minefields thirty miles to the west.

Enemy Supply Shortage.

"Our troops gave the enemy no rest and finding himself running short of supplies and water he had to make gaps in our minefields, one along a general line on the Capuzzo Road and another ten miles to south. These two gaps lay on either side of defended area held by a brigade of infantry from the north of England.

"This brigade strongly resisted the enemy's attempt to pass his transport through their ranks and on May 28 Air Vice-Marshal Conyngham decided to direct the whole air force on to a low attack against the enemy's armor motor transport in this region.

"These attacks were maintained with maximum intensity throughout the following three days, reaching a peak as the enemy attempted to pass through the gaps.

"It is still difficult to give a rm estimate of the number of ehicles and tanks knocked out r disabled by these attacks but here has been ample confirmaion that the effect was very reat.

"Meantime, each night our ight bombers were attacking the enemy's forward airfields and communications.

"By nightfall of May 31 the enemy succeeded in withdrawing many of his tanks and much transport into one or the other of the gaps, which he then proceeded to protect from our attacks from east by bringing up many of his anti-tank guns, with which he was well-equipped, into action.

Battle Unceasingly.

"A large number of his tanks and many transport vehicles, however, remain on the wrong side of this barrier. These are still being ceaselessly harried and destroyed by our troops, vigorously aided by the fighters and bombers of our air force.

"Latest reports show the enemy may have withdrawn some of his tanks through the gap areas and a good deal of his transport as far back as twenty miles west of our forward positions but this is unconfirmed.

'The country to the east of Bir Hacheim—that is, in our area—is being mopped up by our troops, which have destroyed many tanks and vehicles and captured two large automobile workshops.'

Gen. Auchinleck commended the excellent performance of American tanks, with which he said all users are well pleased.

The RAF, reporting decreased activity because of duststorms, nevertheless kept up attacks on enemy air fields at Derna and other objectives at Tmimi, Bengasi and Martuba and shot down two German fighters at a loss of four of its own.

Time-Gaining Device

The British, who have failed before to keep Rommel's forces locked in traps where they seemed doomed to annihilation, recognize their desert antagonist as an elusive fighter and one who would not yield without the utmost resistance.

One speculation, therefore, was that the reported new German maneuver was a time-gaining device to hold the Axis forces together while supplies and fuel are brought up so that they can fight their way out, rather than try an outright race for safety with the resultant risk of heavy casualties.

Another possibility, however, was that resourceful Rommel hoped to sit tight until reinforcements could reach him and then try again to shove his drive into forward gear toward Tobruk.

For miles around Knightsbridge, where desert trails cross east of the gaps, wrecked and abandoned Nazi war machines lay on the British-held battlefield waiting for British salvage crews to reclaim them.

Churchill Cites Libya Result

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 2—Prime Minister Churchill, in a Commons statement on Libya, said today that the British had foreseen the drive launched by Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel last week and were ready for it.

He said it was clear from captured documents that Rommel intended to defeat the British armored forces and capture Tobruk.

"It is clear we have every reason to be satisfied and more than satisfied with the course the battle so far has taken," the Prime Minister declared, "and we shall watch its further development with earnest attention.

260 Tanks Bagged

"Fierce fighting still is proceeding and will go on, but whatever may be the result there is not a shadow of doubt that Rommel's plans for his initial offensive have gone completely awry and cost him dear in men and material.

"A conservative estimate gives the number of enemy tanks destroyed or captured as about 260. There is no doubt that the number of enemy transport vehicles destroyed or captured is very large."

"We have also had our losses," he continued. "It is inevitable in a battle of this kind that casualties on both sides in tanks should be high but our recovery organization is working very well."

U. S. Tanks Praised

He said that Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of the British Middle Eastern forces, had informed the Government "fierce fighting still is proceeding; the battle is by no means over."

Churchill read a statement by General Auchinleck asserting that the continuous fighting in Libya had been "of the highest order" and emphasizing the "excellent performance" of American tanks with which, the general said, "all users are well pleased."

The statement added that the new British heavy anti-tank gun had proved a tremendous asset.

Prime Minister's Statement.

Mr. Churchill, before closing his statement to the Commons, spoke of Britain's new aerial offensive as follows:

"I ought not to sit down without referring to the mammoth air raid delivered by the R. A. F. on the Cologne region during the night of May 30-31. In this triumph of skill, daring and diligence against the enemy all previous records of night bombing have been doubled and excelled.

"On that occasion no fewer than 1,130 British-manned aircraft operated across the sea. Results have been of a devastating character, but accurate photography so far has been hampered by the pall of smoke which hangs over the stricken area.

"Last night also 1,036 machines of the R. A. F. visited the Continent. Nearly all of these operated in the Essen region. First reports received indicate numerous widespread conflagrations. From this second large scale raid thirty-five of our bombers are missing.

"I do not wish it to be supposed all our raids in the immediate future will be above this four-figure scale. The methods of attack will be continually varied, according to circumstances.

Says New Phase Has Begun.

"On the other hand these two great night bombing raids mark the introduction of a new phase in the British air offensive against Germany, and they will increase markedly in scale when we are joined, as we soon shall be, by the air force of the United States.

"As the year advances all German cities, harbors and centers of war production will be subjected to an ordeal the like of which never has been experienced by any country in continuity, severity or magnitude."

to have some news of the important and very severe battle which has now been proceeding for a week in the Libyan desert. Accordingly, I asked General Auchinleck for a statement and I do not think I can do better than read out his actual words.

"On the evening of May 26 General Rommel launched the German Afrika Korps to the attack. He was at pains to explain in an order of the day issued to German and Italian troops in his pay that in the course of great operations they were to carry through a decisive attack against our forces in Libya and that for this purpose he had made ready and equipped forces superior in number with perfected armament and powerful airforce to give it support. In conclusion he hailed His Majesty the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, the Duce of the Roman Empire, the Feuhrer of Great Germany.

"We had foreseen this attack and were ready for it.

"From captured documents it was clear that Rommel's object was to defeat our armored forces and capture Tobruk.

"The main ingredients of his plan were: first, to capture our defended locality at Bir Hacheim held by our gallant allies, the Free French; secondly, to pass around by the south of Bir Hacheim the German Afrika Corps comprising 15th and 21st armored divisions, to be followed closely by the German 90th light division, the 20th Italian mobile corps, comprising the 132d Ariete armored division, and the 101st Trieste motorized division; thirdly, to attack in strength our position running south from the coast at Ain el Gazala to Capuzzo Road.

"These were held by the South African and 50th British divisions, the latter including battalions of the East Yorkshire regiment, Green Howards, and Durham light infantry.

Counter-offensive by RAF

"Air reconnaissance had clearly indicated enemy preparations for the attack and in consequence our airforce opened a counter-offensive on the 21st with heavy attacks against enemy forward airdromes.

Churchill Statement On Battle in Libya

LONDON, June 2. (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement in the House of Commons today follows:

Reads Auchinleck's Statement

I thought the House would wish

"These attacks were continued each night supplemented by low flying dawn and dusk attacks by light bombers and fighters.

"The enemy paid us the compliment of trying to emulate our example on three nights prior to his final advance on the 27th.

"He failed to achieve any success and lost a number of aircraft to our fighters and antiaircraft artillery.

"On the night of May 26-27, the German Afrika Korps carried out its part of the plan and passed to the south of Bir Hacheim, moving north with great rapidity toward Acroma and also toward the old battlefields of El Duda and Sidi Rezegh, which were actually reached by some of its most forward troops. These soon were driven off by our armored forces.

"Some Axis tanks actually reached the escarpment overlooking the coast road north of Acroma but failed to interrupt communications between Tobruk and the South African troops holding our forward positions.

"It is now known that on the same night the enemy attempted landings from the sea at this spot, presumably with the object of joining up with these tanks but the hostile craft were driven off by our naval forces acting in close cooperation with the army.

"Long before they approached El Adem or Acramo Axis motorized troops were brought to action by the first and seventh British armored divisions ably seconded by British heavy tank brigades in the area.

"The full brunt of the enemy's initial advance to the East was taken by Third Indian Motor brigade group which was overborne by the sheer weight of metal but not until after it had inflicted heavy casualties on enemy and seriously impeded his advance.

"In addition his columns were subjected to repeated attacks by our fighters and bombers.

Italians Beaten Off

"Meanwhile, the attack on Bir Hacheim by the Italian mobile corps was beaten off by the Free French — or Fighting French troops—with heavy loss and the northward advance of these forces seems to have been seriously delayed in consequence.

"The third part of the enemy's plan, namely attacks against the northern front of our main positions south of Ain El Gazala materialized on the 27th. This achieved little or nothing. Nevertheless they seem to have caused the enemy a number of casualties.

"The attempt to break through our defense on the coast road by the Ain El Gazala inlet was easily stopped by the First South African division.

"Throughout May 28, 29, 30 there was very heavy continuous fighting between our armored divisions and brigades and the German Afrika Korps backed up by the Italian mobile corps. The battle swayed backward and forward over a wide area from Acroma in north to Bir Hacheim, forty miles to the south; from El Adem outside Tobruk to our minefields thirty miles to the west.

"Our troops gave the enemy no rest and finding himself running short of supplies and water he had to make gaps in our minefields, one along a general line on the Capuzzo road and another ten miles to the south. These two gaps lay on either side of defended area held by a brigade of infantry from the north of England.

"This brigade strongly resisted the enemy's attempt to pass his transport through their ranks and on May 28 Air Vice Marshal Conyngham decided to direct the whole air force on to a low attack against the enemy's armor motor transport in this region.

"These attacks were maintained with maximum intensity throughout the following three days, reaching a peak as the enemy attempted to pass through the gaps.

"It is still difficult to give a firm estimate of the number of vehicles and tanks knocked out or disabled by these attacks but there has been ample confirmation that the effect was very great.

"Meantime, each night our night bombers were attacking the enemy's forward airfields and communications.

"By nightfall of May 31, the enemy succeeded in withdrawing many of his tanks and much transport into one or the other of the gaps which he than proceeded to protect from our attacks from the east by bringing many of his anti-tank guns, with which he was well equipped, into action.

"A large number of his tanks and many transport vehicles, however, remain on the wrong side of this barrier. These are still being ceaselessly harried and destroyed by our troops vigorously aided by the fighters and bombers of our airforce.

"Latest reports show the enemy may have withdrawn some of his tanks through the gap areas and a good deal of his transport as far back as 20 miles west of our forward positions but this is unconfirmed.

"The country to the east of Bir Hacheim—that is, in our area—is being mopped up by our troops which have destroyed many tanks vehicles this area capture two large workshops."

Fighting Continuing

Since fighting is still proceeding and the battle by no means is over further heavy fighting is to be expected but whatever the result there is no shadow of doubt, says General Auchinleck, that Rommel's plans for his initial offensive have gone completely awry and this failure has cost him dear in men and materials.

Axis air forces have been very active throughout the operations and have made continuous attacks on our troops and communications, but they too have lost heavily at the hands of our air forces and antiaircraft guns.

The speed and effectiveness with which air support has been given is shown once again in the intimate cooperation which has been achieved between the two services in this theatre.

There has not been time yet to assess the damage inflicted on the enemy, but a conservative estimate gives the number of his tanks destroyed or captured at about 260 and there is no doubt at all that the number of his transport vehicles destroyed or captured is very large.

We have also had our losses and it is inevitable that in a battle of this kind between armored forces the casualties on both sides in tanks should be high.

Our recovery organization however is working very well and, whereas we had retained control of the battlefield and so can salvage our tanks, the enemy cannot recover many of his which should be permanently lost to him.

RAF Losses Not Light

Owing to three days of concentration of low attack consequent to the desperate attempts of enemy fighters to protect the land forces, our air losses have not been light, though in a number of instances our pilots returned safe, their aircraft being recovered.

General Auchkinleck ends by repeating that the battle is not yet over, issue still remains to be decided, but that the spirit and morale of our men in Libya both in the army and air forces, whether they came from India, South Africa, the United Kingdom or elsewhere in the British commonwealth, and that of our most gallant allies, the Free French, is magnificent.

In a further telegram the commander-in-chief adds, "the skill, determination and pertinacity shown by General Ritchie and his corps commanders, Lieut. Generals Morrie and Gott throughout this difficult strenuous week of hard, continuous fighting has been of the highest order."

He further dwells upon the excellent performance of American tanks with which all users are well pleased. He says our new heavy antitank gun has done great execution.

From all the above it is clear we have every reason to be satisfied and more than satisfied with the course which the battle so far as taken, and that we should watch its further developments with earnest attention.

Great Raid on Cologne

I ought not to sit down without referring to the mammoth air raid delivered by the RAF on the Cologne region during the night of May 30-31.

In this triumph of skill, caring and diligence against the enemy all previous records of night bombing have been doubled and excelled.

On that occasion no fewer than 1,130 British-manned aircraft operated across the sea. Results have been of a devastating character, but accurate photography so far has been hampered by the pall of smoke which hangs over the stricken area.

Last night also 1,036 machines of the RAF visited the continent. Nearly all of these operated in the Essen region. First reports received indicate numerous widespread conflagrations. From this second large scale raid 35 of our bombers are missing.

I do not wish it to be supposed all our raids in the immediate future will be above this four-figure scale.

The methods of attack will be continually varied, according to circumstances.

On the other hand these two great night bombing raids mark the introduction of a new phase in the British air offensive against Germany, and they will increase markedly in scale when we are joined, as we soon shall be, by the air force of the United States.

As the year advances all German cities, harbors and centers of war production will be subjected to an ordeal the like of which never has been experienced by any country in continuity, severity or magnitude.

I am sure the House will wish to express its compliments to Air Marshal Harris, officers, noncommissioned officers and men of Bomber Command, including the efficient and devoted maintenance staff, upon the work they are doing and the results they achieved.

Congratulations upon these encouraging events also are due to the secretary of state for Air, the chief of the Air Staff and the Air Ministry.

U.S. Tanks Score In Libya

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 2—The "General Grant," an American-made tank with plenty of ability to give punishment and take it, is one of the main reasons for the Axis setback in Libya, observers reported today from the battlefield.

It was officially disclosed that the "General Grant" is armed with a 77-milimeter gun firing high explosive and anti-personnel shells, plus a 37-millimeter anti-tank weapon and a machine-gun.

The tank is the United States Army's M-3 medium type—a 28-tonner with heavy armor plate.

Slower than the "Honey," which is the name for the American light M-3, the "General Grant" has what is most desired in the desert—a big gun able to knock out enemy tanks.

LIBYA FIGHT RAGES UNDER BLAZING SUN

Temperature Above 100 Degrees as Tanks Battle in Desert.

By HARRY CROCKETT

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, June 2.—(AP) Under a blazing sun that sent temperatures above 100 degrees, sweating British tank men fought a furious battle with Marshal Rommel's battered forces yesterday over a 10-mile expanse of desert.

The glare of thunderous fire from heavy guns shown eerie through a swirling dust blanket kicked up by the charging steel monsters.

A substantial number of Rommel's tanks which failed to get through to their own lines made a stand between two gaps slashed in the British mine fields in the initial stages of the now smashed German offensive thrust.

The day's battle took place west of Knightsbridge. It was preceded by an assault by shock troops of the German 19th light infantry upon a British brigade in this sector.

One British tank column struck northwest from Bir Hacheim and reached Signali, long an important Nazi supply base, while another column struck southward.

British tanks, hundreds strong, included many "General Grants" with powerful 75-millimeter guns and proven armor converged upon the Germans from the north and south. The Germans tried desperately to fend off the attack with 88- and 105-millimeter artillery.

But the British kept charging while gaps which the Germans were trying to negotiate through the minefields were under raking fire from British infantry and artillery.

TROOPS PRAISED BY KING GEORGE

Monarch Hails Success in First Phase of Battle for Libya.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 3 — (AP) King George congratulated Britain's Middle East commanders today for their "resounding success in the first phase of the new battle in Libya."

In a message to Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Middle East commander, and Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, chief of the 8th army in Libya, the King said all ranks "fought magnificently and have proved themselves equal to every test and ordeal of war."

Sir [illegible], Air minister, sent a congratulatory message to Air Marshal A. T. Harris for "the bold and brilliantly successful raids on Cologne and the Ruhr."

"This double blow at the center of the enemy's war industry and transport is the climax of months of patient work and cunning contrivance," said Sir [illegible]. "The enemy knows the next climax will be more tremendous still."

CORRESPONDENT HURT IN DESERT PLANE CRASH

CAIRO, Egypt, June 2. — (AP) Harry Zinder, war correspondent for Time and Life magazines, is in a hospital suffering slight injuries suffered in the crash of a plane carrying him to the western desert. inder, from Kenosha, Wis., for years was Associated Press correspondent in Palestine.

Rome Sees British Repulsed

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), June 2 (AP).—A pincer movement of German and Italian columns broke stubborn resistance of British troops encircled in the region of El Ualeb yesterday and more than 2,000 prisoners were captured, the Italian high command said today. Seventy tanks, fifty guns and about 100 trucks also were taken by the Axis forces, it was declared.

El Ualeb is a midway point on the El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line held by the British and is about forty miles southwest of Tobruk.

A strong thrust by British armored cars was repulsed and Axis aircraft drove back another large motorized column "which attempted to approach our rear," the high command said.

Axis airmen harassed British communications and, with anti-aircraft gunners, brought down a total of thirteen British planes, it was announced.

In associated operations in the eastern Mediterranean, an Italian plane was reported to have torpedoed a medium-sized merchant ship.

The high command said some British bombs fell last night on Augusta, Sicily, but declared there were no casualties.

Berlin Claims 3,000 Prisoners.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 2 (A. P.).—The German High Command asserted today that a British force encircled in North Africa had been annihilated and 3,000 prisoners taken.

Among the prisoners, the communique said, was a brigadier.

In the furious desert fighting of Sunday and yesterday, the High Command said 101 British tanks, 124 guns, many motor cars and large quantities of other material were destroyed or captured.

"Panzer Gen. Cruewell was shot down and taken prisoner by the British while on a reconnaissance flight," the communique said.

NAZIS' IDEA GOOD, BUT DIDN'T WORK

Cairo, June 2 (A. P.).—The Germans had a good idea when they attacked the British in Libya last week. They brought along a big, mobile tank repair unit to keep their mechanical forces in order.

But it didn't work.

The British captured the unit.

ITALIAN FIGHTER DESTROYED

VALLETTA, Malta, June 2—(AP) An Italian fighter plane was destroyed and others were damaged this afternoon in a sweep of enemy bombers which inflicted some civilian casualties and downed one Spitfire, whose pilot landed safely, however.

SECRET NAZI ARMY SMASHED IN AFRICA

Johannesburg Government Reveals Scope of Organi-

30.24 — 16841

30-24 — 16841

zation as Trials Open.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, June 2—(AP) A Nazified secret army which aims at overthrowing the government was smashed by a series of arrests in recent weeks, the government's prosecutor said today at opening of preliminary trial of 48 persons accussed of high treason.

Policemen, farmers and miners were among the motley army gotten together early in 1941, it was charged. The defendants were pictured as members of a Nazi storm-troop organization.

Meanwhile fresh outbreaks of sabotage and lawlessness were reported in Transvaal after nearly four months of quiet.

The government ordered the death penalty for saboteurs following explosions in gold mines and at the Vereeniging power station in January and this appeared for a while to have a staying effect.

But in recent days there has been a growing number of incidents although on a smaller scale, such as the cutting of telephone and telegraph wires in isolated areas where detection is not easy.

Russians Foil German Plans In Northwest

Red Armies Employ Kharkov Tactics to Upset Nazi Strategy.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP)—The Russian armies, applying "Kharkov tactics" to the deep northwestern areas, attacked sharply today in several sectors with the object of upsetting German offensive plans from this direction.

Vigorous although localized actions in two sectors of the Kalinin front, which runs west from Kalinin to the Valdai Hills in the direction of the German garrisons of Rzhev and Veliki Luki, were reported to have resulted in at least 1,850 German dead and 1,500 wounded.

The midnight Soviet communique told of "battles of local importance" in some sectors of the front but said on the whole there were no significant changes in positions.

Nazis Plans Reported Forestalled

On what is known here as the "northwestern front," extended from the Valdai Hills north around Lake Ilmen to the Leningrad front, the Russians were said to have maintained pressure which forestalled any "adventurous plans" of the Germans.

With the Russians thus improving their positions and drawing the enemy into costly counter-action in these regions, the southern sectors of Kerch, Kharkov and Izyum-Barvenkova were comparatively quiet. The Germans there were pictured as spent by heavy losses, and the Russians as holding firmly to fortified lines.

JUN 4 1942

(A Stockholm dispatch, not confirmed elsewhere, said the Germans, in a new stab intended to regain lost ground, had reoccupied Tamilovska, a town eight miles northeast of Kharkov. Other reports reaching London said the Germans were gathering troops for new attacks on the Moscow front and against the Russian Crimean stronghold of Sevastopol).

Dispatches to the army newspaper Red Star, describing the action on the Kalinin front, said one Russian unit had fought its way into an inhabited point and now was engaged in battles in the streets and in the fortified suburbs. The sudden assault was reported to have taken a factory which was part of the German fire system.

Nazi Counter-attacks Fail

Six German counter-attacks failed to dislodge the Russians, the dispatch said, and the Nazis lost more than 1,000 dead in two days.

In another Kalinin front sector the Germans used two infantry regiments, twelve tanks, artillery and mortars on a narrow terrain in an attempt to take a forest which would have provided cover for future major operations.

Red Star said the Red Army artillery turned back the tanks, which had slight air support, and the Russian line struck the enemy infantry frontally and on both flanks to regain previous positions.

In the course of 24 hours, the Germans here lost 850 dead and more than 1,500 wounded, the Russians said.

attacked both in the Kalinin sector and in another northwest area, improving their positions and drawing the Germans into counter-attacks.

No essential change in position was reported, however.

Fight Way Into Suburbs

Red Star said the Russians fought their way into an inhabited point of the Kalinin front, which extends northwest and west of Kalinin toward the Valdai hills and Rzhev and Veliki Luki. A factory which was part of the German firing system was reported captured and street battles for fortifications in the suburbs were said to be in progress.

In another battle the Germans were said to have launched six counter-attacks and lost more than 1,000 dead in an effort to take a hamlet the Russians had captured.

In a third engagement the Germans were declared to have lost 850 dead and 1,500 wounded in a twenty-four-hour battle for a forest which provided cover for future operations.

On the Northwestern front, extending from the Valdai hills around Lake Ilmen to the Leningrad front, *Red Star* said, the Russians overcame strong resistance in one firing zone and occupied a village and repulsed attack after attack in a neighboring sector.

Claims 432 Nazi Planes

"During last week, May 24 to 30," a communique said, "we destroyed 432 German planes. Our losses were 134."

Four Axis patrol ships were reported sunk in aerial operations Sunday, but the Soviet Information Bureau did not specify where. (Red air and fleet units operate over the Black, Baltic, White and Barents Seas against German naval craft and transports, protecting

The Information Bureau announced that 940 Germans were slain in a series of three recent engagements on the Central and Kalinin fronts, 600 by a Russian detachment on a four-day foray behind the Nazi lines at the center.

Red Army troops repulsed a counterattack by an enemy infantry battalion, killed more than 200 men and destroyed four tanks on the Central front, it was announced.

"In a sector of the Kalinin front a Soviet unit attacked the Germans by night and improved its position," the bureau said. "The enemy lost 140 killed."

German air raids against Leningrad were frustrated and Soviet fliers and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed 43 of their planes, the bureau said.

Nazis Report Local Action.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 2 (A. P.).—The period of straightening out the front lines on the long German-Russian battlefield has practically ended, military quarters said today as the High Command reported only local action on the eastern war zone.

In these military circles it was said that in recent weeks certain dents have disappeared and the Soviet thrust at Kharkov has been liquidated. They outlined the present front as follows:

From Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov, up the Donets River, to the east of Kursk, east of Orel, and northward on a line from Vyazma to Lake Ilmen to Volkhovo and Leningrad.

man High Command said today that Major-Gen. Gerodajansky, commander of the Russian Sixth Army in the battle of Kharkov, had been killed. The Sixth Army was one of three which the Germans said last week were annihilated.

Report Timoshenko Slightly Wounded

LONDON, June 2. (AP)—Reuters in a Stockholm dispatch today quoted Swedish press reports as saying Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, Russian commander in the Ukraine, suffered minor wounds when a German dive bomber attacked the automobile in which he was inspecting the lines south of Kharkov in recent fighting.

Russians Open Attacks In Moscow Area

JUN 4 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 2—The Red Army jabbed strongly at German lines at two points northwest of Moscow in conformity with the Soviet tactics of keeping the enemy back on his heels and preventing him from undertaking his own offensive, front-line reports said today.

The dispatches said the Russians

Allied supply lines and attacking those of the enemy.)

Reports 940 Nazis Slain

Russian flyers were credited with destroying or damaging 33 tanks, two armored cars, 160 trucks, 145 munition carts, 10 field guns, 2 railway trains, an oil tank and a fuel dump on various sectors of the land front Sunday.

GERMANS ATTACK IN KHARKOV ZONE

Reported Retaking Town Eight Miles From City.

London, June 2 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm declared today the Germans had started a new drive to recover ground lost to Marshal Semeon Timoshenko before Kharkov and already had regained Tamilovska, eight miles northeast of the city.

Berlin Says Russians Lost Army Commander

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts), June 2 (A. P.).—The Ger-

Big Convoy Reaches Russia After 5-Day German Attack

JUN 4 1942

Six Ships Lost to Submarines, 100 Planes in Raids.

LONDON, June 2—(AP) Battered for five days and nights in the strange, unending light of the Arctic's midnight sun by U-boats and at least 100 German planes, a big U. S.-British supply convoy was disclosed today to have reached a Russian port with an indicated loss of but half a dozen ships.

The result was announced by the Admiralty in a communique which gave a graphic picture of the perils of the Arctic convoy route to Murmansk and Archangel, where there never, at this time of year, is any protecting darkness and where the breaking of the Arctic ice restricts maneuverability of ships to a minimum.

Scoff at Nazi Claims

German claims to the sinking of 17 or 18 ships were termed "an exaggeration of over 175 per cent."

German dive bombers, torpedo-planes and level-flying bombers assaulted the convoy almost without pause from the evening of May 25 until May 30. Three of the attacking planes were reported shot down for sure, two others probably were destroyed and two others damaged.

One Heinkel, the Admiralty disclosed, was destroyed by a Hurricane fighter catapulted from a specially-fitted merchantman.

In such cases, it was explained, the catapulted plane must land in the sea when its flying endurance is exhausted, and the pilots must take their chances of being picked up.

This time the British flier, Pilot Officer Alastair Hay, was picked up wounded by a British warship.

The Admiralty paid unusual tribute to "the gallant defense and magnificent handling of the heavily laden ships in the convoy" and to the skillful work of the Navy. It added: "Officers and crews of both the convoy and the escorts have the satisfaction of knowing that they have delivered large and important reinforcements to Russia's equipment in her present struggle."

Convoy Reaches Russia After 5-Day Fight

JUN 4 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 2—A large United Nations convoy carrying American and British war supplies to Russia has reached a north Russian port after a running battle of five days and nights against German U-boats and over one hundred Nazi planes, the British announced today.

With almost constant daylight now in the Far North waters, the Admiralty said, this was the most difficult time of the year to push convoys through that route.

Six Sinkings Hinted

But, in spite of such conditions, the British indicated that only six or seven Allied ships were sunk, calling the German claim of bagging eighteen ships an "exaggeration of over 175 per cent."

(The Germans announced last Friday that seventeen ships, totaling 114,000 tons, had been sunk by attacks on the convoy.)

"That our losses were not far higher than they were against this scale of air and underwater attack," the Admiralty declared, "was due to the gallant defense and magnificent handling of the heavily laden ships in the convoy no less than to the efforts of the escort.

Continuous Attacks

"The officers and crews of both the convoy and the escorts have the satisfaction of knowing that they have delivered large and important reinforcements to Russia's equipment."

The first attack was delivered the evening of May 25 by Heinkel torpedo-carrying planes and Junkers 88 dive bombers. These were beaten off with no loss, the Admiralty said.

But thereafter the German attacks were virtually uninterrupted until last Saturday, the Admiralty added.

Bombers, dive bombers and torpedo planes almost constantly flew into the assault.

Three Planes Bagged

The Admiralty said one Heinkel and two Junkers bombers were shot down, two more planes probably were destroyed and two others damaged.

A Hurricane plane, catapulted from a ship, destroyed the Heinkel and damaged another plane. The Admiralty pointed out that its catapulted planes have to land on the sea when their fuel is exhausted and the pilots must take their chance of being picked up later.

The pilot of this plane, Flying Officer Alastair Hay, RAF, was wounded but was picked up by one of the escorting ships.

URGES WAR DECLARATIONS

Roosevelt Calls For Action Against Bulgaria, Hungary And Rumania

Acquiescence By Congress Is Seen As Only Mere Formality

JUN 4 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 2—President Roosevelt asked Congress to make the list of America's enemies officially complete today by declaring war on the Axis satellite nations, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

As "instruments of Hitler," he said in a special message to Congress, these countries had declared was on the United States. Further, he said, they were engaged in military activities against the United Nations, activities which were about to be broadened.

Therefore, he urged that Congress recognize the existence of a state of war between them.

Regarded As Mere Formality

The acquiescence of Congress in the President's request was regarded as a mere formality. Arrangements were made to bring up a war resolution in the House tomorrow and in the Senate later.

Several Senators said the war declaration might be of aid to Russia and would tend to encourage Turkey to resist any Axis incursion. Senator Austin (Rep., Vt.) said: "Of itself it is an act of political warfare and will be of benefit to the United Nations."

Numerous reports from abroad have told of Rumanian and Hungarian forces aiding Hitler in the fight against Russia, and there have been sig[n] of increasingly close cooperation between the Bulgarian Government and the German military authorities.

There have been reports, too, that Germany was planning a new offensive, a sweep from the Balkans through Turkey to provide a pincers attack on the oil-rich Russian Caucasus.

Enlarges Alien Enemy Group

The war declarations will add approximately 150,000 persons to the "alien enemy" group in this country, making the total about 1,250,000.

Justice Department officials, who are charged with administering the regulations governing enemy aliens, said that plans for bringing the new nationality groups under supervision had been started immediately.

They declined to say, however, how many might be seized immediately as possibly dangerous to this nation's security or whether the new groups would be required to apply for identification certificates such as every German, Japanese and Italian subject in this country must carry on his person. It appeared likely that some such a program would be undertaken, however.

Report Attack on Carrier

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), June 2 (AP).—The German radio broadcast today a Vichy dispatch by the French news agency saying an unidentified submarine had launched a torpedo unsuccessfully against the 22,000-ton British carrier Eagle during maneuvers off Gibraltar. British planes were said to have dropped depth charges while the Eagle steamed for the harbor.

ALLIES DISCUSS POST-WAR AIMS

Conferences in 'Confidential Stage,' Lord Cranborne Reveals.

LONDON, June 2. — (AP) Far-reaching discussions of post-war problems are in progress among Britain, the United States, Russia and the rest of the United Nations, but the time is not yet ripe for a declaration of policy, the government announced today.

JUN 4 1942

Lord Cranborne, colonial secretary, told the House of Lords that the discussions are at a "confidential stage" and that while the government "sympathized" with the desire for forming a post-war policy, there were "overwhelming reasons" against a unilateral statement at this time.

He singled out the Soviet union for specific mention with these words:

"We are in close touch with Russia, which is playing a big part in the winning of the war and has an equally great part in winning the peace."

The colonial secretary also welcomed China's participation "in the task of a world settlement."

His announcement was preceded by Lord Addison's assertion that German education must be placed under long-term control if there is to be peace in the future. He urged the government advance its proposals ready now for a post-war world settlement.

Lord Cranborne said the first step in reconstruction was relief of starving populations and crippled economy. To this end, he added that Allied agricultural experts and other representatitives in London are already surveying post-war requirements.

House of Lords Is Told That Russia Will Play a Big Part in the Peace.

EXCHANGES SECRET SO FAR

Lord Cranborne Says First Stage Is the Relief of Starving Peoples and Economies.

London, June 2 (A. P.).—The British Government is discussing post-war problems and exchanging views with the Dominions, the United States, Soviet Russia and other United Nations, Lord Cranborne, Colonial Secretary, announced today in the House of Lords.

Lord Cranborne, Government spokesman in the upper House, said the discussions are at a "confidential stage" and the British Government cannot make a general declaration.

Of Russia, he said:

"We are in close touch with Russia, which is playing a big part in the winning of the war and has an equally great part to play in winning the peace."

Would Control German Education

Before Lord Cranborne's statement, Lord Addison had told the Lords there must be a long-term control of German education if there is to be peace in the future, and urged that the Government should prepare promptly its proposals for world settlement after the war.

The Government, Lord Cranborne said, "sympathized" with the desire for formation of a post-war policy but he added there were "overwhelming reasons" against a unilateral declaration of policy now.

He said the first stage in reconstruction was relief of starving populations and crippled economy. To this end, he disclosed that Allied representatives in London are in daily touch with a bureau which is collating estimates of post-war needs and a special committee of Allied agricultural experts is surveying post-war requirements.

A bicyclist opened fire on the Clements as they were walking in the Rue Vivienne, near the Bourse. The first shots wounded Mme. Clement and a passerby.

Then Clement was hit and killed by two more shots before the assassin pedalled furiously away.

Clement was chief editor of the second largest collaborationist party in France, headed by Jacques Doria, former Communist who turned to Fascism after a trip to Moscow with expenses paid by the Russian government.

Third Pro-Nazi Editor Shot

He was the third collaborationist editor to suffer injuries from a French assassin's bullets. The others were Pierre Laval, now head of the Vichy government but who at the time of the attack on him was publishing his own paper, Le Moniteur, at Clermont-Ferrand, and Marcel Deat, editor of L'Oeuvre. Both Laval and Deat recovered.

Paris (From German Broadcasts), June 2-(AP) Albert Clement, editor-in-chief of the collaborationist newspaper Le Cri Du People, was kille here tonight in an attac upon him and his wife on a Paris street. His wife was injured.

The assailant escaped on a bicycle.

JUN 4 1942

The paper Clement managed is the organ of the collaborationist French Peoples Party, headed by Jacques Dorio

LAVAL APPEALS TO WORKERS TO

Pro-Nazi Editor Slain By Assassin in Paris

Journalist's Wife Wounded as Bicyclist Attacks Couple on Busy Street in Heart of City

JUN 4 1942

VICHY, June 2. (AP)—Albert Clement, collaborationist editor of the French Popular party's newspaper Le Cri du Peuple, was killed by an assassin's bullets and his wife was wounded on a busy street in Central Paris tonight.

Editor Hit Three Times

END NAZI ATTACKS

Warns More Hostages Will Pay Price for Continued Opposition.

BERN, Switzerland, June 2—(AP) German pressure to stop attacks upon occupation forces in France by any means led Pierre Laval to appeal today to the militant workers syndicalist organizations for cooperation.

The implication was that more hostages than ever would be shot if sniping at German soldiers, train wrecking and bomb-throwing continued.

The recent sharply increased attacks on the Nazis shows, said the Swiss newspaper Journal de Geneve, an effort by Frenchmen to create now their own "interior second front" while awaiting establishment of a military front by the Allies.

Even as Laval made his new move, one of his collaborationist satellites, Albert Clement, editor-in-chief of the Nazi-loving newspaper Le Cri Du Peuple, was killed and his wife injured in a Paris street. Their assailant escaped on a bicycle.

In addition to appealing to the worker organization for aid against "Communists," Laval took up his troubles with Otto Abetz, Hitler's Paris representative.

The Journal de Geneve said Laval was aware that renewed outbreaks and agitation could have "deplorable results" for his government.

In the past few days there was fighting among collaborationists and pro-Allies at Cluses and Annecy and it resulted in resignation of the Annecy mayor.

Friends' Work In France Hampered By Food Lack

Philadelphia, June 2 (AP)—Unless additional food and supplies can be moved into unoccupied France, the American Friends' Service Committee may have to abandon its relief work there, Howard Kershner asserted today.

Kershner, director of the Quaker group's work in France, arrived home yesterday with his wife and aides aboard the Swedish liner Drottningholm.

Already, he reported at committee headquarters here, the milk supply his group had been giving babies is running out. The committee now is serving food to 84,500 children in the unoccupied territory, from supplies which were brought in a year ago.

Denies Any Is Diverted

None of it was diverted by the Germans, Kershner added.

The committee first went to France after the World War to aid in relief and rehabilitation work.

JUN 4 1942

Kershner described the plight of 16,000 persons in concentration camps as the most pathetic.

Knight Without Honor

Vichy, June 2 (AP)—Brussels advices today said that 300,000 Belgian workers had been sent to German factories during the two years since King Leopold capitulated to the Nazi armies.

May 28—anniversary of the surrender—was marked by Belgian press comment which openly called the defeat a tragedy. Writing in *Le Nouveau Journal* of Brussels, Paul Werrie said:

"It is vain to say a uniform is any rating of one's honor. We have found ourselves stripped of honor."

NAZIS ARREST JUDGES

BERN, Switzerland, June 2—(AP) The Germans have started arresting magistrates in Cologne, Hannover, Frankfort, Dresden and other cities for being too indulgement with people "dissatisfied with the Nazi regime and the war," it was learned here tonight.

This action was in line with Hitler's last speech disciplining the judiciary.

Nazis Reduce Newspapers

Cut Dailies of One Edition to Six Pages, Limit Dining Cars

BERN, Switzerland, June 2 (AP).—The German government issued in Berlin today an order restricting daily newspapers in most cases to six pages, with those publishing two editions limited to eight pages all together.

Beginning yesterday, the Germans also eliminated dining cars from all trains except those entering foreign countries.

JUN 4 1942

UNITED NATIONS DAY

LONDON, June 2—(AP) Britain will join the United States in observing United Nations day on June 14 which President Roosevelt designated to coincide with U. S. Flag day.

Somervell And Chaney See King

London, June 2 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general of the United States Army Service of Supply, and Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, commander of the AEF in Britain, were received today by King George VI in Buckingham Palace.

JUN 4 1942

30.24 — 16843

30.24—16843

Fierce Fighting Rages On 3 Chinese Fronts

New Jap Offensives Aim at Pinching Off Large Piece of Eastern China—Chinese Claim Heavy Enemy Losses.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 2. (AP)—Fierce fighting raged on three fronts in China today as the Japanese started two new offensives and continued to make progress in the third through the coastal province of Chekiang. JUN 4 1942

Real Japanese Threat

Suddenly assuming the nature of a real threat, a Japanese thrust from Nanchang in Kiangsi province, which adjoins Chekiang on the west, was aimed south and east along the Kiangsi-Chekiang Railway and at a possible junction with the columns coming from the east. With two claws the Japanese thus were attempting to pinch off a large piece of eastern China.

Also menacing was the northward Japanese drive from the Canton area in the South China province of Kwangtung. This was following the Canton-Hakow Railway, with another column driving through the mountains country east of the railway. (Domei reported the latter column had captured Tsungfa, 50 miles northeast of Canton, and had continued to advance to the north and northeast.)

Along the railway the invaders were reported approaching Hengkong.

Chinese troops resisted stubbornly and inflicted heavy casualties everywhere, but scored their chief successes in the Chekiang theatre as they closed in on the elongated flanks of the Japanese and recaptured five towns.

The Chinese communique said these were Showchang, 25 miles northwest of Kinhwa, the provincial capital which they have lost, Yungkang, 35 miles southeast of Kinhwa, and Paishapu and Kenglouchen, points south of Showchang. A spokesman listed Shakichen, north of Showchang, also as having been retaken.

The regulars and home militia which joined in these attacks were said to have put battered Japanese remnants to flight and to have captured large quantities of supplies.

But the Japanese were admitted to be within 10 miles of Chuhsien, 45 miles west of Kinhwa and apparently one of the main Japanese objectives. Ever since Tokyo was bombed the Japanese have suspected this place of being used as an air base. They bombed it repeatedly before starting their overland drive from Hanchow, 150 miles to the northeast.

One Japanese column was said to have been repulsed on the approaches to Chuhsien and 500 of its men killed and wounded.

Ominously concentrated at Nanchang were perhaps 40,000 Japanese. One column of 6,000 moving southward toward a junction in Chekiang was met by fierce resistance at the Fu River, where 200 were drowned.

Along the Burma Road on the southwestern front, there also was activity, with the Chinese claiming the killing of 200 Japanese, including a battalion commander, west of the Salween River.

four towns in that province, however. Five hundred Japanese were reported killed in one clash in that theater, and 200 drowned at a crossing of the Fu river in Kiangsi province.

Continued fighting was also reported west of the Salween river along the Burma road, where 200 casualties were inflicted upon the Japanese, the communique said.

At the same time another Japanese offensive, in Kwangtung province 600 miles to the south, was reported making bitterly contested progress. JUN 4 1942

Apparently After Railroads

(The coordinated Japanese offensives apparently had as one primary objective seizure of the few railways remaining in Chinese hands. Besides the Chekiang-Kiangsi line these include the Kiangsi-Hunan and Hunan-Kwangsi lines, most of the Canton-Hankow trunk line and the western sections of the Lunghai Railway, penetrating Shensi province in the northwest. All have been under recent land or air assault.)

Chuhsien has been one of the principal objectives of Japanese efforts to seize or wipe out suspected air bases from which Japan might be attacked. It is forty-five miles west-southwest of Kinhwa, the fallen provincial center, and about 150 miles by railway from the starting point of the offensive at Hangchow.

Japs Adding To Troops

The Japanese were reported bringing heavy reinforcements into the Hangchow area, apparently for development of their early Chekiang gains, while another force of 40,000 was concentrated at Nanchang, former capital of Kiangsi province.

Four Japanese columns were driving north from the Canton area in Kwangtung province.

The recaptured Chekiang towns, the spokesman said, included Showchang, thirty miles northwest of Kinhwa, and Shakichen, twenty-five miles north of Showchang.

Small Japanese forces from the Nanchang concentration tried to advance south and east in an attempt to join the columns in Chekiang, the spokesman said, but were thrown back.

400 Japanese Killed

The Central News Agency said 400 Japanese were killed in the surprise attack which gave the Chinese possession of Shakichen.

Very severe fighting was reported in Yunnan province around Lungling and Tengchung, with the Japanese moving reinforcements to those areas across the Burma frontier.

Chinese in Anhwei province have captured one point east of Hopei and two points west of Anking, the commentator said.

Four more Japanese outposts around Ichang were declared to have been taken by the Chinese in their Yangtze river campaign.

Japanese Report Advance

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), June 2 (AP).—The Japanese Army's new offensive in Kwangtung Province has captured Tsungfa, strategic city fifty miles northeast of Canton, and swept on several miles to the north and northeast, Domei reported today.

Tsungfa, first major objective of a drive launched Sunday at dawn from the Canton area, fell yesterday after three Japanese columns had fought their way through mountainous defending positions, the agency asserted.

Domei also reported from "aboard a Japanese warship" that a naval landing party occupied Yuhwan, capital of the Chinese island of the same name thirty-eight miles east of Wenchow in Chekiang Province, last Friday.

Domei said the bluejackets landed at dawn, captured the city during the afternoon and now were mopping up near-by Chinese remnants.

New Push Threatens Rear Of Chekiang Forces

JUN 4 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 2—Fierce fighting is raging south of Nanchang in Kiangsi province where reinforced Japanese columns numbering 6,000 men have started a new drive threatening the rear of the Chinese defending western Chekiang province, a battle zone 200 miles to the east, the Chinese command announced today.

This new thrust south along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway appeared to be an effort to form a pincers with the forces in Chekiang, which were admitted to have made further progress, driving down the railway to within ten miles of the vital city of Chuhsien.

Chinese Retake Four Towns

Vigorously attacking the flanks of the Chekiang invaders, the Chinese claimed the recapture of

R. A. F. Blasts Barges in Burma

NEW DELHI, India, June 2 (AP).—River craft were attacked by the Royal Air Force yesterday in a raid on northern Burma, a communique said today. Three camouflaged barges at Pantha, north of Mawlaik, and two barges and a steamer on the Sittang River and a barge east of Thangdut were attacked. At the Magwe airdrome a gasoline dump was reported set afire.

U. S. TO ENROLL CHINA VOLUNTEERS

Chungking, June 2 (A. P.).—A special ceremony will be held July 4 in Chungking when the American volunteer group is reorganized as the United States Air Corps in the China war theater.

Brig.-Gen. Claire L. Chennault, who organied the group, will remain in command.

Flyer Mistakes Order, Bails Out In Vain

JUN 4 1942

By Daniel De Luce

[Associated Press Correspondent]

An Allied Airbase in India, June 1—A rough and tumble thunder storm was bouncing the heavy United States Army bomber around like a handball.

The captain-pilot, fearing the worst, had the crew assemble by the door and prepare to parachute 4,000 feet to the swampy coastline of the Bay of Bengal—if necessary.

Second Lieutenant Ray, from Martinez, Cal., the navigator, whose compass had gone haywire, stood nearest the exit ready to bail out first.

Misunderstands Order

From the cockpit came the signal to stand by to jump. Ray, winner of the Silver Star for gallantry in a raid upon the Andaman islands, misunderstood it. He unbolted the door and jumped.

Swinging in the high wind, one segment of his 'chute in tatters, Ray saw more water than land stretching out below him in the dusk.

He looked up to watch his mates take the plunge, but none did. The bomber roared away and he began to wonder if there was anything in the fact that he was born on Friday, the thirteenth (in March, 1916).

Knocked Unconscious

The lieutenant hit feet first in a muddy spit on one of the hundreds of coastal islets, was dragged fifteen feet and knocked unconscious. When he regained his senses he wrapped himself in his parachute and went to sleep.

The next morning Ray found he had acquired double vision from the blow on his head and a triphammer seemed to beat between his temples.

From his parachute kit he extracted emergency equipment. But there was no water in his canteen and he had not had a drink since noon of the day before. During the night, however, rain soaked his chute and he was able to get some moisture from it.

Can't Find Package

In midmorning Ray's bomber appeared—he recognized it by the doorless rear exit—and dropped a package of food and water.

The package landed in a mangrove swamp, and Ray, reeling from his headache, couldn't find the package.

The coastal swamps are infested with crocodiles and snakes, but mosquitoes, leeches and little crabs bothered Ray most.

Water Is Salty

He dug wells in the swamp—but the water there was salty.

A graduate in chemistry from the University of California—class of 1937—he was unable to apply his chemical knowledge to turn salt water to sweet.

Back at an Allied air base, Ray took a lot of ribbing. Mates gave him the name of "bailing out navigator."

Identified By Friends

Friends and relatives of "the bailing-out navigator," hero of Daniel De Luce's story from India today, identified him as Second Lieutenant Ray William Giannini, 26, of Martinez, Cal.

He was graduated from the University of California in 1937, after majoring in chemistry. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Domizio Giannini, of Cloverdale, Sonoma county. His father is a cooper in a winery.

Lieutenant Giannini was one of eight flying officers decorated after the raid on the Andaman Islands.

forces in Australia," he said in a speech which launched Australia's second liberty loan. The goal is $113,400,000; the first was $157,140,000.

Shortage of Supplies

"The enemy is being desperately driven to shortages in essential supplies which show themselves more directly in the forces of the Axis powers than is the case with the forces of the United Nations.

"And thus time runs against the Axis in every theater x x x"

Curtin spoke in the face of good news; Allied airmen had overnight executed three raids on Japanese bases without the loss of a plane and destroyed or damaged nine of 30 aircraft which raided Port Moresby yesterday.

It was also announced that the wrecks of two of the three Japanese midget submarines destroyed in an attack on Sydney harbor Sunday had been located inside the harbor. The third sank outside the harbor and its approximate position is known.

Hunt Subs' Mothership

Early Wednesday the war correspondent of The Sydney Herald, reporting from "somewhere in Australia," said "reconnaissance aircraft and bombers manned by Australian and American crews are participating in the wide search for the mothership which is believed to have brought the three Japanese submarines within several hundred miles of Sydney.

"Catalina flying boats which can stay in the air for at least 24 hours are ranging far and wide over the Coral sea and their work is being supplemented by Lockheed Hudsons," he reported.

Curtin spoke of the Japanese thrusts against Australia and declared the initiative no longer "was so decisively" with the enemy.

"The thrusts the enemy made at our soil were repulsed," he said. "The enemy had come with bombing planes and inflicted damage, but was driven off with losses. The enemy had sought to come here with immense naval strength to establish a spearhead, but he found his most southerly venture beyond his capacity to execute."

Curtin Dares Japs To Invade Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 2—(AP) Heartened by the growing strength of the United Nations forces on Australian soil, Prime Minister John Curtin today shed his characteristic caution and dared the Japanese to try an invasion of the commonwealth.

"I defy the enemy to land large

Japs Definitely Checkmated, Curtin Says

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, June 2—Prime Minister John Curtin, who has warned Australia repeatedly of the danger of a Japanese invasion attempt, declared today that "Japan's war program at last has suffered stalemate."

"The enemy has found his most southerly adventure beyond his capacity to execute," the Prime Minister declared in launching the commonwealth's second Liberty Loan.

"I defy the enemy to land large forces in Australia."

The goal of the loan drive is $113,400,000. This compares with $157,140,000 subscribed in the first loan.

Japs Losing Initiative

Curtin said he spoke in a spirit of confidence born of knowledge of how the war is proceeding.

"The thrusts the enemy made at our soil were repulsed," he said. "The enemy had come with bombing planes and inflicted damage but was driven off with losses. The enemy had sought to come here with immense naval strength to establish a spearhead but he found his most southerly venture beyond his capacity to execute."

Curtin declared the initiative no longer "was so decisively" with Japan.

"The problem of bringing together at one point of crucial responsibility the resources of a great number of countries widely spread geographically has been steadily grapplied with and at last has been overcome," he said.

fixed grappling hooks and the hulks, rent by shore batteries and depth charges, were lifted for inspection to discover what Japanese secrets they might contain.

The approximate position of the third submarine was known. One of the submarines was found buried in slime with a torpedo visible in the tube. Meanwhile coastal waters were being searched for the mother ship.

Navy Minister J. M. Makin said that one of the submarines was sunk before it got inside the harbor. The other two got inside, but succeeded in firing only two torpedoes one of which exploded harmlessly on shore.

The raid upon Moresby, advanced Allied base in New Guinea some 2,000 miles north of Sydney, was pictured thus in the MacArthur communique:

"Eighteen heavy bombers, escorted by twelve Zero fighters, attacked the dock area at noon yesterday. Slight damage was done to workshops and houses. Our fighters shot down or damaged seven bombers and two fighters. Two of our fighters were shot down in combat."

Invasion bases at Lae and Salamaua, across New Guinea's mountainous backbone above Port Moresby, and at Rabaul, New Britain, were reported bombed and shot up in Allied night raids from which all Allied planes returned.

Warehouses, Barracks Blasted; Curtin Dares Foe to Invade Australia.

Allies Raid Three Jap Bases

Fell or Damage Nine Japanese Planes Making Attack on Port Moresby.

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 2 (A. P.).—Allied airmen made three nocturnal raids on Japanese bases without the loss of a plane, and destroyed or damaged nine of thirty aircraft which raided Port Moresby yesterday, a communique said today.

Coupled with this announcement from the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur was the official report that the wrecks of two of the three Japanese midget submarines destroyed in Sydney harbor Sunday night were located and recovered. Divers

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS Australia, Wednesday, June 3—(AP) Allied bombers destroyed Japanese warehouses, barracks, and road transports in heavy attacks yesterday on Timor and Florida islands above this continent, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Other offensive units bombed and strafed the Japanese airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain island, the communique said.

First Attack on Town

In the attack on Japanese-held Dutch Timor, the Allied airmen chose a new target, the town of Atamboea on Timor's north coast near the island's center.

Barracks were demolished and extensive fires left raging. Ten miles south of Atamboea another barracks and road transport were under fire, the communique said.

One Allied raider failed to return from that operation.

On Florida island in the Solomon group northeast of Australia, a large warehouse was destroyed and other enemy installations were set afire. All the Allied bombers returned.

Maryland Flyer Hailed For His Pacific Feat

An Advanced Allied Base, Australia, June 1 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. John C. O'Donnell, 22-year-old bomber pilot from Oakland, Md., was suspicious of his left engine on a recent mission over Lae, New Guinea, but it has his okay now.

Japanese Zero fighters jumped O'Donnell's twin-engined plane and its flying mates over the target, starting a running air battle which lasted thirty-five minutes.

The right engine was machine-gunned and cannon-shelled into silence, but the suspected left one kept the bomber in the air while its two gunners shot down four Zeros.

Plane Gets Home Safely

Then it pulled the plane home safely despite hits in the tail and other places. Never before has a bomber of this type been known to fly so long on one engine.

O'Donnell said the tail gunner, Private Ivan W. Henderson, of South Bend, Wash., bagged three of the enemy fighters, and Sergt. Harry Berg, of Cedarville, N. J., downed the other. Lieut. Louis McCord, of Montgomery, Ala., was co-pilot.

Bombardier Lieutenant R. L. Calaway, 26, of Seguin, Texas, said:

"When Henderson reported he had shot down three Zeros we asked him on the phone what it was like. He shouted: 'Just like shooting clay pigeons.'"

The navigator, Lieut. Cecil E. Riddle, 24, of Ashland, Ky., reported an exciting moment for himself and the radioman, Corporal A. J. Capello, of Rochester, N. Y.

"A bullet came through the fuselage," he said, "and hissed around like a Fourth of July pinwheel. It spent itself without touching either of us."

Plane Was Listed Missing

Still a long way from base and having a difficult time coaxing one engine to do the work of two, O'Donnell radioed that he probably would have to make a forced landing. Too short on power to climb over mountains, he edged along the coast in order to crash-land on the beach if necessary.

Back at the home runway, officers had about exhausted their hope and scanned the sky just once more, then scored O'Donnell's plane as missing. But in a few minutes, he roared in and sat her down. The left tire was flat; it had been punctured by a bullet.

The plane spun off the runway and back on again and crunched to a stop with all hands safe.

Reports Tulagi Island Occupied

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), June 2 (AP).—A Japanese landing party occupied Tulagi Island, in the southeastern section of the Solomon Islands, last month and thus put the entire Solomon Islands area into Japanese hands, Domei reported today. The Japanese agency, in a dispatch datelined "aboard a Japanese warship," said the landing took place early on an undisclosed day.

"This member of my crew displayed personal heroism, the like of which I have never seen before," said Bleasdale. "On our first mission we were using oxygen when attacked by Japanese Zeros whose machine-gunfire tore through the tail of the plane and wounded our two side gunners, Sgt. John Potters and Private Jim Shipley.

"Brown, knowing that without oxygen they couldn't remain conscious more than five seconds, took off his own mask, lifted and dragged them 20 feet to the oxygen supply and provided them with oxygen. They were unable to operate the oxygen controls themselves and owe their lives to Brown.

"Two days later on a mission above 20,000 feet, Lowry, our new side gunner, collapsed, Brown informed me over the radiophone. I warned him about the danger of taking off his mask. But he went straight to Lowry, traded masks and carried Lowry to the radio compartment.

"Brown administered artificial respiration to Lowry for two hours, then to other members of the crew for another two hours until we landed."

Lowry, however, failed to survive. Brown was in the hospital for two weeks.

Soldier in U. S. Bomber Crew Risks Life to Save Comrades

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, June 2—(AP) Private William E. Brown, 25, of Blackfoot, Idaho, was commended today by his superior officer for two striking instances of heroism.

Brown's flight captain, Capt. E. W. (Jack) Bleasdale, said the soldier, a radioman, on two consecutive high altitude missions above 20,000 feet discarded his oxygen mask at great risk to help his comrades.

BRITISH, FRENCH RESUME MADAGASCAR CLASHES

VICHY, France, June 2. — (AP)—Reports reaching Vichy today said active hostilities between the French and British on Madagascar appear to have been resumed, ending the lull which followed the British capture of Diego Suarez.

These accounts said there was increased air activity on both sides. It was said the bulk of the island and most of its ports still are in Vichy French hands and are very difficult to reach because of mountainous terrain.

Japanese Cabinet Adopts 'East Asia' Fiscal Budget

Trade-Control Plan Includes All Occupied Areas

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), June 2 (AP).—The Cabinet approved today a "foreign trade control and capital control plan" for the 1942-43 fiscal year, designed, according to Domei, "to develop the total economic forces of Greater East Asia" as a means of winning the Pacific war.

The plan, presented by Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Government Planning Board, embraces "the southern occupied areas" as well as Japan, Manchukuo and occupied China. "Great expectations," Suzuki said, are placed on imports "of special products from the southern regions" (presumably oil, rubber and tin).

Suzuki announced that the government hoped to "absorb the people's purchasing power" by loans for which the goal has been set at 23,000,000,000 yen for the year. (Before the war the yen had a nominal value of about 23 cents. The figure mentioned is a tremendous one for Japan, where recent estimates of annual national income have been around 35,000,000,000 yen.)

U. S., CHINA DRAFT LEND-LEASE PACT FOR WAR SUPPLIES

Continued Reciprocal Aid in Fight Against Axis Is Pledged.

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) The United States and China signed a lend-lease agreement today providing for continued reciprocal aid in the war against the Axis and laying down the broad principles of a final settlement of lease-lend accounts.

The agreement, which Foreign Minister T. V. Soong signed for China and Secretary of State Hull for the United States, is the same in all substantial respects as the lend-lease agreement concluded with Great Britain last February.

Soviet Russia's approval of the lend-lease proposal handed to Ambassador Maxim Litvinov last week has not yet been received. The proposed Russian agreement also is substantially the same as the agreement concluded with Britain.

The pact with China provides that the United States will continue to supply aid to that country and to receive such reciprocal assistance as China may be in a position to supply.

The agreement does not attempt at this stage to define the precise terms of settlement.

QUEZON URGES HOUSE TO ACT FOR ISLANDS

Philippine President Asks Pledge For Support Of Independence

Cites Undaunted Spirit And Faith In America Of Philipinos

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 2—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Government told the House today that neither "death, ruin and destruction" had daunted the spirit of the Filipinos "nor lessened our faith in America."

Quezon, speaking to a well-filled and hushed House chamber, quoted Mr. Roosevelt as having told him: "I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected."

Members Applaud

As the members applauded loudly, the slender statesman who only recently came to this country, said:

"I hope that the pledge of the President of the United States will be considered as a pledge by every one of you."

9 Promoted for Saving Philippine Gold Supply

Submarine Enlisted Men Get New Honor for Heroism

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—The Navy announced today promotions for "meritorious conduct" had been given to nine enlisted men on the submarine which brought out of the Philippine Islands a "vast" amount of gold, silver and securities.

The War Department previously had announced decorations for every officer and man in the submarine company. Lieutenant Commander Frank W. Fenno, thirty-nine years old, of Westminster, Mass., com-

30.24—16845

30.24—16845

manding officer of the vessel, received the Distinguished Service Cross from the War Department and the others received the silver star.

Enlisted men promoted by the Navy included Dominick Corbisiere, twenty-five years old, of New Haven, Conn., from ship's cook second class to ship's cook first class.

Two Killed as Workers on U. S. Project Riot For Higher Wages—Windsor Rushes Back From Washington.

10,000 Japs to Be Transferred To Mississippi Delta Farmland

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2 — (AP) Ten thousand Japanese from the Pacific coast will be moved into Arkansas by the War department within the next few weeks, Gov. Homer Adkins announced today.

The evacuees, mostly native-born Americans, will be settled on government-owned, Mississippi river delta land at Rohwer, Desha county.

E. B. Whitaker, state Farm Security administration director, has been given a leave of absence for the duration and will be in charge of the camp.

JUN 4 1942

The Japanese will be housed in barracks to be built by the government. The project will be under War department supervision.

Whitaker said the War department had taken over FSA's Kelso farms and about 1,200 acres of FSA's Alluvial farms, the entire tract representing between 10,000 and 12,000 acres of unsettled cut-over timber land. The FSA was holding the acreage for post-war settlement use.

Governor Adkins said the movement was a "trial shot" and 5,000 to 10,000 more Japanese might follow if the project is a success.

Arkansas in 1940 had fewer than 10 Japanese residents.

Whitaker said the Japanese would:

1. Produce food for themselves.
2. Produce anything that might be used for the Army.
3. Improve lands, the benefits of which would accrue to the national, state or county government.
4. If a shortage of labor arose, be allowed under proper arrangements to supplement labor in their area.

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 2. (AP) (Delayed by Censor)—Unskilled laborers on a large American project staged a demonstration in Nassau yesterday, smashing show windows and looting fashionable stores, and two of the rioter were killed and others wounded before police and troops restored partial order.

Curfew Established

While the Duke of Windsor interrupted a business trip in Washington to hasten back, conditions remained unsettled.

A curfew from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. was established by the acting governor, Social Secretary W. L. Heape.

The demonstrators were protesting against wages of four shillings (about 80 cents a day) for unskilled labor on the project.

Laborers began marching into the city Monday morning. Their numbers increased as they approached the shops of fashionable Bay street, which skirts the harbor and contains most of this tourist city's swank stores.

Show windows were smashed and widespread looting of liquors, expensive English fabrics and rare perfumes was reported.

Troops Called

British garrison troops were summoned, when local police were unable to control the situation.

By Monday afternoon order was partly restored in the downtown streets of this capital of the Bahama Islands with 22,000 population, but rioting continued in the suburbs into the night.

In the outskirts, a police station, a fire engine and ambulance were burned.

There were several casualties among police and troops, but the government did not immediately make public their number.

Before the riot, the government had informed protesting labor leaders that the wage for unskilled labor had been fixed by agreement of British and United States governments.

Nevertheless, negotiations still were in progress when the demonstration started.

Duchess Remains in U. S.

The duke and duchess had only just arrived in Washington when the incident occurred. When informed of the details, the duke arranged to fly back here to his post as royal governor of the colony. The duchess remained in Washington and continued her schedule.

The duke's visit to the United States chiefly concerned economic conditions in the islands, over which he has been governor since August, 1940.

JUN 4 1942

His term started during the time when the European war had not yet seriously disturbed the rich tourist trade of the Bahamas and spanned the period of United States entry into the war, which caused the native economy collapse.

Under his direction, an economic committee already had developed a program for relieving unemployment. He had planned for production of foodstuffs and sisal for rope-making along with other industries, so that the islands might continue to support themselves even though tourist trade no longer existed.

These plans he brought to the United States, seeking help in marketing the products that could be exported. He also hoped to fit his people more closely into the wartime plans of the United States.

The Bahamas, with a population of about 70,000, stretch between the Atlantic and the Straits of Florida from a point about 180 miles east of Florida's lower tourist area to the eastern tip of Cuba.

Troops, Police Battle Laborers in Nassau

JUN 4 1942

Washington, June 2 (A. P.)—The Duke of Windsor cut short his visit to the United States today to fly back to the Bahamas on urgent business less than twenty-four hours after his arrival for a series of conferences.

The British Press Service announced the Duke's decision but gave no details. Earlier a member of the Duke's official party said he understood there had been some sort of labor disturbance at Nassau.

The Duchess, who arrived in Washington with the Duke yesterday morning, is remaining at the British embassy.

The Duke was understood to have been working on plans to cultivate sisal for rope making and other native products. The Bahamas have been hard hit through collapse of the tourist trade and some unrest was said to have resulted.

At Miami, Pan American Airways announced that its daily noon plane to Nassau had been canceled but declined to give any explanation for omitting the trip. The plane made a round trip yesterday to the colony little more than an hour by air from the Florida coast.

Rioting Is at End, Washington Informed

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The State Department received word tonight that labor disturbances in Nassau, Bahamas, which started yesterday, continued until the arrival of military police at noon today but that "no further rioting was anticipated."

The Department's advices said that "the rioters smashed automobiles and shop windows and looted freely on Bay street," the main thoroughfare of the island capital. The Department issued the following statement:

"The American consul at Nassau, John W. Dye, reported to the State Department that on June 1, laborers from the local airfield struck for higher wages and rioted. The rioters smashed automobiles and shop windows and looted freely on Bay street.

"The consul reported at noon today that there still were some disturbances this morning but by noon the military police had arrived and no further rioting was anticipated."

WINDSOR RUSHES BACK TO NASSAU

Trouble in Bahamas Calls the Duke Home.

Declaration Is Signed.

Mexico City, June 2 (A. P.)—Mexico took her place today as a full-fledged ally of the United Nations, casting her fortunes with the nine other Latin American republics linked in arms against the Axis.

Mexico's declaration of war as of May 22 was signed last night by President Manuel Avila Camacho without fanfare in his private residence. On May 22 the Mexican Cabinet decided that full belligerency was the only answer to submarine attacks on Mexican shipping.

JUN 4 1942

Mexico thus became the twenty-seventh United Nations' ally, and put before the Axis an unbroken stretch of hostile coast in two oceans from Panama to the furthest Arctic reaches of North America.

Even as Avila Camacho was signing the declaration authorized by a special session of Congress last week, Mexico was taking her first steps against the enemy within—the large group of Axis nationals and their Mexican partisans. Two persons were arrested for distributing pacifist literature yesterday, a Japanese accused of expressing disapproval of Mexican belligerency was turned over to the police and a house-to-house census of foreigners was begun in the capital.

MEXICO HAILED ON WAR ENTRY BY ROOSEVELT

...e Tells Avila Camacho Axis Erred in Judging Free Nation.

FORMAL DECLARATION SIGNED

Country Is Ninth in Americas to Join United Nations in World Conflict.

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt described Mexico's declaration of war against the Axis today as a characteristically resolute and virile response to unprovoked attack. He sent to President Avila Camacho of Mexico the following message:

"I have been informed that the United Mexican States has made formal declaration of war on Germany, Italy and Japan, thereby taking up a battle position alongside other freedom-loving nations which have been the subject of criminal aggression by these enemies of human liberties. Mexico, too, became the victim of unprovoked attack and Mexico has, in characteristically resolute and virile fashion, answered this challenge to its dignity and liberty. Once again the Axis tyrants have woefully erred in their appraisal of the temper of a free nation.

Welcomes New Ally.

"The people of the United States share with me the honor of welcoming Mexico to that community of nations united in fighting for the preservation of freedom and democracy. At the same time, I extend to you on their behalf their deepest sympathy to the families of your countrymen who have already given their lives for our common cause. By our victory and the use we make of it we shall consecrate the memory of their supreme sacrifice.

"I take this opportunity to send you my warm personal regards and my appreciation of your many and valuable contributions to our common cause."

Argentina Bans Magazine

BUENOS AIRES, June 2 (AP).—In response to a German Embassy protest, the Argentine government confiscated today 25,000 copies of the magazine "Mundial," which has been a persistent critic of the Axis. The copies were seized aboard a boat bringing them from Montevideo, Uruguay, where the magazine is published. The government did not say just what the Germans objected to in this issue.

11 U. S. FLIERS RESCUED IN WEST INDIES CRASH

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B.W.I., June 2.—(AP) Eleven members of the United States armed forces whose plane was forced down on the Jamaica coast were rescued yesterday after spending a terrifying night in the alligator-infested swamps.

JUN 4 1942

The party included First Lieut. B. R. Cable, 26, of Cleveland, Ohio; Second Lieut. J. L. McMahon, 28, of Batesville, Miss.; Sergeant Walton E. Rogers, 23, of Malakoff, Texas, and Ross B. Stewart, 19, of Sweetwater, Tex.

The survivors said they owed their lives to the skillful crash landing McMahon made. All were shaken and bruised.

AVILA CAMACHO TO SPEAK

MEXICO CITY, June 2.—(AP) President Avila Camacho will broadcast to the nation tomorrow night at 9 o'clock (11 p.m. Eastern War Time) to explain Mexico's new role as an anti-Axis belligerent.

Germans to Quit Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, June 2 (AP).—Germans in Guatemala numbering 777 have agreed to be repatriated, it was announced today by the Spanish Minister, Antonio Sanz Agero, intrusted with German interests in Guatemala.

9 More Ships Sunk In Atlantic By Subs

3-day Resume of U. S. Navy Lists 41 Seamen Dead or Missing and at Least 286 Landed Safely.

JUNE 2 (UNDATED) JUN 4 1942

By The Associated Press

Deadly torpedoes have blasted nine more ships to the bottom of the Atlantic in intensified U-boat warfare but the loss of life was small, the Navy reported last night in a three-day resume of announced sinkings.

Toll Now 236 Ships

Only 41 seamen were listed as dead or missing from the nine vessels and incomplete survivor totals showed at least 286 sailors landed safely.

Three announced sinkings yesterday boosted the toll in Atlantic and adjacent waters since the start of the war to 236. Six had been reported the previous two days.

Fifty-nine seamen from a 67-man crew survived the torpedoing of a large American motorship in the Caribbean Sea northwest of Trinidad. The men were picked up by a United States ship one day after the sinking, which occurred May 17. They said that enemy projectiles exploded ammunition in the ship with a terrific blast.

Only one man was killed when a Panamanian merchant ship plunged to the bottom after a torpedo hit in the Atlantic. The attack took place May 20 and 44 survivors were rescued by an American naval vessel.

Britons Adrift 8 Days

Led by plucky Capt. Angus Shaw, the full crew of 61 from a British merchant ship landed at an Atlantic port after sailing for eight days in open lifeboats. During a storm the three boats became separated but the men were so sure of their course that they declined to be rescued by an outbound ship and continued on to land.

Most of the men were eating when the first missile ripped into the side of the vessel and they were within 200 yards of the stricken vessel when a second torpedo crashed into the engine room.

"I'd give the teeth out of my head (they're of the store variety) if they'd give me something to hunt those submarines with," snapped bronzed Captain Shaw, a veteran of 42 years at sea. "A sensation of absolute vindictive bitterness swept over me when I saw my ship go down."

39 On U. S. Ship Lost

Meanwhile, additional details were given from the sinking of a small U. S. cargo ship May 20 in the Gulf of Mexico. The stories of two rescued seamen disclosed a probable loss of 39 lives, the biggest toll of any Gulf sinking.

John G. Traubal of Gibbsboro, N. J., and Rolf Helland of Philadelphia, both suffered from blindness and exposure and it took physicians two hours to remove the heavy oil coating which encased them.

The two said their ship was attacked by two submarines and collapsed "like an accordian" when hit from two sides almost simultaneously. A third survivor, Joseph Schackelford of Severn, Va., was taken to a Mexican port.

Only 3 Of 42 Survive Sinking Of Ship In Gulf

A Gulf Port, June 2 (AP)—The sinking of a medium-sized United States cargo vessel in the Gulf of Mexico was confirmed today with disclosure the ship was torpedoed by two Axis submarines May 20 and went down like a rock causing death of thirty-nine of its forty-two-man crew.

Two semi-conscious, temporarily blinded survivors gave enough detail in a Port Arthur (Texas) hospital, where they were taken, of the ship's fate and their own miraculous rescue after lying helpless, blinded and without food or water on a tiny raft in the gulf for a week.

Three other survivors were picked up and taken to a Mexican port where two died.

Dragged Down By Oil

The survivors were John G. Traubal, of Gibbsboro, N. J., and Rolf Helland, of Philadelphia, at Port Arthur, and Joseph Shackelford, of Severen, Va., second assistant engineer, taken to a Mexican port.

Only a few of the crew got clear, the survivors said, when the s cut in two by torpedoes from posite sides, folded up "like an accordion," and plunged to the bottom in seconds spewing oil onto the water, a heavy fuel oil that dragged the men down like quicksand.

Weighed with the congealing oil that rendered them virtually helpless Traubal and Helland reached a small raft with one other man, who was so oil coated they never found out who he was.

He left later, when the raft was threatened with submersion, to seek another haven. What happened to him, Traubal and Helland didn't know.

When the sun arose the next morning it began baking the oil into the hair, eyes, ears and bodies of the two men, and they soon lost consciousness, sealed in an almost castlike crusting. They were picked up seven days later and did not recover consciousness until after physicians had scrubbed their bodies for hours taking the oil off, and put them in the Texas hospital.

Several days passed before they could relate enough of their story to enable the navy to learn the identity of their ship.

Crew All Saved In Sinking

JUN 4 1942

[By The Associated Press]

An Atlantic Port, June 2—Sailing for eight days in open lifeboats in the North Atlantic, following the sudden smashing of their British merchant vessel by two U-boat torpedoes, Capt. Angus Shaw and his crew of sixty-one have landed at an Atlantic port without the loss of a single man.

Three lifeboats cleared the merchantman within five minutes after the first torpedo had struck while most of the men were at their Sunday midday meal. They were within 200 yards of the ship when a second torpedo crashed into the engine room. The vessel sank five minutes later.

Rescue Once Declined

"I'd give the teeth out of my head if they'd give me something to hunt those submarines with," snapped Captain Shaw, a bronzed Scot, forty-two years at sea. "A sensation of absolute vindictive bitterness swept over me when I saw my ship go down."

The skipper figured it would take them seven or eight days to reach land. The lifeboats became separated during a storm, but so sure were they of their course that one of the small craft, meeting an outward-bound vessel, declined to be picked up and continued toward land.

Plane Drops Supplies

Many of the men were exhausted and could not partake heavily of a staple diet of biscuits and pemmican. Raisins, prunes and peanuts were added to the "menu," as the boats were well stocked. Late on the seventh day two planes spotted Captain Shaw's boat, and at dawn other planes appeared, one of which dropped supplies.

"I'm glad he was not dropping bombs, because he was an expert," Shaw said. "The first package was ten yards from the bow, and the second almost in the same spot."

Coastal naval vessels picked up all three boats on the eighth day, with not even a serious injury among the sixty-one men.

Tanker Blast Kills Captain

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 2 (AP).—Captain Ingvald M. Martunisen, forty-nine years old, of 1319 Alina Street, was killed on Sunday in three explosions and fire aboard the tanker Cacalialo at Tampico, Mexico, his wife said she was notified today by owners of the vessel. He was employed as a first mate on a Sun Oil Company tanker before assuming command of the Cacalialo. Besides his wife, he is survived by a daughter.

Navy to Get 100 New Ships Before Jan. 1

House Committtee Approves $1,100,000,000 for Additional Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Navy informed Congress today that approximately 100 more fighting ships would be put into commission this year, ready to take battle stations on the far flung sea-fronts and to guard the vital shipping lanes between this nation and its troops and allies.

The progress report on construction of naval vessels was furnished in executive session, by Rear Admiral A. H. Van Keuren, chief of the Navy Bureau of Ships, to the House Naval Committee, and was made public by Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) with the admiral's permission.

Vinson described the committee as "well satisfied" with the report. Simultaneously, he announced the committee's approval of a $1,100,000,000 measure authorizing additional construction of 500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels, such as tenders and supply ships.

More Plane Carriers Sought

He served notice, too, that he would introduce tomorrow another big measure for a major increase in the number of aircraft carriers, thus carrying out, he said, the Navy's plan to "build and build" that type of ship and obtain an "ovwhelming" aerial punch.

The Georgian emphasized that the approximately 100 ships to be commissioned during the next seven months did not include those which had been put through their trial runs and accepted by the Navy through May 31.

JUN 4 1942

The new ships will provide a major increase in this nation's sea strength. In the last official disclosure of its strength on Oct. 27 of last year, the Navy reported 346 fighting ships in service, with 347 building.

That type would include battleships, cruisers, carriers, destroyers and submarines. Since then, it has reported the loss of 38 naval vessels of which 20 were of the auxiliary type and the other 18 fighting ships.

However, the reported launchings in the last seven months have made it obvious that construction of new ships have more than offset the naval losses.

The Navy report came only three weeks after Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator, told Congress that he expected construction of 800 merchant vessels this year.

9 LOST ON 2 SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

An Eastern United States Port, June 2 (AP).—Eight of 67 crew members aboard a large American motorship were killed when their vessel was torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea northwest of Trinidad, the Third Naval District announced today.

JUN 4 1942

Arrival of survivors from a Panamanian merchant ship sunk in the Atlantic also was disclosed by the district headquarters.

Survivors of the American vessel said the torpedoing occurred the night of May 17, and that the torpedoes exploded ammuntion in the ship with a terrific blast.

Those who escaped the explosion got away from the sinking vessel in two lifeboats and two liferafts. They were picked up the next day by a United States ship, taken first to Trinidad and then brought here.

All but one member of the 45 crewmen aboard the Panamanian ship, torpedoed in the Atlantic May 20, survived the attack. The 44 were rescued by an American naval vessel.

OLIVER LYTTELTON ARRIVES IN U. S.

British Production Chief to Confer with Nelson, Hopkins.

JUN 4 1942

WASHINGTON, June 2— (AP) The arrival of Oliver Lyttelton, British minister of production, for conversations with Donald Nelson, War Production board chairman, and Harry Hopkins on "Anglo-American combined production problems" was announced tonight by the British Supply council.

With Lyttelton was Sir Walter Layton, chief advisor on programs and planning, other members of his staff and representatives of the office of minister of defense and of the supply department.

The council said Lyttelton would review British supply organizations in the United States "in the light of combined machinery for Anglo-American cooperation" which was set up when Prime Minister Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook visited the United States last winter.

Informed officials here view Lyttelton's visit as having a significant bearing on the question of opening a second European war front.

Leave Space

30.24 —— 16847

30.24 - 16847

Arms Output Sufficient War Official Declares

Undersecretary Patterson Asserts Weapons Are Being Produced Speedily Enough to Outfit Troops—Major Problem Now Is Shipping.

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) Weapons are coming from American factories in quantities sufficient to supply our own army and meet the requirements of our allies, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today.

Despite the huge expansion of the United States armed forces, Patterson said in an interview, and despite the fact that the per capita issue of weapons has been increased in the army, the major problem now was shipping, not production.

"I am sure," said the undersecretary, "that the production of armaments will keep pace with need, and ahead of shipping. We will be able to equip all the troops we can raise.

"I am not saying that this will not call for continuous effort on the part of American industry. Production problems have not all been solved. However, I am confident we will find a solution for all of them, and anticipate no real shortage of production of military weapons for the army."

The increased issue of small arms resulted chiefly from the new danger of attack by parachute troops, Patterson said. Such units as air corps ground troops, supply personnel and anti-aircraft gun crews, not previously equipped with small arms, now are receiving them as protection against parachute troops, and the undersecretary estimated that these and other new requirements had doubled the army's demands for light weapons.

A serious shortage of certain raw materials still exists, he said, including rubber, nickel and copper, and there were still "tight situations" in the supply of such materials as aluminium forgings and parts.

Civilian Commodities Least Essential, Last on Priority List.

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) The War Production board tonight announced it would take control on July 2 over all imports into the United States, compelling foreign vessels to give preference to war-essential cargoes rather than shipments transported primarily for profit.

Among civilian commodities classed as least essential imports, which would be affected by the action, were coffee, cocoa, bananas and beef.

Priority on Ship Space

WPB spokesmen said the action, taken in a complete revision of previous import control orders, would establish a priority system on shipping space for imports through controls over purchases in this country.

Heretofore, controls have been exercised by the War Shipping administration through the maritime pool of the United Nations. However, some countries—notably, in the western hemisphere, Argentina and Chile — have not entered the pool and this government could not control use of their ships.

Commodities for import are listed in three groups, with strategic materials first, essential civilian commodities second, and items of least importance third.

Limits Imports

No person, except government agencies, may import items on any of the three lists without first obtaining specific permission from the WPB. The board will be guided in granting permission by the relative importance of the goods involved.

After arrival in this country, items on list one may be sold only to government agencies, or to others upon specific WPB authority. This is substantially the present method of handling these imports.

Items on the second list may be sold without restriction, insofar as the import order is concerned. Their domestic uses are controlled by other WPB orders where control is not considered necessary.

Imports may continue to be made on existing contracts for strategic and essential civilian commodities, but contracts for articles classed as least essential will not be allowed to stand; specific authorization for these imports must be obtained for all items in the third group, regardless of existing contracts.

The items on list 3 include certain animal and vegetable fats, canned and corned beef, pickled or cured beef and veal, chicle, cocoa or cacao beans, coffee, raw cotton and cotton waste, butter, cheese, eggs, condensed milk, certain fabrics, bananas, grapes, melons, peaches, pears, corn, rye, certain grain preparations, horsehides, iodine and nitrates.

WPB TO CONTROL ALL U.S. IMPORTS RUSH WAR GOODS

List Of Lease-Lend Items Includes Soap

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Soap has been added to the list of lease-lend products being sent to Great Britain, Russia and other Allied nations.

The Agriculture Department announced today the purchase of 3,798,250 pounds of soap for lease-lend shipment. Both toilet and laundry soap were included.

214 FIRMS ARE ADDED TO TRADE BLACKLIST

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) The State department announced tonight that 214 additional firms in Latin America have been added to the United States blacklist because of alleged connections with Axis countries.

A majority of the additions was in Brazil.

Junkers Plane Patents Seized For U. S. Army

Processes and Equipment for Cargo-Hauling Craft Among 600 Taken Over

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—Valuable patents covering cargo-hauling airplanes, held by the Junkers Company of Germany, were seized today in a group of 600 German and Italian owned patents, many of which were said to be of "immediate importance to the war effort."

The seizures were announced by Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, who said the processes and equipment covered by the patents would be made available to American industry.

Early attention was paid to the cargo plane patents at the instigation of the Army. The government now is investigating the feasibility of large, long-range freight hauling planes to transport weapons and materials to war zones.

Besides more than 100 Junkers patents covering aircraft designs and instruments, the seizures included patents held by Arado, another German producer of military craft; patents owned by Robert Bosch of Germany covering electrical equipment in the ignition field, and German-held patents relating to the electron microscope, of high scientific importance.

Other patents covered radio, television and aircraft instruments.

About 3,000 patents already have been taken over by Crowley. Earlier acquisitions included synthetic rubber and magnesium processes.

Christians Denies Intent To Incite Army Revolt

Motion for Directed Verdict of Acquittal Denied

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 2 (AP).—George W. Christians, fifty-three-year-old commander of the Crusader White Shirts and defendant in the nation's first sedition trial of the present war, vigorously denied today that he intended to incite insubordination in the armed forces or interfere with enlistment processes.

Testifying in his own defense after United States District Judge Leslie Darr denied a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal, Christians minimized words and phrases in letters and pamphlets to which the prosecution had called attention earlier.

The government presented testimony of Army and civil officers and officials of the selective service system, who said they had received pieces of literature, which Christians later admitted writing, containing statements which the government contended were seditious.

References to a revolution of a "mob in action," Christians asserted, represented not what he advocated or would bring about but presented a picture of what would happen unless his "human-effort monetary system" were adopted.

Asked whether he had ever intended to interfere with enlistment in the armed forces, he asserted:

"Certainly not. I am not a pacifist. I'm in favor of defending my home, my country and the constitutional government. I'm one of the Americans who were attacked. If we didn't have any battleships I'd raise hell about it, and, since we have no economic system, I'm raising particular hell about it."

California Spy Trial Opens With Suspect's Confession

FBI Offers Statement Showing Dr. Gros Was Sent to U. S. by Nazis.

LOS ANGELES, June 2—(AP) An FBI agent read in Federal court today a document described as a confession by Dr. Hans Helmut Gros that he came to this country from Germany in 1939 with instructions to obtain pictures of harbors and plane factories, incite strikes and organize sabotage.

The agent's testimony highlighted the first day of the espionage trial of Gros, 34, his wife, Frances, 31, and Albrecht Rudolph Curt Reuter, 56.

Heydrich Mentioned

The name of Reinhard Heydrich, wounded German Gestapo official, figured in the statement. It quoted Gros as saying:

"Heydrich knew me from school days in Saxonia. He requested me to furnish information on persons who might be contacted to create strikes. . . .

"He also asked me to organize sabotage, the blowing up of ships, industrial plants and such things. Heydrich also requested that I take photographs of harbors and military objectives."

Patrick Horgan, the FBI agent who read the document, said Gros made it voluntarily shortly after his arrest on Jan. 26.

Left Germany in 1939

Gros was quoted as saying that in 1939 he became "dissatisfied with the way things were going in Germany" and "in order to get out of Germany and come to the United States I accepted my uncle's proposition and joined the German military intelligence.

(He identified his uncle as Hans Bobert, then a major in German military intelligence.)

"I was requested to sign a paper stating that I would not disclose any plans, maps or figures I obtained, under penalty of death.

"My uncle also told me that in the event of the United States entering the war, Germany had a secret treaty with the imperial Japanese navy staff and general staff and that I should represent the military intelligence of Germany in cooperation with the Japanese intelligence department on the west coast."

Denied Meeting Japs

Gros denied, however, that he contacted "any Japanese in California or any other place." He continued:

"I was instructed by my uncle to contact John L. Lewis, leader of the C.I.O. and Harry Bridges, Pacific coast labor leader, to attempt to find out their attitude toward labor problems and their political philosophies and to attempt to make them useful to Germany if possible.

"As a return for my work I was promised the equivalent of $200 or $240 a month. . ."

Reuter was formerly an art dealer here. Gros and his wife resided in fashionable Beverly Hills before their arrest.

Gros's statement said he did not contact Lewis or Bridges, visit plane factories or take pictures of harbors, or do anything else detrimental to the United States.

Sent News Clippings

It stated he sent newspaper clippings about living conditions, strikes, unemployment, airplane production and "anything of interest" to his uncle, but that all such information was available in Germany through newspapers and magazines.

On one occasion, it added, he was prepared to send a coded telegram regarding the sailing of the liner Queen Mary to Australia early in 1940, but he believed the message never was sent.

It said he was ordered in June, 1940, to return to Germany, but that he evaded that and other instructions. His last contact with the German military intelligence took place last December, before the United States entered the war, it added, and his last payment of $1,000 was received through the German legation in Mexico city.

Of Standard Oil

Small Group Sharply Questions Relations With German Chemical Trust.

ELEMINGTON, N. J., June 2—(AP)—Stockholders of the two billion dollar Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) gave their management an overwhelming vote of confidence at the company's annual meeting today after a small but vociferous group of share owners sharply questioned the company's relations with I. G. Farbenindustrie, the German chemical combine.

Contracts with the German cartel and Standard's alleged failure to supply adequate information to the government regarding synthetic rubber had been the subject of charges made by Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general.

The resolution of confidence in the management came from stooped, gray-haired James W. Gerard, who was U. S. ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of the World War.

It came at a time when interest in the company's controversy with the government was comparable to that aroused 30 years ago when a federal anti-trust suit brought about a Supreme Court decree dissolving the old Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. This has been called the progenitor of the various Standard Oil companies now operating.

The meeting had the largest attenance in the company's history, old-timers said; some 500 stockholders crowded into the second story auditorium of the Grande View grange.

Including the Rockefeller interests—which company President W. S. Farish said supported the management—67 1-2 per cent of the stock was represented in person or by proxy, a total of nearly 19,000,000 shares.

Philip Blumenthal, representing Mrs. Elizabeth K. Dooling of New York, who owns 206 shares of Standard Oil stock, arose to declare that Mrs. Dooling had been disturbed by the recent disclosures about the company and the German trust.

There were shouts of "sit down," and "we don't want to hear about that," but Blumenthal persisted.

Mrs. Dooling, he said to President Farish, wanted to know whether the proposed directors had received any pecuniary return from the German trust, in order that she might make an intelligent vote.

Blumenthal suggested the directors make a statement under oath regarding any monetary returns received from the German trust.

Stockholders Uphold Heads

Voluntarily, Farish told the suddenly quiet audience: "I swear under oath that I have never received any compensation or recompense from any other interests whatsoever including the Germans."

W. C. Teagle, Standard Oil's chairman, raising his right hand arose and declared: "I have never received any sum from the I. G Farbenindustrie except directors fees of $75 for attending three meetings."

Leading the critical group of shareholders, William Floyd, II, offered a resolution that the Standard management be required to answer fully and adequately the Arnold charges aired before Senate committees.

After some discussion the resolution was tabled by a heavy vote.

University Honors C. Yates McDaniel

Richmond, June 2 (AP) — C. Yates McDaniel, Associated Press correspondent whose graphic story of the fall of Singapore won widespread praise, was honored tonight by the University of Richmond, from which he received his bachelor of arts degree in 1927.

Cited as a man with the "courage of the soldier" who reported events with the "care of the historian," McDaniel, now the Associated Press' chief of bureau in Australia, will receive a parchment scroll testifying to his alma mater's esteem. The citation, prepared by Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, rector of the university's board of trustees, editor of the Richmond *News Leader* and author of the Pulitzer prize-winning biography of "R. E. Lee," was read to the commencement audience.

ENGLAND SENDS SCRAP RUBBER

640,000 Pounds Arrive In Buffalo For Reclaiming Process

JUN 4 1942

Good Quality Indicates That British Have Stopped Driving Cars

[By the Associated Press]

Buffalo, June 2—Sixteen freight-car loads of scrap rubber from Britain, totaling 640,000 pounds, arrived at the United States Rubber Reclaiming Company plant today for processing into reclaimed rubber for use by war industries.

"Judging by the scrap quality," John S. Plumb, general manager, said, "the British evidently have given up trying to drive their cars and are scrapping good tires."

Plumb asserted the rubber was shipped under lease-lend agreements in exchange for a shipment of reclaimed rubber to Britain some months ago.

Rubber-From-Oil Plants Started

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Daniel Pyzel, vice-president of the Shell Union Oil Corporation and the Shell Chemical Company, told a Senate committee today that actual construction had been started on some plants to make synthetic rubber from petroleum, but that lengthy and detailed planning was unavoidable in building up an entire new industry.

Bridges Freed on Bond, Begins Legal Battle

Surrenders in San Francisco, Asks Habeas Corpus Writ

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2 (AP).—Harry Bridges surrendered to immigration authorities today on a deportation warrant and was promptly released under $3,000 bond on application for a writ of habeas corpus, first step in a legal battle that may go to the United States Supreme Court.

The west coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader received also court permission to leave California, thus enabling him to go to Washington to attend a conference of C. I. O. chieftains opening tomorrow.

Attorneys will argue Monday before Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh over granting the habeas corpus petition.

The action challenged the legality of the 1940 amendment to the immigration law, the method of gathering evidence, the evidence itself and Attorney General Francis Biddle's order of last week ordering Bridges deported to his native Australia on the ground he was a Communist.

Aubrey Grossman and Richard Gladstein, Bridge's attorneys, indicated they would stress their attack on the constitutionality of the amendment and its application to acts assertedly previously committed, obtaining of evidence by wire tapping and the use of procedure in Bridges's case different from that accorded to other aliens.

The petition called Mr. Biddle's action "arbitrary, capricious and in disregard of the evidence."

Acheson Says U. S. Not Fighting Italian People

WASHINGTON, June 2—(AP)—The United States is not fighting the Italian people, Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson told an Italian-American rally here tonight, but aims to liberate them from the dictatorial regime of Benito Mussolini.

"The people of Italy have been dragged into this war against all their true instincts and interest, by the blind ambition of one man, and a small clique of adventurers and Quislings," he said.

"Fascism must be destroyed," he continued. "Mussolini and his fellow gangsters must be rooted out. But for the Italian people the Atlantic charter furnishes the pledge which is essential to their restoration to a free and full life—the enjoyment with all states, great or small, victors or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world."

The War Today

Attack on "The Hangman" Evil Omen for Hitler

JUN 4 1942

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Small wonder that Hitler's chancellery is said to be swept with consternation at the attempted assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, deputy chief of the dread German Gestapo (secret police), in Czechoslovakia.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the significance of this event, for it emphasizes the burning spirit of that invisible front of conquered peoples who are only waiting for their chance to turn and rend their oppressors. The great daring of this effort to exterminate powerful "Der Henker" (the hangman) gives a measure of the determination of the wearers of the Nazi yoke.

This defiance of an organization upon which the Fuehrer has depended so greatly to keep a tight rein, both abroad and at home, is reported to have resulted in arrests even in Berlin. Any weakening of the authority of the Gestapo obviously creates a danger to Nazidom. From Hitler's standpoint, there is an unfortunate coincidence in the unprecedented British air raids, since these will give a mighty fillip to the fighting spirit of the occupied countries and already are reported to have caused a panicky state of nerves in Germany's Cologne and Essen territories.

The bomb which all but ended Heydrich's life, and may still do so, was thrown in the environs of ancient Prague, but the explosive might as easily have been in the hands of a Frenchman or a Norwegian or a Hollander. All bear Der Henker, and the system for which he stands, a mighty hatred which will help tear Hitler from the wheel of his war-machine when the signal comes.

Throughout Europe a host of the conquered folk have been waiting hopefully for Heydrich's death, and have cursed him as they waited. But still he clings to life, and it may be that a stern justice has decreed he shall live with his crippled back so that he may pay even more dearly for his sins.

Latest reports said 109 people have been executed by the Germans in Prague by way of reprisal, and there is no indication that any of them was directly connected with the wounding of this Gestapo officer whom Hitler had made "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia. They have died with heads erect and tight lips, and the Nazis still have to find who threw the bomb.

Der Henker is a killer by nature and upon his hands is the blood of hundreds of subjugated people whom he stood before the executioners. He represents at its worst that insufferable, swaggering, iron-heeled Prussianism which is what produced this World War and is what the Allies have to defeat, and then tear out of Europe, root and branch.

It is the Prussianism which is one of Hitler's gods. He himself is not Prussian by birth, but he is Prussian by inclination. Way back in the days when he was a little boy, he used to have great day-dreams of the time when the Prussians would rule Europe, for he regarded them as the ideal race.

The Gestapo's scheme of suppression has been one in which these secret police spies have employed torture and wholesale killings against hapless civilians. Not only Czechoslovakia but all the conquered countries of Europe have felt the heavy hand of Prussianism. And outstanding in this grim picture has been the cruel face of Der Henker, who has acquired the reputation of slaying for the love of it.

It is an evil omen for Hitler that now the subjugated are rising even against Der Henker and the Gestapo, which has such unlimited powers for reprisal. The invisible front is on the move, apathetic if not openly hostile toward the man who had plunged them into the war with its body-pinching sacrifices for an impoverished people.

Mussolini Losing Prestige, Power Fast

JUN 4 1942

Young Women Favorites Figure in Dictator's Political Decline—'How About Food?' People Demand.

(Editor's Note: Richard G. Massock, back in the United States following five months' internment in Italy after serving as chief of the former Rome bureau of Wide World, discloses the factors in Mussolini's decline in this second of four daily articles on "Italy Today.")

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

NEW YORK, June 2. (Wide World)—Mussolini, once the world's Number One dictator, is dwindling in power, prestige and performance, with his place in history much less secure than it seemed a dozen years ago.

Losing Sway Over People

That is the very definite impression of observers who came back from Italy on the repatriation ship Drottningholm.

The Duce of Fascism is losing—if he has not already lost—his sway over the Italian people. His ill-fated foreign policy has made him a subordinate of Hitler, whose mastery of Europe has encompassed Germany's anti-German ally, Italy.

Unlike the ancient dictators of Rome, Mussolini can give his people neither bread nor circuses. In the grim blackout of war, the modern dictator is slipping.

This does not mean that a revolution, either of the popular or palace variety, yet is stalking the man who rose to power 20 years ago on the political ruins of the first World War.

Mussolini's decline is a gradual thing. In majority opinion, defeat of the Axis powers would swamp him into oblivion, a victory by Germany would leave him only a sort of pathetic Gauleiter under Nazi orders.

First outstanding evidence of Mussolini's growing unpopularity among Italians came last Autumn when the Duce made his pep tour of Bologna and nearby cities. Social unrest had reached such disturbing proportions that Mussolini's Fascist underlings could not hide it from him.

Mussolini went to Bologna, former hotbed of Socialism, to show himself to the workers and charm them into renewed loyalty with his dynamic, theatrical personality. He intended going on to Milan for the same purpose.

The Bologna pep tour was a flop. Mussolini never went to Milan.

Persons who witnessed the Bologna fiasco reported the crowds "How about food for our babies?" women asked the strutting dictator. Unable to answer their demand, he was conveniently called back to Rome for "important affairs of state."

Since then, Mussolini has made few public appearances.

When Fascist practice required that he utter his declaration of war against the United States from the balcony of his Venice Palace in Rome, there was no enthusiastic cheering from the crowd that had been maneuvered into the square below. There was no blustering street demonstration by university students as there was when, just 18 months before, Mussolini declared war on Great Britain and France.

Mussolini's addiction to the company of young women favorites has been blamed for part of his political decline. His affairs with two sisters, whom he installed in a villa on the outskirts of Rome, were common gossip for several years.

Now it is whispered throughout Rome that he has replaced the sisters in his affections with a cinema actress. It is even said that a young man's recent appointment to high political position was a reward for his having taken one of the sisters off the dictator's hands.

Psychologists might find in Mussolini's persistent application to amatory prowess an aging man's attempt to maintain the illusion of youthful virility. Supposedly afflicted with a poor heart, the dictator is extremely sensitive about his health.

On several occasions he has gone out of his way to show foreign newsmen that he is neither tired nor sick.

Just how much attention Mussolini still devotes to administrative problems is difficult to ascertain. eH once personally handled a mass of detail in the government. He still holds the more important cabinet ministries. But German "liaison officers" in key administrative positions now "coordinate" Italian policies with those of Nazi Germany.

Mussolini, who would have liked to be the twentieth-century Napoleon, has had to relinquish that ambition to Hitler.

JUN 4 1942

Although Mussolini assumed the title of supreme commander of Italian armed forces, nominally an attribute of the king, no brilliant stroke of military strategy, no successful campaign, no victory of arms has crowned his war record.

It took Hitler's army to extricate the Italians from the disastrous war against the Greeks, ordered by Mussolini against the advice of his generals.

Observers consequently predict that history will record Mussolini as a dictator who started strong but finished as an also-ran.

(Tomorrow: Italian Defeatism.)

30.24—16849

30.24-16849

Louis P. Lochner Says:

Hitler Slipping Through Failure To Keep Grip on People Because Of Loss of Contacts With Masses

JUN 4 1942

(Editor's Note: Just returned to this country after five months internment by the Germans at Bad Nauheim, Louis P. Lochner, former chief of the Berlin bureau of Wide World and a Pulitzer prize winner for excellence in foreign correspondence, is writing stories for the Sentinel in which he reveals many facts about Germany's present leaders and the situation within the country).

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

New York, June 2 (Wide World)—Adolf Hitler, for almost 20 years a master psychologist at sensing what the masses want to hear and what they are prepared to accept in the way of burdens and deprivations, has shown definite signs of late of failing to fathom public sentiment correctly.

In consequence, his unexampled hold upon the masses is gradually slipping.

The most recent case in poin is his Reichstag speech of Apr 26.

Speech Puzzles People

Thoughtful Germans still ar asking themselves: How could Hitler at the end of a terrible winter which took a severe toll of German life at the Russian front, inaugurate spring by telling the nation that next winter would be better transportation would be provided in the East? Why not see first how the summer offensive turns out and reserve talk about the next winter until then?

American businessmen who joined up on the S. S. Drottningholm directly from Berlin told us: "A few more such speeches and the masses are through with Hitler. They don't want to hear of another winter of war."

U. S. Entry Causes Despair

They said the depressing effect upon the population of the capital was tremendous.

Their experience was like ours five months previously: our grocer, our barber, our butcher, not to speak of our closer friends, literally cried when we made our last purchases or bade them farewell. They all realized instinctively and from their recollection of the war of 1914-18 that America's entry into the war—forced by Hitler himself—would spell the doom of Germany.

Soldiers' Attitude

Aboard the Drottningholm I heard an elderly lady, a refugee and obviously from Wurttemberg judging by her dialect, discuss the war with an old man whose speech indicated he came from East Prussia.

"The war simply must end this summer," the elderly woman said. "All the men from the front who come home on furlough tell us it is so terrible out East that they won't have another winter of it."

"Yes, that's the way we feel up our way," nodded the East Prussian.

Adolf Hitler's declaration of war upon the United States showed a similar misgauging of the psychology of the masses.

How explain Hitler's obvious weakening in psychological understanding?

Hitler Once Uncanny

There was a time when Hitler's sensibility in feeling out his way with the crowds was nothing short of uncanny. I have seen him address soldiers, women, agricultural workers, party functionaires, little tradesmen. I have seen him stand before high-brow academicians and before hundreds of thousands of common folk.

Invariably I was impressed with his ability to be all things unto all men. Hitler played with his audiences as an orchestra conductor plays with the members of his musical ensemble.

His meetings often reminded one of the old revival meetings. Even the most hard-boiled seemed to "get religion," i. e., the Nazi religion of blood and soil.

The Stage Management

The whole stage management for these meetings contributed toward this mass psychology—the martial music played during the hour or two before Hitler's arrival, the challenging slogans on huge banners throughout the vast assembly hall, the gradual arrival, on the stagger principle: of the second line of Nazi leaders, then of the top men like Goebbels, Goering, Hess, Himmler; and, finally, the dramatic entry, with searchlights playing upon his lone figure, of Adolf Hitler himself.

After Hitler became Chancellor and later Chief of State, he could seldom extemporize but had to read important pronouncements from prepared copy.

Yet these speeches, too, during the first six or seven years of his dictatorship showed a remarkable psychological understanding of the German people.

Hitler's Explanation

During one of my interviews some years ago I said to the German dictator: "We are all aware that you owe a great part of your success to your ability to win over the masses of the people by your personal appeal in extemporaneous speeches. Now that you are the head of government you must write out most of your pronouncements. Does that not cramp your style?"

"Not at all," he replied. "When I compose a speech I visualize the people. I can see them just as though they were standing before me. I sense how they will react."

That was some years ago. Toda his speeches don't have the sam compelling power with his hearer

Getting Distorted Reports

The explanation seems to lie i the fact that Adolf Hitler now live in a cloud-world of his own, high u on Mount Olympus, and that his contacts with the real world are carefully filtered by the coterie of confidants about him.

In short, Hitler no longer sees his German people through his own eyes but through the strongly colored spectacles of his underlings.

These underlings permit Hitler to hear only what they think he should hear.

Nazi Envoy's Experience

One German Ambassador, returning from his post to report, told Hitler all that seemed interesting about the country to which he was accredited. Before leaving Hitler's study, however, he presumed to put in a good word for a friend who had been taken to a concentration camp by the Gestapo.

"Why, the man has already been released," Hitler replied, obviously surprised.

"Sorry to say, no, mein Führer," was the diplomat's rejoinder. "All our efforts to get him liberated have failed thus far."

Threatened By SS Guard

When the Ambassador reached the anteroom, the SS guard on duty spoke to him harshly.

"If you dare once more to discuss matters with der Führer that are not on the agenda," he shouted, "your career is finished."

The diplomat then realized that the Gestapo listens in even on Hitler's discussions with visitors.

Men in the German dictator's entourage have often told me that there are times when they must reveal no unpleasant facts to their chief, as this might disturb his temper and make him unfit to work. In course of time, Hitler's temper has become an excuse for withholding all sorts of facts he should know.

Face More Complacent

I have made it a point during the nine years of Hitler's chancellorship to watch the expression on his face as I encountered him from time to time. It has become more and more of an imperious, self-complacent, aloof-from-the-masses one.

In the years that I have known him, he has become more and more unapproachable by the rank and file of the people and even by the rank and file of his faithful party members.

The masses naturally are quick to sense this. There is no longer that spontaneous enthusiasm which characterized the reaction of the crowds during the first years of the Hitler regime.

Crowds Sent Into Streets

The masses which now line the streets are mostly sent by the Labor Front and the SA and SS and Hitler Youth to be there. Flags are pressed into their hands by the police to give the impression of spontaneous enthusiasm.

School children, excused from classes, more and more make up the "spontaneously cheering thousands" about which the papers then write the next day under Goebbels' tutelage.

JUN 4 1942

Battle of Crete Continues; Greek Guerrillas Attack Nazis

By FRANK K. KELLY

NEW YORK (Wide World)—On June 2, 1941, the German high command stated the official Nazi verdict on the Crete epilogue of the struggle for Greece:

"The fight for Crete is ended."

But now, a year later, the fight continues.

There were many Greek soldiers, many blood-marked Britons and Anzacs who did not hear the order to withdraw, or could not leave.

Through the curtain of silence over Greek and Crete come flashes of light from the guns that never have stopped firing. To the Greek Office of Information, to the headquarters of the Greek minister of marine here in New York, the story comes little by little.

"Today 20,000 Germans and 10,000 Italians are stationed in Crete," the Office of Information discloses. "Reprisals have been on a large scale."

In Greece itself the people are starving. But the guerrilla bands creep down from the mountains of Epirus and take their toll of the invaders, cutting communication lines, blowing up bridges, killing German and Italian officers. The hungry people wave feebly from their roofs when British planes bomb military objectives around Athens.

An army of Greeks, Anzacs and Cretan guerrillas who have been fighters for centuries, strikes with hard, fast raids against the occupying forces in Crete. Their leader is a tall Greek general, Manoli Mandakas, whose reputation in the eastern Mediterranean is likened to that of Gen. Draja Mihailovich, Serb leader who has scourged the Axis in Yugoslavia.

Mandakas is an infantry officer, a veteran of the 1912-1913 Balkan wars. He was wounded in the battle of Skra in the first World War, a Greek-Allied victory in Macedonia. For his bravery in that battle he was promoted by the Greek command and later he became a staff officer.

GUERILLA WARFARE

Although guerrilla warfare has small relation to the conduct of formal war, Mandakas has organized his squads skillfully in mountain strongholds and has developed a plan of campaign covering most of the island. He studied at the Ecole De Guerre in Paris after the 1918 Armistice, and is noted as a tactician.

His men have turned the ruthless German policy of seizing hostages against the invaders, retaliating for Nazi executions by capturing German officers and carrying them off to the hills. Some guerrilla patriots warned the German kommandatur in one district that if there were any more outrages against Cretans, the heads of his officers would be returned to him in a sack.

JUN 4 1942

Overwhelmed in the Spring of 1941 by Axis armies, the Greeks have taken part in the war all over the world. Greek ships were among those supplying the British forces which held Tobruk. Greek vessels went down at Singapore.

More than 6,000 Greek sailors and 200 Greek ships are engaged in the battle of the Atlantic, carrying war materials to England and the other United Nations. The Greek navy, based at Alexandria, Egypt, has just been augmented by 10 new warships which have actively aided the British fleet in the Mediterranean. A Greek air force is in action over Libya.

SAVED THE SHIP

Recently a small Greek freighter, chartered to Switzerland as one of eight ships taking Swiss goods and Red Cross supplies to Europe limped into New York.

Off the eastern Atlantic Coast, it had struck a mine and caught fire in the bows. The flames forced the crew to abandon the vessel, but when the fire had lessened slightly the Greek sailors climbed back aboard, put out the blaze, and brought their ship in.

To them, as to thousands of other Greeks who have lived through desperate odysseys in the last year, their ships are fragments of their country, to be held at all costs.

The crewmen of this small freighter were recently praised by the owners of an American steamship line for rescuing survivors from a torpedoed American ship. In a letter to the captain, the line president declared that "it is a source of satisfaction to know that men of the caliber of these Greek seamen, true to the sea's tradition, remain at their posts . . ."

The Greek government in exile, including King George II and a cabinet headed by Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos, has been fully organized in Cairo. Training of thousands of troops for a new Greek army has begun in camps throughout the Near East.

When the king and the prime minister recently reviewed regiments of these troops, the Greek soldiers shouted: "We shall do our duty as our brothers did in the mountains of Epirus."

JUN 4 1942

Tsouderos told them: "We promise to continue this war against the enemies of our country and the enemies of mankind, using all our resources . . . until victory is won."

Essen is a manufacturing city noted chiefly DASH for the famous iron and steel works of Krupp, converted for war from peace-time production of agricultural machinery, VITAL locomotives and similar materials that gave employment to 35,000 persons. JUN 4 1942

It lies on the Ruhr river in the Prussian Rhine province about 35 miles northeast of Cologne on the main line of a railway to Berlin. Railroads radiate from Essen to all the principal towns of the Westphalian iron and coal fields.

British bombers already had struck at the city repeatedly since RAF bombing of the continent was begun on a relatively small scale in 1940.

Essen was occupied by the French for almost seven years after the world war an armistice. Its population in 1933 was 654,538.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 2-(AP)-A SPECIAL CABINET MEETING CALLED BY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL DECIDED TODAY TO TURN OVER PERSONS ARRESTED IN A FOOD RIOT IN PARIS LAST SUNDAY TO A TRIBUNAL OF STATE WHICH IS AUTHORIZED TO EXPEDITE TRIAL AND PASS SENTENCES OF DEATH. JUN 4 1942

LAVAL CALLED THE MEETING AFTER RETURNING FROM PARIS AND MARSHAL PETAIN PRESIDED OVER THE DELIBERATIONS. JUN 4 1942

TWO POLICEMEN WERE KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED IN THE SUNDAY DISTURBANCE IN WHICH A FOOD STORE WAS LOOTED.

LONDON, June 2 (AP) — BRITISH SOURCES ESTIMATED TODAY THAT 50 PER CENT OR MORE OF THE AXIS' ARMORED FORMATIONS IN ADVANCED AREAS OF THE LIBYAN BATTLE HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY THE BRITISH.

JUN 4 1942

THEY GAVE THE CREDIT TO SKILFULL BRITISH GUNNERS AND THE QUALITY OF THEIR TANKS, PATRICULARLY NEW 28-TON LAND CRUISERS FROM UNITED STATES FACTORIES AND SAID TWO GERMAN ARMORED DIVISIONS AND THE ITALIAN ARIETE DIVISION HAD BEEN CRIPPLED. #

BY HARRY CROCKETT JUN 4 1942

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, JUNE 2-(AP)-HARRIED BY TANK DUELS, BOMBING AND STRAFING BY PLANES, BITTER INFANTRY CLASHES AND ARTILLERY FIRE, THE ARMORED MIGHT OF ADOLF HITLER'S 21ST AND 15TH TANK DIVISIONS WAS RETIRING TOWARD TWO GAPS IN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN MINEFIELDS TONIGHT.

THE BRITISH, CLEARLY ON THE OFFENSIVE, WERE LASHING THE AXIS IN THE TWO GAPS--AT MTEIFEL ES SEGHIR (CORRECT) AND ABOUT TEN MILES NORTH OF HIR HACHEIM.

30.24 — 16851

30.24 - 16.851.

ALL TANKMEN AGREE THAT AMERICAN-MADE TANKS WITH HEAVY STRIKING POWER AND THE ABILITY "TO TAKE IT" WERE A MAJOR FACTOR IN TURNING THE TIDE OF BATTLE.

JUN 4 1942

THE UNEXCELLED COOPERATION OF AIR AND LAND ARTILLERY WAS ANOTHER FACTOR IN ENDING THE GERMANS' LIGHTNING SWEEP SOUTH OF THE BRITISH LINES.

EVERYWHERE IN A 200-SQUARE MILE BOX SOUTH OF ACROMA THE RUINS OF GERMAN TANKS, SKELETONS OF TRUCKS AND MOTOR TROOP TRANSPORTS, GAVE EVIDENCE OF THE FURY OF THE FIVE DAY BATTLE.

THE GERMAN DESERT HIGH COMMAND, OBSERVERS SAID, HAD GAMBLED ON A DESPERATE SWEEP IN THE SOUTH--AND HAD LOST SO FAR AS THE OFFENSE WAS CONCERNED.

JUN 4 1942

THE BIG QUESTION WAS WHETHER THE GERMAN COMMAND CAN HOLD ON THE MIMI-EL MECHILI LINE WEST OF THE BATTLE ZONE AND THAT WAS DOUBTED BY OBSERVERS SINCE THE BRITISH ARE SMASHING AT THE REAR AND FOLLOWING THROUGH INTENT UPON THE UTTER DEFEAT OF THE AXIS FORCES.

THE GERMANS OBVIOUSLY DID NOT KNOW THAT THE BRITISH HAD SUCH HEAVY STRIKING POWER AS THE AMERICAN TANKS, WHICH OUTSPEED LIGHTER TANKS, AND THEY SUFFERED HEAVILY FROM THEM.

THE CONSTANT BOMBING OF THE LONG SUPPLY ROUTE AROUND BIR HACHEIM BY THE RAF WITH HEAVY BOSTON BOMBERS AND BOMB-CARRYING HURRICANE AND KITTYHAWK FIGHTERS PLUS THE EXCELLENT SUPPORT OF THE FREE FRENCH IN THE SOUTH HELPED ALLIED FORCES WREST THE OFFENSIVE FROM THE AXIS.

BRITISH MORALE IS HIGH. THROUGH FIVE DAYS OF TRAVEL OVER 1,000 MILES OF DESERT BATTLE GROUNDS, THAT IS ALWAYS EVIDENT.

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JUNE 2-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO RECEIVED PREMIER GEN. HIDEKI TOJO TODAY FOR A REPORT ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS FOLLOWING A CONCLUSION OF A TWO-DAY [redacted] EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE DIET.

JUN 4 1942

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JUNE 2-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS FIGHTING TO CONSOLIDATE A CHAIN OF BASES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN CHINA WERE REPORTED BY DOMEI TODAY TO HAVE CAPTURED TSUNGKOW, KWANGTUNG PROVINCE CITY 220 MILES NORTHEAST OF CANTON.

CHINESE SOLDIERS WERE SWEPT BACK FROM MOUNTAIN DEFENSE POSITIONS AND TSUNGKOW WAS OCCUPIED AT DAWN YESTERDAY, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID.

DOMEI ALSO REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE TOOK SHORTLAND ISLAND, IN THE SOLOMONS, BEFORE CAPTURING TULAGI.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 2-(AP)-THE JAPANESE STEAMER ASAMA MARU AND THE ITALIAN CONTE VERDE, CHARTERED BY THE JAPANESE, ARE EXPECTED TO LEAVE TOKYO WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS WITH 2,000 UNITED STATES AND OTHER DIPLOMATS TO EXCHANGE THEM FOR JAPANESE NATIONALS INTERNED IN THE UNITED STATES.

JUN 4 1942

(THE SWEDISH STEAMER GRIPSHOLM, CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES, IS EXPECTED IN NEW YORK THIS MONTH TO PICK UP JAPANESE NATIONALS, RECENT STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES SAID. THE GRIPSHOLM ALSO WILL BRING ABOUT 200 STRANDED AMERICANS OUT OF SWEDEN TO NEW YORK.)

JUN 4 1942

THE EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN IS BEING ARRANGED BY SWITZERLAND, A BERN DISPATCH SAID. ALL THREE WILL MAKE THE TRANSFER OF THE NATIONALS AT LOURENCO MARQUES, PORTUGUES EAST AFRICA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-LIEUT.-GEN. GEORGE H. BRETT, HEAD OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, TODAY ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF THE PURPLE HEART TO THE FOLLOWING:

SECOND LIEUTS. WILSON CHAPMAN, QUITSQUE, TEX.; AND CLARENCE JOHNSON, ATLANTIC BEACH, FLA.; CAPT. DEAN HOEVET (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) AND TECHNICAL SGT. HARRY M. HAYES. SAN ANTONIO. TEX.

CHAPMAN AND JOHNSON WERE HONORED FOR BRAVERY OVER HORN ISLAND MARCH 14. WHEN POUNCED UPON AND WOUNDED BY NINE JAPANESE FIGHTERS THE MEN CONTINUED TO FIGHT AND FLY, KNOCKING DOWN ONE ATTACKER AND GETTING BACK TO THEIR BASE.

JUN 4 1942

HOEVET WAS CITED "FOR OUTSTANDING SKILL AND ACHIEVEMENT IN AN AERIAL FIGHT AGAINST AN ARMED ENEMY."

PILOTING A B-17 BOMBER FEB. 21 AGAINST A JAPANESE CONVOY APPROACHING BALI, HOEVET'S PLANE DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE 170 MILES OUT OVER THE SEA. HE DOVE FROM 28,000 FEET DOWN TO 4,000, GOT CLOSE TO JAVA AND WAS INFORMED OF AN EXPECTED JAPANESE ATTACK ON HIS BASE. HE MANAGED TO KEEP THE PLANE IN THE AIR AN HOUR WITH ITS ENGINES ALMOST FAILING. WHEN THE FIELD WAS CLEAR HE LANDED SAFELY.

HAYES WAS AT BANDOENG, JAVA, AFTER OTHER AIR CORPS MEN HAD BEEN EVACUATED. WORKING FOR THREE DAYS WITH A GROUP OF DUTCH MECHANICS H REPAIRED A B-17 BOMBER WHICH HAD BEEN CONSIDERED A TOTAL LOSS. WITH A CIVILIAN PILOT WHO HAD NEVER FLOWN A BOMBER, HE THEN FLEW A FULL LOAD OF REFUGEES SAFELY TO AUSTRALIA MARCH 4.

HIS CITATION SAID "THE INGENUITY, ABILITY AND COURAGE DISPLAYED BY HAYES--PLACING A SEEMINGLY IRREPARABLE PLANE INTO A FLYABLE CONDITION AND ASSISTING AN UNFAMILIAR PILOT TO NEGOTIATE THE FLIGHT--IS AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE TYPE OF SOLDIER WHO MAINTAINS COMBAT PLANES IN THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES."

BALTIMORE, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR, ACCOMPANIED BY HER AUNT, MRS. D. BUCHANAN MERRYMAN, ARRIVED HERE LATE TODAY BY MOTOR FROM WASHINGTON TO SPEND SEVERAL DAYS WITH HER UNCLE, HENRY M. WARFIELD, AND MRS. WARFIELD AT THEIR TIMONIUM HOME.

THE BALTIMORE-BORN DUCHESS PAUSED HERE FOR A GENERAL PHYSICAL CHECKUP BY DR. LAY MARTIN BEFORE CONTINUING TO TIMONIUM.

JUN 4 1942

THE DUCHESS, RECOGNIZED BY FEW PERSONS UPON HER ARRIVAL, SAID THE LENGTH OF HER VISIT WOULD "DEPEND ON THE DUKE'S ACTIONS." THE DUKE WAS SUDDENLY CALLED BACK FROM WASHINGTON TO THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, OF WHICH HE IS GOVERNOR, BY A RIOT OF SOME WORKERS.

THE DUCHESS SAID SHE PLANNED A QUIET VISIT WITH HER RELATIVES, AND TURNED DOWN ALL INVITATIONS.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JUNE 2)

- - -

DAWN PATROL

FROM GUIANA

- - -

SOMETIMES DISTURBANCE

AT SEA IS JUST

A WHALE

- - -

BUT THEN AGAIN -- (1200)

BY JOHN P. MCKNIGHT

(ADVANCE) BRITISH GUIANA BASE COMMAND, JUNE 1-(WIDE WORLD)--

JUN 4 1942

30.24 —— 16853

30.24-16853

YOUR ALARM CLOCK RINGS.

IT'S 4:45.

ONCE, WHEN YOU WERE JUST STARTING THIS DAWN PATROL BUSINESS, IT WAS HARD TO GET UP, HARD NOT TO TURN OVER AGAIN FOR AN EXTRA 40 WINKS. IT ISN'T, ANY MORE. YOU'RE USED TO IT. YOU SNAP ON THE LIGHT, AND SWING YOUR FEET OVER THE SIDE OF THE BED.

JUN 4 1942

YOU THINK WISHFULLY OF A SHOWER, BUT THERE'S HARDLY TIME. SO YOU PULL ON TROUSERS, SHIRT AND SHOES AND, IN THE SOFT DARKNESS OF THE TROPICAL PRE-DAWN, YOU PLOUGH THROUGH THE SAND TO THE MESS HALL.

YOUR CO-PILOT AND NAVIGATOR ARE THERE, AND YOU HASTILY PUT AWAY COFFEE, TOAST, BACON, PANCAKES AND EGGS, IF YOU'RE THAT HUNGRY.

5:15 -- THE FIRST HINT OF APPROACHING DAY PALES THE EASTERN SKY, AND THE GROTESQUE SILHOUETTES OF THE JUNGLE TREES APPEAR OUT BEYOND THE LINES OF LONG, STILL, DARK BARRACKS. A RECONNAISSANCE CAR PULLS UP OUTSIDE THE MESS HALL. THE DRIVER PUTS HIS HEAD IN AT THE DOOR.

"CAR WAITING," HE SAYS.

THE THREE OF YOU CLIMB INTO IT. QUICKLY YOU ARE AT THE AIRFIELD. THE NIGHT IS FLEEING SWIFTLY BEFORE THE ONRUSH OF DAY. OVER THE LONG RUNWAY, WISPS OF GROUND FOG TWIST AND SPIRAL IN FANTASTIC SHAPES. . .

YOUR CREW CHIEF, WHO WITH THE RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER HAS GOTTEN THERE AHEAD OF YOU, STEPS FORWARD TO REPORT. AS EVERY MORNING, YOU ASK:

"DID YOU RUN THE MOTORS UP?"

JUN 4 1942

AS EVERY MORNING -- ALMOST EVERY MORNING -- HE REPLIES:

"YES, SIR. THEY'RE OKAY."

YOUR NAVIGATOR-BOMBARDIER COMES FROM THE MAP ROOM, WITH THE FLIGHT CHARTS. NO WEATHER DATA. THIS CLOSE TO THE EQUATOR, WHERE WEATHER IS BORN, TEMPERATURE, WINDS AND THE LIKE ARE NEARLY CONSTANT. HE KNOWS EXACTLY THE STRENGTH AND THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND HE'LL HAVE, THE RAINY PLACES, THE CEILING.

WHILE HE CHECKS THE BOMB LOAD AND INSPECTS THE WINDOW OF THE BOMBARDIER'S BAY TO SEE IF IT'S CLEAN, YOU AND YOUR CO-PILOT CLIMB INTO YOUR PLACES.

JUN 4 1942

YOU CHECK YOUR ELEVATOR AND RUDDER TABS, YOUR R.P.M. SETTING, YOUR FUEL GAUGES, YOUR CARBURETOR AND ALL THE REST OF IT. YOU THROW YOUR SWITCHES, FOR THE MOTORS AND THE GENERATORS. YOU ENERGIZE YOUR STARTER; ITS SOUND RISES TO A HIGH, KEENING WHINE, AND YOU MESH YOUR RIGHT ENGINE.

BEHIND YOU, YOUR CREW CHIEF, AN OLD TIMER, WHO HAS BEEN CHECKING YOU ON YOUR INSTRUMENT READINGS, WORKS THE WOBBLE PUMP TO INCREASE THE PRESSURE. THE MOTOR FIRES, SPUTTERS, ROARS. YOU THROTTLE IT DOWN, AND START YOUR PORT MOTOR.

JUN 4 1942

YOU TAXI OUT TO THE END OF THE RUNWAY. IT'S QUITE LIGHT NOW. CLEARLY VISIBLE, NOT FAR AWAY, IS THE EDGE OF THE JUNGLE, OUT OF WHICH THIS ADVANCED BASE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN CUT.

ONCE AGAIN YOU RUN UP BOTH MOTORS, YOU AND THE CREW CHIEF LISTENING CLOSELY TO THEM. THEIR FULL-THROATED ROAR IS DEEP, POWERFUL. ONCE AGAIN YOU CHECK YOUR INSTRUMENTS. YOU CLOSE YOUR WINDOW. YOU LOCK YOUR TAIL WHEEL. YOU SHOVE BOTH THROTTLES FORWARD. . .

THE END OF THE RUNWAY, WITH THE JUNGLE BEYOND IT, COMES RACING AT

YOU. A BLANKET OF GROUND FOG CASCADES BACK OVER EACH WING, CONDENSING INTO RAIN BEHIND YOU.

JUN 4 1942

YOUR LOAD TODAY IS NORMAL, SO YOU LET YOUR TAIL COME UP SLIGHTLY. YOU REACH FLYING SPEED, AND YANK BACK ON THE WHEEL. SHE COMES OFF THE GROUND EASILY. YOU LEVEL OFF, GET SOME MORE SPEED AND HEAD IN THE DIRECTION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

MIST BLANKETS THE EARTH BENEATH YOU, WITH ONLY AN OCCASIONAL TREE, TALLER THAN ITS FELLOWS, THRUSTING UP THROUGH IT.

OVER THE THUNDER OF THE MOTOR, YOUR CO-PILOT SHOUTS INTO YOUR EAR:

"GOT A DATE FOR SATURDAY NIGHT?"

YOU NOD.

JUN 4 1942

"SO'VE I," HE SAYS. "LET'S MAKE A PARTY OF IT."

YOU AGREE. HE TAKES OFF HIS SHIRT. LIKE MANY OF THE OTHERS, HE LIKES TO FLY NUDE FROM THE WAIST UP.

IN TIME YOU'RE OUT TO SEA, AND GO UP TO A THOUSAND FEET. A BIG RED ORANGE OF A SUN HEAVES OVER THE HORIZON AS YOU CLIMB. THE NAVIGATOR GIVES YOU A COURSE.

YOU LOOK AROUND AT YOUR CREW. ALL ARE AT STATIONS, SCANNING THE SEA IN HOPE OF SIGHTING THE FIRST SHIP AND WINNING THE BEERS FROM THE REST OF YOU.

YOU FLY YOUR COURSE THREE OR FOUR MINUTES WHILE THE NAVIGATOR TAKES A WIND DRIFT READING. HE GIVES YOU A CORRECTED COURSE. YOU SET HER ON IT, TURN ON THE AUTOMATIC PILOT AND LIGHT A CIGARET.

THE SEA STILL IS EMPTY OF SHIPPING.

DOWN IN THE BOMBARDIER'S BAY, YOUR CREW CHIEF IS WATCHING THE SURFACE OF THE WATER CLOSELY FOR ANY MOVEMENT BETRAYING THE PRESENCE OF ENEMY SUBMARINE. YOUR GUNNER, WHO DOUBLES AS PHOTOGRAPHER, COMMANDS FROM THE REAR A WIDE VISTA OF THE WATER YOU LEAVE BEHIND YOU, AND WILL LET YOU KNOW THROUGH THE INTER-PHONE IF YOU, THE CO-PILOT AND THE CREW CHIEF MISS ANYTHING . . .

JUN 4 1942

ANOTHER HALF AN HOUR SLIPS BY. YOU WANDER AFT FOR A DRINK OF WATER. YOU SPUTTER OVER IT AS THE NAVIGATOR MAKES EXCITED SIGNALS. HE'S SEEN THE SHIP -- FIVE FREE BEERS ARE HIS.

THE VESSEL TAKES SIZE AND SHAPE. YOU KNEW, BEFORE YOU LEFT THE BASE, THAT SHE WOULD BE ABOUT WHERE SHE IS, BUT YOU GO DOWN FOR A LOOK, ANYWAY. YOU CIRCLE AT A LITTLE DISTANCE. THIS FELLOW, YOU CAN SEE QUICKLY, IS ALL RIGHT --- HE ANSWERS THE DESCRIPTION OF THE BOAT YOU WERE EXPECTING, HE'S TRAVELING IN THE RIGHT SHIPPING LANE, HE HAS HIS IDENTIFICATION FLAGS FLYING.

IF THERE HAD BEEN ANYTHING SUSPICIOUS ABOUT HIM, YOU WOULD HAVE GONE ON DOWN TO 15 OR 20 FEET, WHERE YOUR WINGS JUST CLEAR THE WHITECAPS, AND LOOKED HIM OVER THOROUGHLY. IF HIS FLAGS WEREN'T SET, YOU MIGHT FIRE A MACHINE-GUN BURST ACROSS HIS BOWS AS A GENTLE REMINDER. IF YOU WERE STILL DUBIOUS, YOU WOULD REPORT HIM TO THE NAVY, AND HAVE IT LOOK INTO THE SITUATION FURTHER . . .

A LITTLE LATER, YOUR CREW CHIEF CALLS ATTENTION TO A DISTURBANCE BELOW YOU THAT SEEMS TO BE CAUSED BY SOMETHING OTHER THAN WIND AND WAVE.

JUN 4 1942

AGAIN YOU GO DOWN. IT MIGHT BE A BIG FISH, OR A SCHOOL OF PORPOISES. ONE OF THE FELLOWS BOMBED THE DEVIL OUT OF A WHALE NOT LONG AGO, MUCH, PRESUMABLY, TO THE WHALE'S SURPRISE. ANOTHER WENT DOWN TO FIND HE HAD A RINGSIDE SEAT AT A BATTLE TO THE DEATH BETWEEN A HUGE SHARK AND A GIANT MANTA. BUT, ALWAYS, IT MIGHT BE A SUBMARINE. . .

THIS TIME IT ISN'T. THE DISTURBANCE DISAPPEARS ALMOST BEFORE YOU

30.24 —— 16855

30.24 - 16855

HAVE STARTED DOWN.

JUN 4 1942

YOU CLIMB AGAIN, AND RESUME YOUR PATROL. THE MINUTES PASS SLOWLY. THE EXPANSE OF WATER BENEATH YOU IS MONOTONOUS. YOU CHECK ANOTHER SHIP OR TWO.

THE NAVIGATOR GIVES YOU YOUR COURSE FOR THE LAST, THE HOME-GOING LEG. HE CHECKS HIS WIND DRIFT AGAIN, GIVES YOU AN E.T.A. --- ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL.

"BET YOU A BEER," HE SAYS THROUGH THE INTERPHONE, "THAT I'M NOT TWO MINUTES OFF."

JUN 4 1942

HE THINKS HE'S PRETTY GOOD, APPARENTLY. WHILE HE'S BEEN WORKING UP HIS FIGURE, BASED ON HIS CALCULATIONS OF THE POSITION WHEN YOU MADE YOUR TURN AND THE GROUND SPEED, THE LATTER IN TURN BEING BASED ON SUCH FACTORS AS AIR SPEED, WIND DRIFT, OUTSIDE AIR TEMPERATURE AND THE LIKE, YOU'VE BEEN MAKING YOUR OWN. YOUR SYSTEM INVOLVES A STOP WATCH AND THE DRIFT INDICATOR.

YOU WAGER THE BEER, FOR YOU THINK HE'S OVER-ESTIMATING.

HE PROBABLY ISN'T, HOWEVER, AS YOU'VE LEARNED FROM PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. THIS TIME, YOU MAKE YOUR LANDFALL WITHIN 23 SECONDS OF THE TIME HE'S SET, AND YOU'RE OUT THE BEER.

YOU MAY BE ABLE TO GET IT BACK. OVER THE AIRPORT, YOU BET YOUR CO-PILOT A THIRD BEER THAT YOU CAN MAKE A /360" LANDING FROM 1,150 FEET. HE TAKES YOU.

YOU GET YOUR ALTITUDE, AND HEAD UPWIND. THEN YOU THROTTLE BACK YOUR MOTORS. YOU LET YOUR WHEELS DOWN, AND DROP DOWN TO THE FIELD IN A GREAT LAZY CIRCLE -- THAT'S WHERE THE 360 (DEGREES) COMES INTO IT. THE TERMS OF THE BET PERMIT YOU ONE BURST OF THE MOTORS, TO CLEAR THEM; BUT YOU MAY NOT USE THEM TO LAND.

THIS BEER YOU WIN. YOU SET HER DOWN NEATLY JUST AT THE HEAD OF THE RUNWAY, ROLL HER TO A STOP, GRIN AT THE CO-PILOT, PULL UP YOUR FLAPS, UNLOCK THE TAIL WHEEL, TAXI BACK TO THE REVETMENT, JUMP INTO A WAITING "RECON" CAR, TURN IN YOUR CODES AT THE RADIO SHACK AND TEAR OUT FOR THE BARRACKS.

THERE YOUR GROUND DUTY -- A "SQUADRON JOB" WHICH MAY BE ANYTHING FROM TAKING CARE OF THE LAUNDRY TO CENSORING MAIL-- AWAITS YOU . . .

THAT'S A SUBMARINE PATROL.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY JUNE 2--SENT MAY 31).

JUN 4 1942

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3)

BOYS IN CARIBBEAN
GETTING PLENTY
OF GOOD FOOD

SO CORRESPONDENT
FINDS ON TOUR (550)

BY JOHN P.MCKNIGHT

JUN 4 1942

(ADVANCE)..A CARIBBEAN BASE, JUNE 2-(WIDE WORLD)--DEAR MOM:

JUST A LINE OR TWO TO LET YOU KNOW THEY'RE NOT STARVING YOUR BOY DOWN THIS WAY.

WHETHER HE'S AN ENLISTED MAN OR AN OFFICER, UNCLE SAM IS TAKING PLENTY OF PAINS TO SEE THAT HE HAS ENOUGH TO EAT, AND THAT HE EATS

THE RIGHT SORT OF STUFF. I KNOW. I'VE BEEN EATING WITH HIM, OFF AND ON, THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

MOM, THE PIES, THE CAKES, THE DOUGHNUTS AND THE COOKIES HE GETS MAY NOT TASTE QUITE AS GOOD AS THE ONES YOU USED TO MAKE FOR HIM. IT'S QUITE LIKELY THAT HE MISSES YOURS, FOR AFTER ALL, MOM, THERE'S NO REASON TO BE BASHFUL ABOUT ADMITTING IT: YOU HAVE A VERY NICE HAND WITH A PASTRY.

AND THEN, TOO, ALL HIS LIFE -- FROM THE TIME WHEN HE WAS A LITTLE SHAVER RIGHT UP TO THE DAY HE SHOULDERED A RIFLE -- YOU'D BEEN MAKING A STUDY OF HIS LIKES AND DISLIKES, AND FIXING THINGS JUST THE WAY HE WANTED THEM. HADN'T YOU, MOM?

JUN 4 1942

WELL, UNCLE SAM CAN'T ALWAYS DO THAT, FOR UNCLE SAM'S KITCHENS HAVE TO COOK FOR HUNDREDS AT A TIME.

SOMETIMES, TOO, THE BOYS DON'T GET JUST EXACTLY EVERYTHING UNCLE SAM WOULD LIKE THEM TO HAVE: TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES ARE TOO GREAT, OR SHIPS FAIL TO ARRIVE, OR THE DOCTORS WON'T ALLOW LOCAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE TABLE BECAUSE THEY DON'T MEET THE ARMY'S HIGH STANDARDS OF CLEANLINESS.

BUT EVEN SO, YOU'D BE SURPRISED TO SEE HOW FAR UNCLE SAM GOES TO SEE THAT HIS BOYS GET WHAT THEY LIKE TO EAT!

IF MOST OF THEM IN ONE OUTFIT COME FROM BELOW THE MASON AND DIXON LINE, THERE'LL BE--WHEN IT'S AT ALL POSSIBLE--SPARE-RIBS, FRIED CHICKEN, GRITS OR HOMINY. IF HIS OUTFIT COMES FROM UP MASSACHUSETTS WAY, BAKED BEANS WILL APPEAR QUITE FREQUENTLY. AND SO ON.

JUN 4 1942

837

MOM, THIS IS WHAT THE ENLISTED MEN HAD FOR DINNER AT SAINT LUCIA ONE DAY I WAS THERE: BAKED VIRGINIA HAM, YAMS, CARROTS AND PEAS, MIXED SALAD, BLUEBERRY PIE AND LEMONADE. THE BAKED HAM MELTED IN YOUR MOUTH. THERE WERE SECONDS ON THE PIE, FOR ALL THAT WANTED THEM.

AND, AT A CAMP IN PUERTO RICO, A DAY'S MENUS WENT LIKE THIS: BREAKFAST -- CEREAL, SCRAMBLED EGGS, APPLE JELLY WITH ROLLS AND BUTTER, MILK AND COFFEE; DINNER -- GRAPE PUNCH, CORNED BEEF WITH BOILED POTATOES, CABBAGE SLAW, FRESH PINEAPPLE, BREAD AND BUTTER AND MILK; SUPPER -- CHICKEN AND RICE (THEY COOK THEM UP TOGETHER, WITH TOMATOES AND PAPRIKA, THE PUERTO RICAN STYLE), LETTUCE AND TOMATO SALAD, BEANS, BREAD AND BUTTER, COFFEE AND ICE CREAM.

SOUND ALL RIGHT TO YOU, MOM? WELL, THEY'RE JUST AVERAGE MEALS -- NO SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

JUN 4 1942

ANOTHER THING, MOM: IT WOULD DO YOUR CLEANLINESS-LOVING HEART GOOD TO SEE HOW SPICK-AND-SPAN THEY KEEP THE KICHENS. WHY, YOU WOULDN'T MIND EATING OFF THE TOP OF THE BIG STOVES. AND YOU COULD USE THE BIG METAL KETTLES FOR MIRRORS. EVERYTING -- TABLES, CHAIRS, FLOOR -- IS SCRUBBED OFTEN WITH SOAP AND WATER.

TO BE SURE THE MEN'S FOOD IS KEPT UP TO SNUFF, THEIR OFFICERS HAVE A HABIT OF DROPPING IN UNANNOUNCED AND TAKING A MEAL WITH THEM.

JUN 4 1942

MOM, YOUR BOY MAY BE EATING, THESE DAYS, OFF PLAIN, UNPAINTED WOODEN TABLES--

HIS DISHES AND CUPS MAY BE METAL AND EXTRA THICK CHINA SO THEY WON'T BREAK SO EASILY --

HE MAY HAVE TO SERVE HIMSELF (ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE ENLISTED MEN'S MESSROOMS EMPLOY NATIVE TABLE SERVANTS) --

HE MAY HAVE TO TAKE HIS TURN AT K.P. BUT YOU USED TO MAKE HIM

30.24—16857

WASH THE DISHES, DIDN'T YOU?) --

AND HE MAY GRUMBLE, OCCASIONALLY, AT SOME UNAVOIDABLE MONOTONY IN HIS DIET (JUST AS HE GRUMBLED AT HOME SOMETIMES, I'LL BET!) --

STILL, HE'S DOING ALL RIGHT, MOM. YOU BETTER TRADE THOSE CAKE PANS FOR BIGGER ONES. THERE'LL BE MORE OF HIM TO FEED WHEN HE GETS BACK.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WED, JUNE 3--SENT JUNE 1)

JUN 3 1942

30.24-16857

JAPANESE BOMB DUTCH HARBOR, ALASKA, TWICE; R. A. F. HAMMERS RUHR AND NORTHERN FRANCE; ROMMEL DRIVES WIDE WEDGE IN LIBYAN LINE

JUN 4 1942

JUN 4 1942

Warehouses Are Set Afire; Some Casualties

JUN 4 1942

Attacks on Dutch Harbor Intensify Precautions Against Enemy Thrust Along Pacific Coast—Assault on Alaska Anticipated As Face-saving Device—Planes Believed to Have Come From Carrier.

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP)—Two Japanese air raids were launched at Dutch Harbor, United States naval base in Alaska, within six hours today, setting off intensified precautions against any unexpected Japanese thrust along the vast Pacific frontier.

19 Planes in First Attack

Four bombers with an escort of about 15 fighter planes carried out the first attack at 6 a. m. (local time), setting warehouses ablaze and causing a few casualties.

While details of the results from this assault were still incomplete, the Navy Department here received at 9 p. m. (Eastern War Time) tonight a brief report of the second raid. There were no details at all of the second attack beyond the bare fact that it had occurred.

Text of Communique

The latest naval communique said merely:

1. A brief report just received in the Navy Department states that for the second time today enemy planes have attacked Dutch Harbor.

2. The second attack was made about 12:00 noon, local time (6 p. m., Eastern War Time), six hours after the initial attack.

3. No further details are available at this time.

Gov. Ernest Gruening of Alaska warned all civilian defense units throughout the territory to "remain on the alert" and told the people that "an anticipated air raid on Alaska began this morning with an attack by Jap planes on Dutch Harbor."

'Emergency Alert' in California

JUN 4 1942

In California, the Los Angeles County Defense Council issued an "emergency alert," calling for sharp vigilance and readiness for instant action. Army authorities in the Panama Canal Zone announced at Balboa that the alert status there had been intensified and the leaves and passes of all soldiers and sailors cancelled.

The launching of the second raid within hours of the first led to the surmise here that the initial attack might have been designed merely to feel out the defenses of the Aleutian Island base—to test the effectiveness of the detection devices, the severity of the anti-aircraft fire and the numbers of defending pursuit planes.

JUN 4 1942

2d Raid Probably Heavier

If the first assault was in fact a feint, the second would be likely to have been carried out with more than the four bombers which participated in the first.

The possibility also was seen, however, that the two raids might have been independent operations, launched from separate land bases or aircraft carriers.

The meagerness of the information immediately available on the second raid did not necessarily cause alarm for the safety of the Dutch Harbor personnel and the radio and other installations there. Some hours intervened between the time the first raid occurred and the time when the few details available were made public.

Assault Long-Expected

Officials had long expected an assault in the Alaskan area principally as a face-saving device after Brigadier General Jimmy Doolittle's raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities, and the station was described as prepared to meet it.

"Japan was expected to try to retaliate for the raid by our American fliers," said Chairman Connolly (D-Tex) of the Senate foreign relations committee, "it was apparently part of their face-saving process."

But whether it was merely a nuisance attack or the start of an offensive designed to knock out the North Pacific bases from which

JUN 4 1942

American planes may strike at the Japanese mainland could not be determined from officials here pending the release of further information.

At Seattle, Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, commander of the 13th naval district, said:

Station Was Prepared

"This attack was not a surprise and the station was prepared to meet it. Further reports may be expected from the Navy Department when further news as to the extent and severity of the attack is received."

A communiqeu issued here, based on reports received up to 4:00 p.m. Eastern War Time, said only:

Attack Lasted 15 Minutes

"Information has been received that Dutch Harbor, Alaska, was attacked by four Japanese bombers and 15 fighters at approximately 6 a.m. local time (12 noon E.W.T.). The attack lasted approximately 15 minutes."

A communique issued here, based on reports received up to 6:00 p. m. Eastern War Time, said:

1. Further reports on the Japanese air raid at Dutch Harbor, which took place earlier today, state that there were but few casualties.

2. A few warehouses were set on fire, but no serious damage was suffered.

3 There is nothing to report from other areas.

Presumably, bombs were dropped, but against what specific objectives and with what results were not stated. Nor was there any information here on whether defending forces destroyed any of the enemy planes.

Carrier Probably Used

The fact that 15 fighter planes participated in the first raid strongly indicated, in the opinion of naval experts, that a Japanese carrier was used in the operation, although the bombers, if they were of large size, might have come from enemy land bases.

Dutch harbor, on Unalaska Island, one of the Aleutian chain, is within easy bombing distance of long-range planes operating from Japan's Kurile Islands. The western tip of the 1,000-mile Aleutian chain extends within 750 miles of the Kuriles. Since the mid-1930's those enemy islands have been closed to outsiders but it is considered certain that the Japs have established plane and naval facilities there.

The nature of America's own installations at Dutch Harbor likewise is little known, work there in recent months having been carried out under considerable secrecy. Last December Delegate Dimond of Alaska said that an air and submarine base were being constructed at Dutch Harbor.

Unalaska and other Alaskan islands, if taken by the Japanese as the result of an all-out offensive against them, might serve as bases from which to conduct operations against the American mainland. However, the first reaction of authorities here to today's attack was that, if it was more than a nuisance assault, it was probably, in terms of grand strategy, a defensive action.

The Japanese are still smarting under the Army bomber raid on Tokyo and other Japanese industrial centers several weeks ago. American bases in Alaska might furnish springboards for further air attacks on Japan.

JUN 4 1942

2,000 Miles From 'Frisco

Strategists emphasized that distances from Dutch Harbor to other strategic centers are important. The base is 2,500 miles from Yokohama. It is but 1,700 miles from Puget Sound and 2,000 miles from San Francisco.

The aerial attack on Dutch Harbor was the first on American soil since the Philippines fell. But attacks even on the United States mainland have been predicted by high officials here.

Only last week Secretary of War Stimson declared that attacks on the west coast were apparently inevitable because the Japanese may be expected to try to save face lost in the Tokyo raid.

While the enemy may have con-

sidered the Dutch Harbor attack in the nature of a reprisal it obviously did not come fully within the category Stimson defined.

Dutch Harbor is not even considered the most important base in Alaska, Kodiak, about 600 miles away on an island near the Alaskan mainland, outranking it in that respect. As described by the Navy it is on the west side of Iliuliuk Bay, the entrance to the deep water harbor between Spithead and Rocky Point.

As of 1938 the U. S. Coast Guard publication, The Pilot, listed facilities there as including fuel oil storage of 40,000 barrels and Diesel oil storage of 7,500 barrels, both maintained by the Alaska Commercial Company.

Naval officials said that the Navy Department started "real development" of the Dutch Harbor naval station in the Fall of 1940.

Various military installations have been effected and barracks and other necessary buildings for personnel have been built. A Navy radio station also is located there.

Attack No Surprise

SEATTLE, June 3 (AP).—Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, commander of the 13th Naval District, commenting on the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor, said: "This attack was not a surprise and the station was prepared to meet it. Further reports may be expected from the Navy Department when further news as to the extent and severity of the attack is received."

The raids brought a warning from civilian defense leaders for Seattle's citizenry to recheck air-raid instructions and prepare their homes for possible blackout.

Al J. Ruth, chief of staff to the Seattle Director of Civilian Protection, cited the approach of the war to half the distance from Japan to the Puget Sound area's war industries.

began this morning with an attack by Jap planes on Dutch Harbor.

"Our Army and Navy are rendering an excellent account of themselves. All civilian defense units should remain on the alert. Details, as deemed advisable, will be released in time by the military authorities."

A report was received from near-by Ketchikan that it underwent a twenty-minute alert at 9:50 a. m., approximately one hour after the time announced by the Navy for the raid on Dutch Harbor. This southeastern Alaska region is about 1,200 miles by airline from Dutch Harbor, across the North Pacific.

[illegible]er. [There is a three-hour time difference between Dutch Harbor and Southeastern Alaska.]

JUN 4 1942

U. S. AREAS ON ALERT

Los Angeles and Canal Zone React to Alaska Attacks

LOS ANGELES, June 3 (AP)—The Los Angeles County Defense Council issued an "emergency alert" order today after the report of the Japanese air attacks on Dutch Harbor.

Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz, council chairman, notified all Sheriff substations, police and fire chiefs, and other defense units that the emergency alert supplanted the special alert in effect since Friday.

Instructions called for sharp vigilance, tightening of every civil defense facility and readiness to go into action instantly.

BALBOA, C. Z., June 3 (AP)—United States Army authorities announced today, coincident with receipt of news of the Japanese attacks on Dutch Harbor, that the alert status in the Canal Zone had been intensified since last night.

All local leaves and passes were canceled to keep military and naval personnel in close proximity to their action posts. Military officials said the move was precautionary and in line with similar measures taken in the United States.

Alaska Warned To Be Prepared For More Raids

JUN 4 1942

Gruening Tells Civilians to Keep on Alert; Ketchikan Has a 20-Minute Alarm

JUNEAU, Alaska, June 3 (AP).—Governor Ernest Gruening called today for all civilian defense units in Alaska to be on the alert after the first Japanese raid against the northern territory at Dutch Harbor.

His statement said:

"To the people of Alaska:

"An anticipated air raid on Alaska

IT WAS RECALLED

Also that Secretary of War Stimson warned recently that retaliatory measures might be expected in reprisal for the U.S. bombing of Tokyo in April.

--

Victoria, June 3-(AP)-Air raid precaution workers of this British Columbia capital were put on the alert tonight following two Japanese bombing raids on the U.S. naval base at Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

Inspector A.H. Bishop, ARP chief for Victoria, said all wardens were ordered to be on the alert and to stand by telephones.

--

JUN 4 1942

San Francisco, June 3-(AP) A radio silence along the entire Pacific coast from Canada to the Mexican border was ordered tonight by the Fourth Fighter Command. The Army said this merely was a precautionary measure.

The alert was occasioned "in view of the situation earlier today," the Army said. This was not amplified.

An raid alert was in effect in the San Francisco Bay region tonight from 10:28 to 10:37 P.M. Pacific war time, the Army announced. This was caused by "unidentified targets later identified as friendly." There was no blackou

Men at Dutch Harbor Prepared for Assault

HOLLYWOOD, June 3. (AP)—Comedian Joe E. Brown, who was flown to Dutch Harbor seven weeks ago to entertain the service men there, said today "they figured on such a bombing with the coming of good weather."

To emphasize the precautions taken there to avoid surprise, Brown said Sunday always was observed on a week day because they expected a sneak attack on Sunday.

"I arrived there on Wednesday," he said, "and was surprised to find that all the soldiers were shaving and getting dolled up. I asked why and one said, 'why, this is Sunday.'

"Then I was told that nobody ever knew until the last minute what day would be observed as the Sabbath.

"One thing I particularly noticed during my short visit was the business-like manner of the officers and men, the men especially.

"They didn't have film stars' pictures hanging over their bunks or magazine clip-outs of cuties. No, sir, they had vital maps all over their barracks which they studied all of the time."

PUBLIC URGED TO REPORT JAPS IN ARMY ATTIRE

JUN 4 1942

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—(AP) The Western Defense Command and Fourth Army asked the public in Western states today to report to authorities immediately any Japanese seen in an American Army uniform.

Citizens should assume, the announcement said, that such individuals "might be fifth columnists."

It added that all Japanese soldiers in the United States Army, with the exception of three on special duty at Fort Ord, had been removed from the western defense area.

GAS BAGS GUARD VITAL LOCATIONS ON PACIFIC COAST

JUN 4 1942

One Barrage Balloon Takes 26 Men 24 Hour a Day to Handle.

JUN 4 1942

By GLADWIN HILL

ON THE CALIFORNIA COAST, June 3—(Wide World) Offhand you wouldn't think it was a very complicated matter flying a balloon. After all, children do it.

But one of the big defense barrage balloons that have just popped up in fields and groves around vital military objectives along this coast occupies a crew of 26 men 24 hours a day, and involves a ton of equipment.

Have Nuisance Value

Perversity is consistent with its function, which is purely obstructive—to get in the way of Japanese bombers. The balloons' mental hazard is accounted as valuable as their physical nuisance. They are just rubber bags of gas, but if you hit one at 250 miles an hour, it's the same as a brick wall.

To dodge them, enemy fliers have to leave the relative safety of the treetops, which is too low for accurate aiming of ground guns, up to several hundred feet where they become good targets.

A balloon is handled by two squads of 13 men each. The personnel are classified into a "balloon chief," who stands by the prow and yells orders like "nose right—tail left—haul down all around," JUN 4 1942

Two "side chiefs," who relay the orders, and the "crew men" on either side, who manage the mooring ropes and 30-pound anchor sandbags. Another man sits off at one side in the operator's seat of a heavy gasoline-engined winch, controlling the wire cable that holds the balloon aloft.

Full Height in 10 Minutes

When not flying, the balloon is anchored down on a canvas mat on the ground. It takes an hour and a half to inflate it, from hundreds of tubes of gas. It can be let up to its full height of x feet (confidential) in 10 minutes, but it takes about half an hour to pull down, which must be done cautiously lest a vagrant gust of wind snap the cable.

If this ever happens, they can prevent a runaway by yanking a red "rip cord" which dangles from the balloon, pulling open a panel of rubber and letting out the gas.

The balloon crew is on 24-hour duty, and pitch their tents on the ground wherever the balloon happens to be posted. When it is anchored down, they have little to do but tell stories and catch up on their sleep.

Their uniform is a blue dungaree suit and leggins. They carry rifles and bayonets and have all-around training in ground fighting, in case anyone comes along who wants to argue about their flying their balloon.

The chief of this particular crew seven months ago was a farm boy in Bison, S. D. He was drafted, spent three months in general coast artillery training, and then sent to a special barrage balloon school.

Some soldiers might prefer more exciting offensive action, but he likes this fine. His balloon is in the middle of a bean field, so he feels right at home.

Stiff Resistance

JUN 4 1942

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 3 (AP)—The fate of the important rail line center of Chuhsien hung precariously in the balance tonight as Japanese troops, in some places less than 10 miles from the city limits, threw in reinforcements in an attempt to close in from three sides upon a fiercely resisting Chinese garrison.

City Aflame, Says Japs

Capture of Chuhsien, in western Chekiang province 45 miles southwest of the Japanese-occupied provincial capital of Kinhwa, would cut another segment from the 200-mile central section of the Hangchow-Nanchang trunk line. The invaders already hold both terminals.

(The Tokyo radio broadcast Domei dispatches datelined "from the suburbs of Chuhsien" saying the city was aflame from bombing and that Japanese troops had crossed a river three miles from the city limits.)

The Chinese High Command said the attack had developed in force since this morning. It reported that the invaders had moved from Kinhwa to positions northeast, east and southeast of the city, testing out its defenses with patrol forays.

With the arrival of strong reinforcements and a letup in recent heavy rains, the Japanese launched a full scale assault supported by intensive artillery fire and some bombing.

Chinese forces were reported firing back with their own batteries and putting up stiff resistance.

The Chinese communique said fighting also continued on the Kiangsi and Kwangtun province fronts southwest of Chekiang, and in Hupeh province along the Yangtze river to the west.

Repulse of Japs Reported

In Kiangsi, apanese troops attacking from the Nanchang terminus of the railroad in an attempt to cut off the Chuhsien sector, were reported repulsed for a second consecutive day in fighting near Tsinsien and Likiatu, southwest of Nanchang.

Also met with stiff resistance, the Chinese declared, were Japanese forces which landed near Tuchang on the east shore of Poyang Lake north of Nanchang. The Chinese said they sank 40 to 50 steam launches packed with Japanese soldiers.

The war report said the Japanese also had attempted to gain another foothold in southeastern Chekiang province by forcing a landing under cover of gunboats along the coast northeast of Wenchow, near Yuhwan Island, but withdrew with heavy losses.

Chinese troops apparently still had the initiative in Hupeh province where the Japanese-occupied town of Shansi has been under attack since last Friday

Chinese dispatches said Japanese losses there had increased to 400 with the Chinese wedged into the outer defenses of the city.

BATTLE RAGES IN CHINA FOR RAIL CENTER

JUN 4 1942

Japs Pour Reinforcements Into Heavy Fighting for Chuhsien.

ATTACK FROM 3 DIRECTIONS

Defenders Cut Triangular Chunk From Invaders' Flank in Chekiang Province.

Chungking, June 3 (A. P.).—A heavy battle for possession of Chuhsien, big rail center and next main Japanese objective in Chekiang province, was reported under way tonight by the Chinese High Command.

A communique said fighting continued on the Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Hupeh province fronts and that lulls in the action in Chekiang had been caused

Chinese Rail Center Threatened by Japs

JUN 4 1942

Invader Closing in From 3 Sides on Chuhsien —Chinese Are Reported Putting Up

30.24 — 16859

30.24-16859

only by bad weather.

With reinforcements moving up to battle position, the Japanese were said to be attacking Chuhsien from three directions, supported by artillery and some planes.

The High Command said Chinese forces, fighting back with their own artillery, were putting up stiff resistance.

Chinese Drive Wedge in Line.

Chinese forces have cut a triangular chunk from the flank of Japan's Chekiang Province lines with the recapture of Yangki and heavy rains bogged the invasion offensive yesterday, the Central News Agency said.

Flood waters washed away a number of bridges and damaged roads to impede the movement of heavy equipment in this drive southwestward from Hangchow, which is synchronized with pushes against Chinese railways and potential air bases from Kwangtung and Yunnan provinces, south and west.

The Central News Agency said Yangki was captured by Chinese forces operating behind the Japanese lines. Yangki lies about forty-five miles northwest of Kinhwa, above the city of Showchang and east of Shakichen, which already had been reported wrested from the grip of the invaders.

A delayed report from Hupeh province said Chinese troops penetrated the outer defenses of the Yangtze port of Shasi last Friday and killed more than 100 Japanese in four hours of close-quarter fighting.

Flying Tigers' Record for May.

The American Volunteer Group's Flying Tigers were reported officially today to have destroyed from twenty-eight to thirty-two Japanese planes and made twelve major attacks while losing only six aircraft to maintain their brilliant record aloft during May.

A. V. G. bombing and strafing of Japanese troops attempting to cross the Salween River May 7 and 8 was credited with giving the Chinese time to establish proper defense lines to block spearheads jabbing into Yunnan province from Burma.

Against the six planes lost by the Kunming-based fighters, who are to be absorbed by United States air forces next month, they destroyed twenty-four Japanese fighters, three scouters and a bomber and damaged thirty-nine planes, four of which probably were destroyed.

Tokyo Reports Kiangsi Gain

JUN 4 1942

New York, June 3—The Japanese radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, reported today that a new Japanese offensive in Kiangsi province, which adjoins coastal Chekiang on the west, has made considerable progress. Domei dispatches from the Kiangsi front were quoted.

The Japanese said that this drive, launched early this week from Kiukiang and Nanchang, on the northern and southern shores, respectively, of Lake Poyang, is coordinated with the Japanese army's drive through Chekiang, which latest Japanese dispatches reported within a few miles of the important railway city of Chuhsien.

(The apparent Japanese objective is to seize the whole Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, of which Nanchang is the western terminus. Strong Japanese columns are driving now from both ends striving to effect a junction, but still are some 200 miles apart.

(Domei devoted more wordage to the Kiangsi operations than all other China fighting, indicating its importance. It called the Nanchang column an "elite force." The Chinese have reported more than 50,000 Japanese concentrated in that area.)

The enemy radio claimed that a Japanese column which marched out of Nanchang before dawn Sunday has captured Chienhsien, an important town twenty-five miles southeast of Nanchang, and swept across the plain along the southern shore of Lake Poyang to the Fenglo Mountain chain (following the general line of the railway).

The Kiukiang force crossed the lake by boat and seized Tuchang, forty miles to the southeast, at dawn yesterday, the agency said.

In Kwangtung Province, far to the south, the Japanese reported continued progress for their third major offensive, that moving northward from Canton. The column driving along the Canton-Hankow Railway, part of a major offensive in Kwangtung Province, has captured Yinchanyao, Domei reported. Towns further north were reported bombed by the Japanese air force.

A dispatch to the newspaper "Nichi Nichi" said another Japanese column, largely composed of marines, had thrust westward from Canton and captured Samshui, an important trading center twenty-five miles from Canton.

British Wage Attack On Oyster Island

New Delhi, June 3—(AP)—British bombers attacked Oyster island off Japanese-held Akyab harbor on the west coast of Burma yesterday, scoring hits on a jetty and alongside a lighthouse, an R.A.F. communique announced today.

It said huts in the vicinity of the lighthouse were machine-gunned in low-level attacks, and reported the safe return of all the raiders.

JAP SUBS ATTACK SHIPS OFF SYDNEY

JUN 4 1942

Allied Bombers Again Smash at Rabaul; Start Large Fires.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Thursday, June 4.—(AP) Japanese submarines attacked two small cargo ships 35 miles east of Sydney and a third vessel 225 miles to the south, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The communique did not disclose the results of the attacks which may have been linked with the unsuccessful Japanese midget submarine raid on Sydney harbor Sunday.

Meanwhile Allied bombers again attacked Rabaul, New Britain, where large fires were left in the wharf and military camp areas, the communique said.

The communique text:

"Rabaul—Our air force attacked at dawn, starting large fires in the wharf and military camp area.

"Sydney—Enemy submarines attacked two small cargo vessels 35 miles east of Sydney, and another ship 225 miles south of there."

ALLIES BOMB JAPS OVER WIDE AREA

JUN 4 1942

Blast Bases on Islands 2500 Miles Apart.

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 3 (A. P.).—Japanese barracks and other installations on island bases 2,500 miles apart were destroyed by Allied bombers yesterday in raids from which only one plane failed to return, a communique said today.

Tulagi, deep in the Solomons off Australia's northeast coast; the often-raided port of Rabaul, New Britain, 600 miles above Tulagi, and Atamboea, Timor, 500 miles northwest of Darwin, were the objectives.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that huge fires were started at Tulagi and one large warehouse was razed. A Rabaul airdrome was strafed in an attack which, however, was described officially as light. Of the thrust against Atamboea, the communique said:

"Japanese barracks were demolished and extensive fires were started in a heavy attack by our air force. Ten miles south of Atamboea another barracks and road transport were taken under fire. One of our planes failed to return."

May Import U. S. Workers.

Canberra, June 3 (A. P.).— Munitions Minister J. M. Makin said today the possibility of importing machine tools and skilled workers from the United States was being considered as a means of increasing Australia's war supply output and easing the load on shipping.

Forced To Land

It took off on a patrol mission on February 5.

Seventeen thousand feet over Amboina harbor (the former Dutch naval base between Borneo and New Guinea) four Japanese Zero fighters intercepted the plane. "We were hit many times in the wings and tail," Hargrave's report said.

"Our port motor quit. Gasoline poured into the hull, gassing the crew members. Unable to keep altitude we landed on the north coast of Amboina.

"Sharpe had jumped some time between the engagement and the time we landed. Cusack had a bullet wound in the right arm and in the left leg some shrapnel wounds. We were not sure where the Japanese were, so we destroyed our communication codes and bombsight.

Seaplane Attacks

"Unable to stop Cusack's bleeding, Nelson and I put him into the rubber boat. The rest of the crew said they would use the other rubber boat.

"As they were about to leave, a Japanese seaplane attacked. We dived into the water and started swimming and were strafed twice.

tained a canoe from a native on February 23 and left at night for another island fifteen miles away.

Find Java Invaded

"By March 19 three more Australian soldiers joined us. We had plenty of fish and rice. At another village we obtained canned food and a sailing craft with a crew of four natives.

"When we reached a village with a radio station we found that Java had been invaded. The natives said a ship at another village was to pick up soldiers and our best chance was to sail there. The trip took five days. When we arrived we were out of food and water and the ship had gone.

"We set about repairing the sailboat."

JUN 4 1942

Four Australians who had escaped from a Japanese prison camp and two Dutch soldiers joined them and the party of thirteen, with four natives for the crew, sailed April 3 for another island, which was reached twenty-six days later.

Pass Up Head Hunters

"We had a two-week supply of food. I had a compass and a small map we had got out of a school

British Forces Take Town South of Madagascar Base

JUN 4 1942

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, France, June 3—British forces on Madagascar have occupied the town of Androvorano, 25 miles south of the British-occupied naval base of Diego Suarez, it was announced today.

The French said troop movements had been resumed on Madagascar, about a month after the British captured the naval base at the northern end of the huge island.

The announcement was the first indication in Vichy that the British again were advancing southward, although reports reached here yesterday of resumed activity, accompanied by increased air action by both sides.

There was no fighting mentioned in the reported occupation, although details still were lacking and there was a possibility of military resistance.

It was the first definite report of British progress since the capture of Diego Suarez.

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—The Paris radio reported today from Madagascar that British planes had bombed Tananarive, the island capital, and the town of Majunga. Majunga is a coastal town about 300 miles southwest of Diego Suarez. The capital city lies about 400 miles directly south and inland.

Downed U. S. Flyers Return After 3 Months

JUN 4 1942

By Vern Haugland

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 3—How two members of the crew of a United States Navy patrol bomber spent three months working their way back to Australia after Japanese shot down their craft in the Southwest Pacific area was related today by Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, American commander of the Allied fleet.

The account actually was the report of Lieut. William Hargrave, second pilot of the bomber and a Hanover College graduate from Newburg, Ind. Surviving with him was Radioman C. S. Nelson, of Benton Harbor, Mich., who has a wife and baby in Honolulu.

The crew of the plane, commanded by Lieut. Richard Bull and based on the U. S. S. Heron, included three aviation machinists mates, named Miller, Bean and Sharpe, and two other men named Oliver and Cusack.

"Nelson, Cusack, Miller and I reached shore safely. Miller was badly burned. The natives brought cocoanut oil and bandages. Nelson and I had a few scratches.

"The natives found Oliver's body on February 7 floating in the water. He was buried at sea. The next day Bean's body was identified and buried. Bull's body was not sighted.

Two More Vanish

"Through the natives we learned that some Australian soldiers were farther along the coast. Nelson went to find them and returned February 14 with one Australian who had no medical supplies.

"That afternoon Miller and Cusack started for the hospital at Amboina in a canoe manned by natives."

They have been reported by the navy as missing in action.

Nelson, the Australian soldier and Hargrave, joined by another Australian ill with malaria, obtained a canoe from a native on February 23 and left at night for another island fifteen miles away.

Find Java Invaded

"By March 19 three more Australian soldiers joined us. We had plenty of fish and rice. At another village we obtained canned food and a sailing craft with a crew of four natives.

"When we reached a village with a radio station we found that Java had been invaded. The natives said a ship at another village was to pick up soldiers and our best chance was to sail there. The trip took five days. When we arrived we were out of food and water and the ship had gone.

"We set about repairing the sailboat."

JUN 4 1942

Four Australians who had escaped from a Japanese prison camp and two Dutch soldiers joined them and the party of thirteen, with four natives for the crew, sailed April 3 for another island, which was reached twenty-six days later.

Pass Up Head Hunters

"We had a two-week supply of food. I had a compass and a small map we had got out of a school house. Two days out, the wind dropped and for two days we drifted. The fifth day the wind came up in the direction opposite to that which we wanted and our forty-gallon water drum sprang a leak leaving us only thirty gallons.

"Finally we hit the coast and saw natives whom we learned later were head hunters. They spoke no Malay and wore no clothes. They had long spears in one hand and darts in the other. We kept right on sailing down the coast.

"We got through some straits in five days on nothing but the tides. We would drift with the tide and anchor and wait for the next. There was no wind in the straits. Finally we found a friendly native village where we got rice. One native, who wore only a shell as clothing, showed us a town which we reached April 29."

Hargrave and Nelson then were picked up by an Australian vessel.

Britain Also Aiding China.

London, June 3 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Eden assured the House of Commons today that Britain and the United States were sending China all lease-lend war materials which it is possible to supply in view of other urgent requirements and the difficulties of transport.

China recently has issued urgent appeals for greater assistance, especially airplanes, to help combat powerful Japanese offenses on her east and west.

Army Deaths Increased 75;

JUN 4 1942

Total Is 796

513 Soldiers Died in Philippines, War Dept. Announces.

JUN 4 1942

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The War Department announced today the names of 75 American soldiers who were killed in action or died of wounds in the Philippines, bringing to 796 the total of Army deaths in battle announced since the war began.

Of the total, 513 died in the Philippines. These figures, the Department noted, did not include the 479 Philippine scouts killed in action, nor any of the large numbers of soldiers in the Philippine commonwealth army who lost their lives in the defense of the islands.

Neither did the Army include the names of marines and sailors killed while fighting with the Army in the Philippines.

In addition to those killed in action or who died of wounds, the Army said 930 American soldiers and 754 Philippine scouts were reported wounded, and in the last days of the fighting on Corregidor and Bataan there were many wounded whose names were not reported to the Department.

The list published today included men from 26 states. Their names were made public on the condition that publication by any newspaper or radio station be limited to the names of individuals who live in are area normally served by the newspaper or station.

Japs Believed Ready To Resume Activity In Coral Sea Area

JUN 4 1942

Step-by-Step Conquest of Islands to Fiji Group Seen Likely Purpose

By BILL BONI,
Wide World Military Editor.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Through a combination of circumstances the war in the Pacific has been relegated to a comparatively subordinate position in recent weeks. But there are very definite indications that the Japanese, now engaged chiefly in Eastern China, are by no means planning to settle down and consolidate their present conquests.

There is every likelihood that, despite their setback in the Coral Sea, they already are prepared to resume operations in that theater on a major scale—aiming not at any attemped invasion of Australia but rather at a step-by-step conquest of the island chain leading from New Britain southeastward to the key Fiji Island group.

Such a move, its objective self-evidently the severance of our supply lines to Australia, would seek to attain that goal by outflanking the United States-manned base on New Caledonia.

Risk of Flank Attack.

It would, of course, entail some risk from a flank attack from that base. But it also would have the advantage which lies with the Japanese almost everywhere in the Southwest Pacific, the enormous edge of having interior lines of communication behind their protective screen of island bases which extend south and east from Japan itself for thousands of miles and, through their conquests in less than six months, now also run from Sumatra and Singapore in the west to New Britain in the east.

Behind that huge screen there is a vast area in which the Japanese can set their offensives in motion, and can do so virtually without danger of Allied observation. Thus attempting to discover the direction of the enemy's next move must be as difficult a problem for Gen. MacArthur and his staff as preparing to meet that move when it comes—one reason, possibly, why the Japanese were able to send their midget submarines into Sydney Harbor.

The other Japanese threat emanates from the opposite, or northern, end of the enemy "sphere of influence"—the very real danger of retaliatory, face-saving air attacks against our Pacific Coast.

A strong warning of that danger was sounded recently by Secretary of War Stimson. West Coast Army commanders, it is known, are following up that warning to the fullest extent, with the problem of guarding against civilian panic their most difficult task.

The Japanese still are trying to find out where Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle and the other Tokio raiders came from, and where they landed after their attack. Any enemy attack against the West Coast would, presumably, have to be carried out by carrier-based planes.

25 Divisions in Home Islands.

The bulk of Japan's military strength, according to the best available information, now is centered in Korea, Manchukuo and Northern China—some 45 divisions of combat troops out of the total of between 100 and 110 which the enemy now is believed to have under arms. A Japanese division is said to number 11,000 or 12,000 men.

Probably 25 divisions, of which five or six either are not fully trained or fully equipped, are stationed in the home islands. In Central and South China, where the Japanese now are most active, and on the island of Formosa they have an estimated 16 to 12 divisions, with four in the Philippines (compared to just less than 200,000 troops at the height of that campaign), a dozen in the Dutch East Indies and the adjacent islands, and 10 to 12 spread over Malaya, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Yunnan Province in China.

From their present strength in Burma and the adjoining territory, it appears unlikely that the invaders plan either any intensification of their campaign there nor any immediate attack on India. Such an attack, military experts believe, would be preceded by an assault on Ceylon, necessary to free the Japanese for operations in the Bay of Bengal—and as yet there have been no reports of the naval concentrations that would be required for a move against Ceylon.

Informed observers also minimize the possibility of any imminent outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. Russia doesn't want it and Japan doesn't want it, they argue, although Japan might be tempted to strike if Germany's full-scale offensive in the Ukraine, expected to be launched at any moment, should meet with such success as to send the Russian bear reeling against the ropes.

Japan Better Prepared.

So far as is known, Japan is better prepaded for such a war than Russia. Her troops in Manchukuo and North China which could be moved into action rapidly are said to outnumber the Russian Siberian force. While the Japanese have no considerable air strength on the ground, they long since have moved in the necessary supplies of fuel and spare parts and established the bases, so that it would mean only bringing in the bombers and fighters to bring air power into play.

There has been considerable argument that an outbreak of war between Russia and Japan would be of tremendous aid to this country in our war against Japan. The argument has been hinged on the fact that thus we would acquire air bases within easy bombing range of Tokio.

It may be worth pointing out that this is far simpler on paper than it would be in execution. We could fly in the planes and fly in the parts. But the bombs and the fuel for those planes would have to be sent by sea, an undertaking that would have to be carried out well within the range of Japan's home bomber squadrons.

2,000-plane Attacks Forecast By Britons

RAF Preparing to Send 30,000 Bombers Over Germany Monthly—Essen Pounded Again on Smaller Scale.

JUN 4 1942

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—The RAF bomber command, having kept the warplant city of Essen under two consecutive nights of fire and blast, disclosed today that it is moving steadily toward a goal of 30,000 raiding bombers over Germany each month, an objective it plans to attain by sending out as many as 2,000 planes in a single night.

Another Raid on Essen

Overnight, British bombers in "very strong" force, but not in the immense strength of the Saturday and Monday night assaults on Cologne and Essen, hammered the Ruhr munitions city and its environs. Fourteen British bombers were shot down in the raid, a higher percentage of losses than the RAF suffered in the 1,000-plane attacks of the previous nights.

But hundreds of RAF fighters exacted further revenge today. Sweeping across the channel, they harried German airdromes, shipping, factories, freight trains and Luftwaffe fighter formations from Holland to Brittany.

In two afternoon sweeps, American-made Boston bombers, escorted by many squadrons of Spitfires, attacked the docks at Cherbourg and Le Havre. Three German fighters were destroyed during the day, and the RAF lost four.

An RAF spokesman, recapitulating the monster Rhine-Ruhr raids which delivered the first massive blows of the fearful onslaught which is planned, declared Britain already had the organization to send 2,000 planes a night against one or more selected targets when that number of craft are available.

He said:

"A thousand planes nightly is not the ultimate peak. There is no reason why another thousand should not attack a second target in Germany at the same time, or follow the first thousand onto the same target. A total of 30,000 planes a month bombing Germany is not a fantastic figure."

Nazi Defenses Improved

Some of the airmen returning from the latest attack reported that the Nazis defenses this time were better than on the previous night or at Cologne. On each of those mass raids, according to the commentator, the defenses were "saturated," with the "German anti-aircraft guns and searchlights unable to concentrate effectively on the vast number of attack aircraft."

Similarly the fire services and air raid precautions workers were "overwhelmed" by the torrents of incendiary bombs which lit the way for the heavy bombers.

The RAF spokesman said he doubted that casualties in the Ruhr area had reached five figures, since the Germans are believed long since to have evacuated non-essential persons from that secto and to have built extensive underground shelters for the others.

To illustrate the power of the British offensive, these figures were given out in resume:

1,130 planes over Cologne on Saturday night, 1,036 over the Essen vicinity on Monday night; more than 1,000 over France and the Channel area during Monday in the intermission between the Cologne and Essen visitations; more than 200 Spitfires, some escorting Hurricane bombers, in sweeps over Occupied France this afternoon.

Nazis Over Southeast England

The Germans for their part were active overnight over southeast England. But it was stated here that they operated only in small numbers setting off minor fires and causing some casualties and damage.

Berlin said the old cathedral city of Canterbury again was the main Nazi target, that 10,000 incendiaries, aside from heavy explosive bombs were dropped there. It was claimed that during Tuesday 20 British planes were shot down by Nazi defenders and that over Tuesday night 14 British bombers were destroyed.

"Considerable damage by fire" in western Germany was acknowledged by the German High Command.

As the day brought from Moscow evidence that the Russian people, no less than the British public, are profoundly proud of the success of the British offensive, the RAF commentator noted that American deliveries to Britain had declined recently because planes were being held in the United States to accommodate "the large number of trained pilots" becoming available there.

He added that Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. Army Air Force, and his staff have been reviewing "the original promises of aircraft delivery made before the United States entered the war," and that "it will work out well in the long run, for the American Army air force will be in action with us, wing to wing, before long."

ESSEN BOMBED ANEW AS R.A.F. POUNDS RUHR

Large Fires Set in Areas That Escaped During Previous Night.

JUN 4 1942

BIG DAYLIGHT ASSAULT MADE

Hundreds of Spitfires With Some Bombers Raid French Coast—Canterbury Hit Anew.

London, June 3 (A. P.).—Strong British air squadrons blasted again at the munitions center of Essen last night, mopping up areas which escaped destruction in the 1,036-plane raid Monday night, and striking at other objectives in the Ruhr Valley, the authorities said today.

On the home front, the British said a small number of enemy planes dropped bombs in southeast England, starting small fires and causing some damage and casualties.

The German High Command, in its broadcast communique, identified the target as the cathedral city of Canterbury, where, it said, 10,000 incendiary bombs and other bombs of "heavy and the heaviest calibers" were dropped. It was the second raid in three nights on Canterbury.

Day Raids Resumed

With daylight, the British round-the-clock air assault continued and RAF fighters and bombers swarmed across the Dover Strait toward German-occupied territory.

Heavy explosions were heard from near Boulogne and indicated a bombing attack.

JUN 4 1942

Third Raid Is Smaller.

While it was emphasized that the R. A. F. struck last night in force, an authoritative statement said "the scale of operations was not comparable with that of the previous night.

"A good deal of smoke and ground haze made observation difficult, but the weather was good and the results are believed to be satisfactory," the statement said.

Heavy New Daylight Assault.

The latest raid was more like "the old-fashioned kind" one informant asserted.

From Folkestone it was reported this afternoon that a long stream of R. A. F. fighters and bombers swept over the channel toward occupied France today and heavy explosions were heard from near Boulogne that indicated a bombing attack. Cannon and gunfire was heard in the haze over the channel as the planes returned late in the day.

The Air Ministry News Service said more than 200 Spitfires and some Hurricane bombers were in a raiding group which bombed a railroad at Le Treport, France, from a height of fifty feet while the Spitfires tried vainly to engage German planes in action near Abbeville.

The Air Ministry news service said night fighters and bombers, which have run interference for the new-scale British night forays, again took up the offensive last night with raids on air bases, factories, railway lines and army camps from Holland to Brittany.

The Ministry's communique said that besides "large fires" left burning in Essen, German docks were bombed at Dieppe and mines were laid in enemy waters.

Fourteen bombers were reported missing. This compared with thirty-five which failed to return from the Essen raid Monday night and forty-four lost Satur-

30.24 — 16861

30. 24-16861

day night in the Cologne attack. (By a comparative scale, this would indicate about 400 bombers were used in the thrust last night.)

The reduced force of the second Essen raid called attention to Prime Minister Churchill's statement yesterday that "I do not wish it to be supposed that all our raids in the immediate future will be above the four-figure scale."

The fact that smoke still was rising from stricken areas of Essen attested anew to the severity of the bombing of that city of blast furnaces, factories and mine-linked railways twenty-four hours earlier.

Two German planes gave London the first night alert for seven months, scattering a few incendiaries in the suburbs. The authorities said they caused no damage. It was the first time since last November 1 that bombs had fallen in the capital.

A small number of other Nazi aircraft attacked points in southeast England, a commuique said. Four of the raiders were reported destroyed.

Returning bombers began to cross the coast before dawn and the roar of their motors continued for more than an hour, indicating that another large force had struck.

The Air Ministry announced that British planes made more than 7,700 daylight sweeps over occupied France in one recent month—an average of about 250 planes a day—in another phase of offensive air activity.

Fifteen Squadrons Destroyed

In the first five months of this year, it said, the equivalent of fifteen full German fighter squadrons was destroyed in day sweeps by the fighter command over enemy-occupied land. That figure, it pointed out, excluded German aircraft destroyed in the protection of coastal shipping as well as enemy losses at night.

The day sweeps, the Air Ministry news service said, had the effect of a "second front" in the west, "where nearly fifty per cent. of the total German fighter force is retained to meet the joint offensive of the fighter and bomber commands."

It added that fighter command losses "bear no comparison to the enormous casualties the *Luftwaffe* suffered in the Battle of Britain."

Bigger Raids On Germany

JUN 4 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 3—An RAF commentator declared today that air raids on Germany "will get bigger" and asserted that a total of 30,000 planes bombing Germany each month was "not a fantastic figure."

He said the objectives of the terrific raids on Cologne and the Ruhr had been "substantially secured."

"We will repeat the dose and the dose will get bigger," he added.

Cites Supplementary Sweep

The commentator disclosed that upward of 1,000 fighters swept over France and escorted shipping Monday between the raid by 1,130 planes on Cologne Saturday night and the 1,036-plane raid on Essen Monday night.

He said the British have the organization to send 2,000 or more bombers, when available, over Germany against one or two targets in the future on each night suitable for raiding.

ish lost thirty-four planes yesterday and last night—twenty in raids on the Channel coast and by individual bombers over the western Reich during the day and fourteen bombers during the night. The Germans lost only one plane, the Nazi communique said.

(The attack on Canterbury was a quick followup to the reprisal attack on that city Sunday night after the British raid on Cologne. It apparently was the German answer to the heavy RAF raid on the Essen area Monday night.)

The German communique raised to 200 the number of persons reported killed in Saturday night's British air raid on Cologne.

JUN 4 1942

BULLETIN

AN ENGLISH SOUTH COAST TOWN, Thursday, June 4 (AP)—German planes attacked south coastal areas early today, causing some casualties and property damage.

LONDON, Thursday, June 4.—(AP) RAF bombers again struck at Germany during the night, it was authoritatively learned today.

Canterbury Raid Reported By Germans

JUN 4 1942

New York, June 3—The German radio, heard by the Associated Press listening post, reported officially today that the English cathedral city of Canterbury was raided again last night and declared that RAF planes caused considerable damage in an attack on the German city of Duisburg, Ruhr neighbor of Essen.

The Germans declared their planes dropped heavy-caliber bombs and 10,000 incendiary missiles on Canterbury.

They reported considerable damage by fire, particularly in residential quarters and public buildings, in the RAF attacks on western Germany.

Duisburg was cited especially.

The Germans reported the Brit-

London, Thursday, June 4-(AP)-Five German planes were destroyed during the night, one over Britain and four over Nazi bases in Northern France, it was announced today. JUN 4 1942

--

BRITISH LOSE 24

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 3.—(AP) (AP) Twenty-four British aircraft were shot down today in raids on the German-occupied continental coast, the German radio said tonight.

RADIO V... FRENCH OF NEW ...INGS

LONDON, June 3— (AP) The British radio's European news bulletin warned the French people tonight that ten specific cement works in the Pas de Calais district —all producing for Germany—are on the RAF calling list.

The plants listed for destruction are at Desvres, Etaples, Neufchatel, Boulogne, Camiers, Samer, Lumbres, Longfosse, Dannes and Sangatte, the BBC said.

VICHY DENOUNCES R.A.F. BOMBINGS

JUN 4 1942

Terms Attacks 'The Practice of Collective and Private Murder.'

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 3—(AP) The Vichy government tonight noted a "singular coincidence" between recent British bombings of Paris suburbs and a wave of anti-German outbreaks in the occupied zone.

The secretary of state for information, Paul Mallon, read a statement to the press charging that the British raids on these suburbs were contrary to "the laws of war" and that they were intended to divert attention from "defeats in both hemispheres."

Noting the "coincidence" between the bombings and the disturbances in the occupied zone, Marion said that "such customs no longer pertain to the laws of war but to the practice of collective and private murder."

In the same category as the raids around Paris the government listed the bombings of Brest, Boulogne, Le Havre, Dunkerque, Rouen and L'Orient.

The statement concluded: "The French government denounces these crimes and will not forget them." JUN 4 1942

Reds Praise Aerial Attacks of British

Moscow, June 3—(AP)—Britain's thousand-plane bombings of Germany this week have aroused unprecedented enthusiasm in Soviet Russia for the feats of her ally.

"The Soviet people together with the freedom- loving peoples of the world welcome with a feeling of deep satisfaction the successes of the British air force in the great aerial operations it has started," said Red Star, newspaper of the Russian army.

--

New York, June 3-(AP)-The BBC in a German-language broadcast heard by CBS said tonight every German had the choice of a "lon war that can only end for Germany in the destruction of its cities, misery and lawlessness through repeated RAF pounding, or an uprising against the Hitler regime. JUN 4 1942

--

Raids Can Make 2d Front Easy, Airmen Say

JUN 4 1942

By John M. Hightower

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Washington, June 3—Enthusiastic American airmen, hailing Britain's massive bombing attacks on Germany as a demonstration of the true meaning of aerial warfare, predicted today that the growing might of British-American air forces could reduce the Nazis to virtual military impotence without the opening of a second front on the Continent.

The flaming devastation dropped on Cologne and Essen, these experts said, were only the preliminary to a campaign of strategical bombing which could cripple the German war machine without the aid of land assaults.

Military Men's View

Military men holding more traditional concepts of warfare did not go nearly so far in their appraisal of results, although they agreed that attainment of some immediate objectives by the use of air power alone was entirely feasible. Mainly these were:

1. Some relief of pressure on the Russian front by diverting *Luftwaffe* strength to the protection of industrial cities.

2. Destruction of industrial centers, such as the great gun works at Essen and the metal plants at Cologne, so as to make it increasingly difficult for the Nazis to replace their front-line war machines.

Theorists Are Divided

Beyond these objectives theories as to how to conquer Germany are split between those who claim that American and British air power can do the whole job and the more traditional strategists who see it as an undertaking for cooperating air and ground forces.

The airmen argue that if the job is left to them the ground forces need move in against little more than nominal resistance. This weakening of the enemy, they say, can be achieved by strategical bombing, which they describe as an entirely new method of attack that the Germans only approached in their assault on England in the fall and winter of 1940-1941.

Targets Carefully Chosen

As authoritatively described, the method works like this:

Suppose it is decided to interrupt enemy production of heavy bombers. Plants in which bomber parts are made and assembled are plotted and the most vulnerable point in the construction process is determined. Perhaps it is found that only four plants make undercarriages. These are selected for attack, and either damaged or destroyed.

Because bombers cannot fly without landing gear, the enemy must either repair or rebuild the plants before his production lines can roll again. Similarly devastating raids may be concentrated on oil refineries, storage tanks and warehouses, shipping centers and railway yards.

COMMANDOS RAID FRENCH COAST IN BOULOGNE AREA

JUN 4 1942

Air Force, Navy Support Black-Faced Troops in Surprise Attack.

COVER WITHDRAWAL

Valuable Information Obtained, Leaders Say in Brief Report.

LONDON, Thursday, June 4— (AP) Black-faced British commandos supported by the RAF and the navy struck again early today at the German-held French coast in the Boulogne-Le Touquet area, and brought back "valuable information," the British announced officially.

"Special service troops" who were covered by RAF fighter planes and escorted back and forth by naval units made the stab into enemy territory in what was described as a "minor reconnaisance raid."

Just what opposition they met or what casualties they suffered, if any, were not immediately disclosed.

First Raid Since March 27

It was the first landing in that area since March 22, but the last stab into the continent was March 27 when a force shoved the explosive-laden destroyer Campeltown into a port dock gate at St. Nazaire, and with the aid of French residents fought the Nazis for three days.

The communique said:

"A minor reconnaisance raid was carried out in the early hours today on the enemy-occupied coast of France in the Boulogne-Le Touquet area.

"The military raiding force consisted of special service troops. Valuable information was obtained.

"Reembarkation of special service troops by units of the Royal Navy was coverel by aircraft of the RAF fighter command.

"The Royal navy provided naval escort for the forces."

Boulogne is only about 25 miles across the channel from the English coast, and the British sandwiched this operation in between nights of heavy raiding on German industrial cities in the Rhine-Ruhr regions.

JUN 4 1942

LIBYAN BATTLE STILL DEAD-LOCKED

British, Nazi Tank Forces Struggle for Positions and Supply Lines.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

CAIRO, June 3—(AP) The nine-day battle of Libya became tonight a savage struggle for position and supply on the blazing, swirling sands of the desert, with the score still a destructive stand-off between the tanks of British eighth army and German African corps.

Two Axis forces, boring toward each other from gaps already created in the mined and semi-fortified Ain El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line, ripped out a nine-mile wide hole in the center, to open up a better connection with German forces which had withdrawn to the west.

At the same time a British column, circling the main field of action, occupied Rotunda Segnali, a rocky enemy stronghold on the Axis supply line 30 miles west of the main British positions.

This was the result of these actions:

The Nazi marshal, Erwin Rommel, in a position to receive fresh supplies from the west German forces which once were east of the Ain El Gazala line, now was turning to fight the British units both north and south of the German break-through, which is 12 miles north of Bir Hacheim.

But the British, by seizing the position far to the west, were so harrassing the rearward German supply line that Rommel seemed unlikely to be able to maintain a constant stream of reinforcements for his badly broken armored corps.

The captured rock formation of Rotunda Segnali is half-way between Ain El Gazala and the German base of Tengeder. It was taken by Allied columns which moved out from the fortified line to stab at German supply columns coming from the west.

Fighting continued at the same terrific pace in the brown murk of continuous sand-storms. These kept air activity to a minimum on both sides, although the British managed to bomb some of the enemy mechanized units north of Bir Hacheim.

Rommel's Italian Allies tried a second attack on Bir Hacheim, only to be thrown back again by the Free French defenders, whom the British now call the "Fighting French."

All this created the second phase of the greatest battle yet fought in the African sands. The first phase ended when the Germans failed in their attempt to knock out the British armor—largely because of the fire-power of the 28-ton "General Grant" tanks from the United States—and fell short of their primary goal, capture of Tobruk. They withdrew from a furious tank battle at Knightsbridge, 15 miles southwest of Tobruk, and part of the enemy forced their way westward through two slits in the Gazala line.

The remainder, remaining east of the line, then knocked out the nine-mile hole in the center of the British defenses.

miles west of Knightsb
desert trail crossing wh
lies east of the center of fig
The war bulletin said that a
siderable part of the action yes
terday was in the area west of
Knightsbridge.

Axis Makes Contact With Supply Source, but British Seize Base 30 Miles to West and May Force Withdrawal.

JUN 4 1942

Cairo, June 3 (A. P.).—The British said today their desert forces had circled thirty miles to the rear of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's African Corps and seized one of the main strongholds guarding its vital line of supply, but acknowledged that the shrewd German commander had won control of a nine-mile-wide short-cut through the British main front.

A sandstorm which screened the Libyan battle zone in a brown haze apparently masked the consolidating move in which Rommel pulled his forces together in the nine-mile area between gaps previously opened through the British minefield along the Ain el Gazala-Bir Hacheim line.

Reports from the battlefront said there was no sign of a let-up in the terrific pace of fighting. These accounts said that two Axis forces that bored their way to a junction in the gap in the British line twelve miles north of Bir Hacheim were engaging the British to the north and south.

By his move Gen. Rommel opened a direct connection with his supply lanes to the west.

Next Move in Doubt.

There was no immediate indication of whether he hoped to muster sufficient power for a new blow across the wreckage-strewn sand flats toward Tobruk or would continue his previous withdrawal.

However, the new-won British position astride his supply line cut deep into his chances of replacing lost or battered equipment.

The captured strong point was Rotunda Segnali, a long-established Axis supply base, and the penetration indicated that the British had shifted to the offensive, swinging for a knockout against the battered Axis forces as the wildest of all the seesaw battles of Libya stretched into its second week.

Rotunda Segnali is forty-four miles west of Knightsbridge.

British Control Air

An RAF communique said aerial operations had been curtailed by dust storms but "enemy mechanized units north of Bir Hacheim were bombed and our fighter aircraft were active in the forward area."

The communique also reported an RAF raid Monday night on an Italian submarine base at Augusta, Sicily.

Vital advantages lay with the British, lunging back against an Axis offensive which thus far has been a costly failure.

Chief among these were domination of the skies, possession of the battlefield and a superiority of weapons proved in a week of fighting in the blistering heat of North Africa.

The British were bringing their advantages to bear and the RAF, in a superb display of land-air coordination, joined its bombs with the firepower of the mechanized land forces.

Although the British, too, were suffering considerable losses, they had greater initial strength and the enemy was leaving the battlefield clear for salvage crews which will be able to put many damaged machines back into action.

RAF Blows Tell Heavily.

Marshal Rommel's retreat through the minefield gaps was an apparent attempt to shorten his long supply lines. But the almost exclusive attention of the RAF to the enemy supply route—bombing and strafing supplies and motorized infantry—was telling heavily.

All through yesterday the air assault persisted and hundreds of trucks were set afire while Britain's tanks plunged on the enemy's heels, trying to keep as much as possible of his strength from reaching home territory.

Field Marshal Rommel has mopped up British forces in a nine-

Free French Aid British.

London, June 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaule's Free French headquarters announced today that detachments of the French Foreign Legion stationed at Bir Hacheim in the Libyan desert had made a night raid on an Axis war prison camp and released about 600 men of the Third Indian Motor Brigade.

JUN 4 1942

mile sector of their El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line but his supplies are seriously endangered by a British thrust to Rotunda Segnali, thirty miles to the west of advanced Axis positions, London military commentators said today.

The Germans established a new alignment after withdrawing westward from a furious tank battle at Knightsbridge, about twenty-five miles southwest of Tobruk. The wreckage of ruined machines are scattered about the desert.

There already were two gaps in the British front area, one along the Trigh-Capuzzo track and another about fifteen miles south, when Marshal Rommel's tanks, artillery and motorized infantry pulled back from penetrations farther east.

Apparently they attacked British forces holding the area between the gaps, drove them out, and established a wider control of the gaps which Marshal Rommel's forces could use either for withdrawal west of the British minefields or as a short-cut for supplies.

Military commentators characterized the development as the start of a new phase in the fight.

been captured in the El Ualeb battle zone in Libya.

"The number of guns captured has increased to 128, armored cars to more than 100 and trucks to 200," a communique reported. "Great quantities of automatic arms have fallen into our hands."

German armored divisions and the motorized Trieste division of Italy's Libyan army were reported to have "particularly distinguished themselves" yesterday in the desert arena southwest of Tobruk.

British counterattacks were repulsed and the British air force lost 10 planes in combat with German and Italian flyers of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's squadrons, the high command said.

"One of our (Italian) planes has not returned," it said. "Others were damaged."

Italian bombers heavily damaged a medium-sized steamer north of the Nile Delta and the British lost four Spitfires in defense against another raid on Malta, it was declared.

British bombers raided the neighborhood of San Antonio, Corsi and Di Cagliari, Sicily, and the high command said two persons were killed and 15 injured.

Surprise Is Weapon

They have no secret weapons, no disguises. They wear regular uniforms and ride in trucks—not even armor-plated—such as you might pass on any American highway.

Their weapons are speed, surprise, camouflage and firing power.

They were organized in July, 1940, after Italy's entrance into the war made it imperative to know what was going on in Libya.

Twenty Against 800

Very little is known about them, but Associated Press Photographer Weston Haynes and I have been allowed to visit their advance headquarters.

What we found was a bunch of bronzed young Spartans from all over the British Empire, men picked for their mental and physical sharpness, who were in love with danger, in love with their jobs and in love with the desert.

They consider it a "poor show" to talk much about their work, which they call "stunts," but this is one hair-raiser I was told about:

A long-range patrol of twenty men came in by the usual desert back door to try to shoot up an Axis encampment and bag some prisoners. They drove boldly down the main Axis highway in Libya and found, when they arrived, that they were twenty against 800.

The headlights of an Axis motor convoy which just had arrived brightly lighted the camp's central square. Germans and Italians sat around, smoking and eating.

And The 20 Win

For four minutes the two groups stared at each other, the enemy men showing only mild curiosity. Then one of the Britons was overheard speaking in English and the first shot rang out.

3,000 British Taken Prisoner in Libya, Italians Declare

First Armored Brigade's General Also Captured, Rome Command Claims

JUN 4 1942

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), June 3.—The Italian high command said today that more than 3,000 prisoners, including the general commanding the 1st British Armored Brigade, had

Scorpion Patrols Harass Nazi Rear In Libya

JUN 4 1942

(Editor's Note—The British have said they were forewarned and ready when the Axis struck last week in Libya. How all the information was obtained, of course, they cannot tell. But they let Associated Press Correspondent William McGaffin watch their patrols work far behind the enemy lines and his report may be a clue. McGaffin since has proceeded to India.)

Wirephotos on Page 24

JUN 4 1942

By William McGaffin

With British Forces in Libya, May 27 (Delayed)—One of the most daring information services ever attempted is operated by a band of audacious British volunteers who slip through the enemy's back door in ordinary American trucks to find out what he is doing.

Like the scorpion, which is their emblem, they carry a dangerous sting for their enemy. Sometimes they shoot up an enemy just before they return, or bring back some of the enemy with them.

Always they are working hundreds of miles behind hostile lines with no hope of support from their own forces if something goes wrong.

30.24 — 16863

30.24-16,863

A roaring gunfight lasted twenty-five minutes, sometimes with the men blazing away no further from each other than twenty yards. Then the British pulled out. They had captured two prisoners, killed many of the enemy and destroyed some trucks. The patrol suffered no losses, not even a wounded man.

"It was not so difficult as you might think," said the leader, who was given the Military Cross for the exploit. "Jerry didn't expect us there."

Another of their tasks is to taxi special troops for sabotage jobs.

By day the men hide carefully from enemy planes. But at night they travel with bright lights, for speed and safety. Even if enemy planes spotted them, they explain, they could not distinguish between friend and foe. And enemy ground forces would have to turn on their lights, too, giving the patrol ample warning.

Despite their risks casualties have been amazingly low.

The doctor told me his main job is treating indigestion from the food they eat on the road.

JUN 4 1942

Great British Air Offensive Heartens Reds

Bombings of German Airdromes Are Intensified By Reds.

MOSCOW, June 3. (AP)—The Russians, heartened by the big British air raids on the Rhineland, have started intensified bombings of German airdromes on the Soviet-German front, dispatches from the battle area said today.

The Nazis, the dispatches declared, have failed to gain the aerial initiative in the east or to produce the long promised clouds of new planes.

Russian bombers destroyed 11 planes on the ground and another trying to take off from an airport on the Leningrad front, it was reported, while Red fighters downed 40 planes and damaged 13 others on this front.

Two Axis Ships Sunk

The midnight Soviet communique also credited Red airmen with sinking two enemy torpedo cutters, damaging three ships including two transports, inflicting heavy casualties on four Nazi companies, blowing up an ammunition dump, and destroying or damaging a number of German tanks and 40 trucks with troops and supplies on Tuesday.

Local battles rolled along the front, but there were no significant changes, the communique said.

Maj.-Gen. Nikolai Zhuravlev declared the air situation was becoming increasingly favorable for the Soviets. The number of flights by the Germans at the front is decreasing and their losses increasing daily, he said.

The Germans, he added, have abandoned the practice of operating in small groups and are flying now in groups of from 20 to 30 of which from one-third to a half are fighters.

"Thus the Germans are attempting to compensate for poor skill by sheer numbers," he said.

Land Fronts Comparatively Calm

Comparative quiet held on the land fronts as both sides apparently jockeyed for favorable positions.

A large German detachment which penetrated deep within the Red Army lines on the Leningrad front was forced to retreat, the Russians said.

In the Kalinin area northwest of Moscow, the Reds claimed to have destroyed three German tanks and four guns, blown up an ammunition dump, wiped out 650 Germans and taken some prisoners.

Ukrainian guerrillas mined a railway ahead of a Rumanian troop train and killed more than 300 of the invaders, the Soviet Information Bureau said.

JUN 4 1942

Russ Report 950 Nazis Killed On 2 Fronts

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 3.—Engagements punctuating the stand-to on the southern and Kalinin fronts were officially reported today to have cost the Germans 950 killed.

The Soviet Information Bureau said Soviet troops repulsed several counter-attacks on the Kalinin front, northwest of Moscow, destroyed three German tanks and four guns, blew up an ammunition dump, wiped out 650 Germans and took some prisoners.

Nine Nazi Batteries Silenced

Red Army artillerymen were reported to have killed 300 Germans, knocked nine Nazi batteries out of action and destroyed an ammunition dump on the southern front.

U. S. Planes Praised

Ukrainian guerrillas mined tracks ahead of a Rumanian troop train and more than 300 of the invaders were killed by blasting of the cars and rifle fire which cut down those who jumped off, the Information Bureau said.

Moscow reported that United States made Tomahawk fighter planes were proving to be an able spring weapon after surviving the severe Russian winter.

It said a Tomahawk squadron around Leningrad had shot down fifty German planes.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 3 (A. P.).—Violent fighting in the swampy region of Volkhovo, southeast of Leningrad on the northwestern front, was reported today by the German High Command.

"Fifty-three German planes were lost on the Russian front during that period."

Encircled Russ Groups Crushed, Nazis Say

JUN 4 1942

New York, June 3—"Russian groups encircled by the Germans on the central front (west of Moscow) have been crushed by the Nazis with a loss of more than 1,500 Russian dead and 2,000 prisoners," the German high command reported today in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press listening post.

"In a northern sector of the front," the broadcast continued, "there was fierce fighting in the swamp region of Volkhovo, a city on the Moscow-Leningrad railroad eighty miles southeast of Leningrad.

"Supply Lines Cut"

"German attacks cut important enemy supply lines (but gave no specific location). Russian counter-attacks were broken up and, with the help of Stuka dive bombers, thirty-two Russian tanks were reported destroyed.

"In one section alone, 400 Russian bodies were found on the battle ground after a German division repulsed a surprise attack.

"Besides the losses in men, the encircled enemy groups lost 54 guns, 287 grenade throwers and machine guns as well as three tanks and four planes.

"Russ Tanker Sunk"

"German fighter planes operating over Black Sea waters attacked a Soviet convoy and sank a 3,000-ton tanker, while dive bombers attacking the far northern port of Murmansk scored direct hits on six large freight and transport vessels.

"The Russians lost 610 planes between May 21 and June 1; 496 shot down in air fights, 74 by anti-aircraft fire, 14 by German army formations and the others destroyed on the ground.

Convoy Reaching Russia Included U. S. Ships

London, June 3 (A. P.).—United States ships were included in the large convoy which fought its way to Murmansk last week through five days and nights of heavy attacks by German U-boats, dive bombers and torpedo planes, official circles reported today. Russian and British ships also were in the convoy, which bore tanks and aircraft to the Soviet armies.

100,000 Dutch Reported Sent to Russia by Nazis

London, June 3 (A. P.).—Aneta, the Netherlands Indies News Agency, quoted dispatches from Switzerland today as saying that the Germans have deported 100,000 Netherlands citizens to White Russia.

The news agency said the report was carried by the newspaper Die Nation of Berne.

Hitler Takes No Chances and Brooks No Criticism—Army Distrusts Nazis, but It Remains Loyal to Fatherland.

JUN 4 1942

[Free and in America after five months' internment in Germany, Louis P. Lochner, Associated Press correspondent, now is writing for Wide World stories on Germany's leaders and conditions within the country. Here he gives the facts about Hitler's relationship with his generals.]

By Louis P. Lochner

New York, June 3 (Wide World). It's revolvers down and belts off for any general or field marshal who wants to see Adolf Hitler at his GHQ in East Prussia, or in the Berlin chancellory, or anywhere else.

No matter how well an army, navy, or air force leader may know der Fuehrer, no matter how completely in his confidence he may believe himself to be, the German dictator takes no chances.

Hence, before anybody can come into his presence, he must park his pistol, his military belt, or his saber in the anteroom.

The erstwhile corporal of the first World War loves the game of war more than he loves anything else. He wants to out-Napoleon Napoleon.

Opposition Not Tolerated

When in his Reichstag speech of April 26 he praised the German troops for having accomplished during the past winter what the forces of the great Corsican could not achieve, he, in fact, impliedly told the world that he had already outstripped Napoleon.

Filled as he is with military ambition, he can tolerate no other gods beside himself. The late Colonel General von Fritsch, the father of the present German army, had to resign because he dared criticize Hitler's acquiescence in Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg's marital mesalliance in 1938.

General Beck, chief of the German general staff, became "ill" just before the outbreak of the present war. He opposed Hitler's policy of frightfulness.

Halder Held Back

General Halder, the present chief of general staff, has been promoted only to colonel general, while a dozen of his colleagues were made field marshals, simply because—so the rumor goes—he is forever warning the dictator that this or that contemplated move involves more risks than the undertaking is worth.

Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, who always gave the impression of being in the pink of condition, "resigned" shortly before Christmas because of heart trouble, now is reported imprisoned. His resignation coincided with the discovery that the army was nowise prepared for the severe winter in Russia. There can be little doubt that he warned Hitler in time.

General Blaskowitz, widely publicized as the hero of Warsaw, has gone into the discard. He objected to the brutal methods of the SS in occupied Poland.

Leftovers From Empire

Field Marshal von Rundstedt appears to have been in the dog house for some months following the autumn offensive in Russia. He seems to have quarreled with Hitler over the degree to which the German army should retreat before going into winter quarters.

Rundstedt proved indispensable, however, and suddenly appeared in the news again this spring.

To estimate the relation between Hitler and generals correctly, one must remember the tradition in which the men in their fifties and sixties who now hold the responsible army positions grew up. They are leftovers from the imperial regime. The German emperor and his family were soldiers from early childhood on. During the present war, grandsons of the late Kaiser Wilhelm 2d were killed in action.

Wince At His Decisions

They rose successively to high military ranks. They were accepted not only as equals but, by virtue of the strong monarchial tradition ingrained in every German officer, as superiors.

Adolf Hitler to them will ever remain the World War corporal. True to their oath as soldiers, they obey *der Fuehrer* as the commander in chief of all the nation's military forces. But they often wince at his decisions and, when strictly among themselves, criticize both his strategic plans and their moral implications.

Take the keynote speech which Adolf Hitler delivered to the assembled military top leaders in his Berchtesgaden mountain retreat a few days before the invasion of Poland began. It caused no end of shaking of heads and whispers of dismay.

JUN 4 1942

Blood-Curdling Address

One officer sitting in the rear of the large room where the officers' corps was assembled scribbled the text of this brief but blood-curdling address in shorthand on the cuff of his shirt. Some day I expect to be able to publish that text.

In it Hitler puts himself on record as favoring the total war front in which women and children can be as little exempted as can civilian populations generally if caught between sections of the retreating army. He stated bluntly that he didn't mind being called Ghengis Khan or Attila the Hun; history recorded these names as those of great doers. He urged the generals to be tough.

The Polish campaign proceeded with a fierceness and brutality unequaled hitherto, but Hitler was not satisfied. He wanted the soldiers and their officers not only to fight battles, but also to make short shrift of the Polish population.

Inhumanity Recounted

The army balked at this. So Hitler sent his uncompromising SS men to Poland to "clean up." They did—and countless are the stories told me by German officers themselves of acts of inhumanity committed by the Black Guards.

Blaskowitz, on behalf of the army, protested against these methods. He has been in disgrace ever since.

The brutality of the SS in Poland is not the only objection which the regular army has against this special formation of Hitler bodyguards. The regular forces resent the pre-

German Generals Disarmed Before They Can See Fuehrer

JUN 4 1942

ferred publicity given the exploits of the SS in the daily communiques; and they resent the "break" given the SS always to be in the final skirmish of a decisive strategic movement.

JUN 4 1942

SS Given Break

I need not quote a general on that—even the buck private feels that way about it. Here's how a German boy who was drafted at the very beginning of the Hitler compulsory service program stated it to me when on furlough after the Polish campaign (he fell in France the following spring):

"We'd fight and fight, with hell popping 'round about us, until we thought we were ready to take a certain town or other locality. Suddenly there was a halt. At first we couldn't understand the reason—everything seemed to be going favorably. Well, we learned soon enough by experience: The SS troops were due to arrive to take part in the final skirmish and to share in the glory. It certainly made us sore."

"Horning In" Resented

Neither this young lad nor anybody else denies that the SS troops fight doggedly, and that casualties among them are great. But the regulars object to the constant "horning in" by the SS men on jobs that bring glory or publicity.

There is nothing that the generals can do about it; Hitler's fondness for his SS troops is well known.

Another point of friction between Hitler and the old-line generals has been the Nazi fight on the church. The old Prussian officer was used to going to church on Sundays and seeing army chaplains about him on the battlefield.

"Whoever Jodels"

In Hitler's entourage there is one officer who wields a tremendous influence. He is General Jodel, the Fuehrer's personal aide and liaison officer to the high command. He is one of the youngest generals and has had a phenomenal career so far as advancing by quick steps from rank to rank is concerned. "Hitler listens to whoever Jodels" is a wisecrack one often hears ("J" is pronounced like "Y" in German).

Just wherein Jodel's magic lies is hard to say. Presumably, like Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, he is an ideal "yes-man" who feels intuitively what his master wants to hear and then presents these ideas in such a way that the Fuehrer sees his own views reflected but thinks his understudy is so clever as to have arrived at the same conclusion as he himself.

Revolution Discounted

One hears again and again that the generals' corps is fed up and ready to throw the entire Nazi outfit out.

Such rumors, I believe, are too much the result of wishful thinking. For, however much a general may disagree with der Fuehrer he remembers his oath of allegiance. And he also remembers that in imperial Germany and later in the short-lived republic, too, it was part of the creed of an officer that he must never become mixed up in politics. To remove the Nazis would be a political act of the first magnitude.

Therefore, a generals' revolution for the present at least, represents a myth and should be discounted as such.

BBC Declares Duce May Be in Libya

LONDON, June 3—(AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation in a broadcast to Africa today quoted its own correspondent, Richard Dimbleby, as reporting from Libya that Premier Mussolini may be on the African front.

"There is good reason to believe, according to information in the desert, that Mussolini may have gone to Libya to review his troops," Dimbleby reported.

Duce Believed In Libya

JUN 4 1942

New York, June 3 (AP)—The British radio said today its observer on the Libyan front had reported "there is good reason to believe that Premier Mussolini may have gone to Libya."

BBC added that the observer said there was information in the desert that Mussolini "is there to see his armies and inspect the forward areas."

CBS heard the broadcast.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 3-(AP)-Premier Mussolini has called his Council of Ministers to meet Saturday, the Berlin Radio said tonight, quoting a dispatch from Rome. On the same day, it was said, the interministerial committee for supplies and prices also will meet under Mussolini.

-DASH-

The British radio reported Wednesday night that the regular weekly meeting of the Vichy government's cabinet had been movedup a day to Friday.

London also broadcast a report from a BBC representative in Libya that "there is good reason to believe" that Mussolini may be in North Africa to review his troops."

--

JUN 4 1942

Italian Official Lured Into Ambush, Slain

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 3—(AP)—An important Italian official at Ljubljana, Croatia, has been lured into an ambush in woods near the city and killed, the Milan, Italy, newspaper Corriere Della Sera reported today. He was identified as the chief aide of the Italian Fascist leader in the Ljubljana district, part of former Yugoslavia now under Italian control.

JUN 4 1942

Italian Medical Officer Imprisoned

BERN, Switzerland, June 3—(AP)—Italian newspapers reported today that nine Italian medical officers, including a major and five captains, have been sentenced by a court martial at Bari, southern Italy, to terms of solitary confinement ranging from seven to 15 years for selling "certificates of convalescence" to healthy soldiers.

Il Corriere Della Sera of Milan said 23 soldiers also were sentenced to six to seven years of military confinement and 12 civilians were given four to 14 year prison terms in connection with the certificates.

Moscow, June 3. (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Geneva reported today that a letter complaining against the "undignified" subordination of the Italian general staff to the German command has been written to King Vittorio Emanuele by Italian Field Marshal Pietro Badoglio and is being widely circulated among high Italian officers.

CHIEF OF ITALIAN STAFF FOR 15 YEARS

Marshal Badoglio was chief of the Italian general staff for 15 years before his resignation was announced Dec. 6, 1940, during the Italian-Greek war.

(Little has been heard of the warrior since his resignation but a report in Bern, Switzerland, to the New York Times only last April said Badoglio was known in Rome as the "official opponent" of Premier Mussolini.)

Badoglio was said to have pointed out that as a result of what he called the "co-operation" between the Axis armed forces, Italian staff officers virtually were denied the possibility of planning independently their operations in the Mediterranean fronts.

It was said that, according to Badoglio, many Italian high officers share his opinion that such a state of affairs may lead to the "degeneration of the Italian army."

JUN 4 1942

Sometimes called the "Italian Hindenburg," Marshal Badoglio had supreme command of all three branches of the nation's fighting forces before his resignation. A communique announcing his retirement gave no reason, stating only that it was "on his own request."

That Marshal Badoglio still was in the good graces of King Victor was indicated in a New York Times dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, last April 28 reporting that the monarch had conferred with the marshal and other leaders after Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech April 26.

The Hitler speech, in which the German Fuehrer betrayed anxiety over the condition of his home front and indicated another winter of war, caused "stupefaction" in Rome, said the Times report.

The Bern report said the Italian King conferred first with Premier Mussolini, then with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, next with several personal counselors and finally with Marshal Badoglio, Admiral Thaon di Revel and Elia Cardinal Della Costa, known as one of the closest advisers of the King.

Badoglio Resents Nazi Attitude Toward Italy

Defeatism Increasing In Italy, Says Writer

Nazi Agents Bulwark Duce—Italy Seen Drag On Axis—Liberating Army May Spur Uprising Against Fascists.

(Editor's Note: In this third of four daily articles on "Italy Today," Richard G. Massock, chief of the former Rome bureau of Wide World, discloses the extent of defeat in Italy. Massock reached the United States this week after five months of internment in Italy. Tomorrow, Italy's military situation.)

JUN 4 1942

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

NEW YORK, June 3 (World Wide)—Weakest of the enemy nations, Italy is dragging herself along reluctantly in the wake of the German war machine toward an uncertain future.

Italians Distrust Nazis

Regardless of which side wins the war, observers see little prospect of Italy gaining anything worthwhile.

Hunger and social unrest are reported on the increase. Only a few hundred thousand of the two million or more that Italy has under arms are fighting on the various fronts. Italians dislike and distrust their German Allies more than any other people.

So widespread is anti-Fascist defeatism that thousands of Italians have been arrested in roundups of recent months. They fill the prisons and concentrations camps. Others are exiled from their homes to hill towns for terms of two or three years.

Supporters of Fascism form a minority of the population. They fall into three categories.

First are the so-called Fascist racketeers, who are getting right from high office in the party or contracts obtained through party membership. They are the most loyal. Then come the financial members, imbued with the Fascist dream of empire. Finally are those who believe the Fascist propaganda which has been fed them for 20 years.

Revolt Not Unlikely

In such a situation, some observers look for an eventual revolt of the war-weary, dissatisfied, poorly-fed Italian people if the war runs on long.

The more realistic, however, say revolution which will overturn the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini is only likely to succeed when American and British troops, landing in Europe have beaten a German army weakened by long and costly campaigns.

Hitler cannot afford to let his Mediterranean ally collapse, in the reasoning of these experts of European politics. So long as the Nazi army is strong enough to dominate the European continent, it must and will keep Italians under control.

Thousands of Hitler's Gestapo agents in Italy consequently are the bulwark of Mussolini's unpopular dictatorship. Hitler presumably would send some of his gray-green divisions across the Brenner Pass in a jiffy if the Italian people showed signs of revolt.

Some, meanwhile, regard Italy as rather a drag on than an asset to the German war effort. None, however, questions that the Italian navy and air force, together with Colonel-General Erwin Rommel's German army in North Africa, have a certain nuisance value in keeping considerable British forces engaged on the Mediterranean front.

But an Italy which is withholding herself from all-out participation in the war presents also a certain handicap to the realization of Hitler's Napoleonic dream. If deterioration of Italy's position as a belligerent presents a weak point in the Axis, as many think it well may, the Allied general staff may be able to profit from it.

Most Italians Anti-German

Those who have lived in Italy throughout two years of war know that the great majority of Italians are anti-German as well as anti-Fascist.

A defection of Italians from the Axis war effort, therefore, is not to be excluded. It is only a matter, many say, of Germany becoming so weakened by war that the Italians can [illegible] but without suffering occupation of their country by the German army.

The prospect of protection against their unwanted German allies and the promise of fair treatment in the eventual peace negotiations, in the view of these observers, is the only desire of most Italians.

The landing of a liberating army in Europe, perhaps in France, coupled with a stalemate on the eastern front and expulsion of Axis forces from North Africa, might supply the stimulus for the Italian people to throw off their Fascist-Nazi chains.

JUN 4 1942

In this long-range view of the possibilities, pro-American elements in Italy are looking for an anti-Fascist leader. None is yet in sight.

Badoglio Mentioned

With a military dictatorship as the most likely successor to Fascism in Italy, Marshal Pietro Bad-

30-24 —— 16865

30.24-16865

oglio's name is frequently heard mentioned for its leadership.

Mussolini removed Badoglio as chief of staff in the midst of the campaign against Greece. Badoglio counselled Mussolini against this campaign. He never applied for membership in the Fascist Party, but was made an honorary member, after his conquest of Ethiopia in 1936, without asking for it.

Military circles consider the army to be Italy's greatest hope. The army, by long tradition, is loyal to the House of Savoy. It holds little respect for the unsoldierly Mussolini and the blackshirts of his Fascist militia.

Capable army officers still look to the aged, powerless, little King Vittorio Emanuele as the symbol both of respectability and patriotism. In their loyalty to the House of Savoy, they presumably would support the King's son, Crown Prince Umberto, who holds at least a nominal command in the army as a general of infantry.

For the present the royal family is concurring in the orders of Mussolini. The King is quoted as having told one of his court gentlemen, "Be careful what you say to me, for I must report to the Duce."

Whether the army is capable and willing some day to take control of the country and restore the prestige of a constitutional monarchy to its King remains to be seen.

London, June 3 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that he had no official information that the Vichy Government was permitting German sailors on French warships.

Unofficial reports in London several weeks ago said Germany had been granted facilities for training some of her sailors on French warships.

JUN 4 1942

Mannerheim to Get Italian Decoration

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), June 3 (A. P.).—King Victor Emmanuel has conferred on Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, commander in chief of the Finnish forces, the officer's Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, it was announced today. The decoration is to be given the Marshal by the Italian Minister in Helsinki tomorrow, when Mannerheim celebrates his 75th birthday.

Helsinki, Finland, June 3-(AP)-Finland made preparations tonight to celebrate Field Marshal Gustaf Mannerheim's 75th birthday anniversary tomorrow.

Mannerheim will spend the day at army headquarters.

Pro-Nazi Editor Shot in Paris

Assassin on Bicycle Hits Clement's Wife Before Killing Doriot Henchman.

JUN 4 1942

Vichy, June 3 (A. P.).—Revolver shots fired by a bicyclist killed Albert Clement, editor of the newspaper Le Cri du Peuple, on a busy street of Nazi-occupied Paris last night in the latest of a series of attacks upon German soldiers and French collaborationists.

Clement was known here as a second-rate reporter before the German occupation. Le Crui du Peuple is the organ of the French Popular party, a collaborationist movement headed by Jacques Doriot, one-time communist.

The editor and his wife were caught afoot on the Rue Vivienne between the Bourse and the Grand boulevards, an area occupied by various newspaper offices and cut by many side streets and alleys.

The first bullets went wild, injuring Mrs. Clement and a passerby. Then the cyclist steadied, fired two more shots and sped away. The editor fell, fatally stricken.

The attack recalled the wounding of Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat, both of whom edited collaborationist newspapers, were shot at the Versailles barracks nine months ago by Paul Colette, a 29-year-old Frenchman who posed as a volunteer for a French legion recruited to fight on the Russian front. Both men recovered. Colette is serving a life sentence.

JUN 4 1942

Appeals and Threatens

Swiss dispatches said that Laval had appealed to militant workers' syndicalist organizations for co-operation to stop sniping, bombing and other attacks upon German occupational forces, implying that otherwise more hostages than ever would be shot.

Laval also was reported to have conferred with Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitlefr's representative in Paris, on the renewed outbreaks and agitation which the Swiss Journal de Geneve said could have deplorable results for his Government.

JUN 4 1942

Week's Total is 163 Deaths for Heydrich Shooting.

LONDON, June 3—(AP) Forty-six more Czechs fell before German firing squads today, bringing the total to 163 in a week of steady executions in reprisal for the shooting of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo boss of Czecho-Slovakia, the Nazi-controlled Prague radio announced tonight.

At least 29 women were among those executed—all charged with harboring anti-Axis agents or of publicly expressing approval of the attempt on Heydrich's life.

The radio announced 21 had been executed early today, including seven described as Jews, an official of the Agriculture ministry and a woman whose husband was a railway controller.

Tonight the Prague "voice of death" announced 25 more had fallen, 15 of them in Prague and ten in Brno.

There was no indication that the Nazis had finished.

21 MORE CZECHS SHOT IN REPRISAL

132 Total Executed After Wounding of Heydrich.

JUN 4 1942

London, June 3—(AP)—Another twenty-one Czechs have been put to death in reprisal for the shooting of Reinhard Heydrich, second man in the Gestapo and Protector of Czecho-Slovakia, the Prague (German) radio announced today.

These deaths raised to 132 the toll exacted by the Germans since Heydrich was shot just a week ago. Twenty-three of the 132 were women.

The same charges on which most of the others were sent before the rifle squads, harboring agents hostile to the Germans or publicly expressing approval of the Heydrich shooting, were made against the latest group. Among them were seven who were said to have been Jews, an official of the Agriculture Ministry and a woman whose husband was a railway controller.

NAZIS EXECUTE 46 MORE CZECHS

Dutch Protestants, Catholics Rap Nazis

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Leaders of both Protestant and Catholic churches in The Netherlands have circulated throughout the country statements condemning Nazi principles as a threat to religion, The Netherlands news agency Aneta said today.

These statements "created a tremendous impression in Holland despite efforts of the Nazi authorities to suppress them," Aneta said.

The Catholic bishops circulated a pastoral letter which was read in churches throughout the country attacking the Nazi-dominated labor service as a great danger to Dutch youth.

Dutch youths compelled to join the labor service were urged to be strong in their faith and to show by their lives that "Christianity is the only force which can reform the world."

The Protestant churches on May 19 read a joint declaration of a general meeting of The Netherlands Reformed church expressing concern "over the course of events in our country, namely the way the three basic principles of our life—justice, charity and freedom of conscience and conviction—are being

AFRICAN POLICE LINKED TO NAZIS

JUN 4 1942

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, June 3 (AP)—A former policeman testified today in the trial of 48 persons accused of high treason that the entire "Fourth Battalion" of a Nazified secret army which aimed at overthrowing the government was made up of police force members.

Disclosures of the organization of the secret army were made at the trial of members of the anti-British Ossewabrandwag.

The former policeman was a lieutenant colonel in the Storm Trooper organization.

As the trial proceeded, fresh outbreaks of sabotage and lawlessness were reported in the Transvaal after nearly four months of quiet. They were said to be mainly on a small scale, such as cutting of telephone and telegraph wires in isolated areas.

Britain Runs Coal Pits, Warns of Rationing

JUN 4 1942

London, June 3 (AP).—The Government took over complete control of the nation's coal mines today and announced a fuel rationing for homes, businesses and factories to be imposed by July 1 unless there was a sharp voluntary reduction in the use of fuel.

Mine owners will retain ownership and get £66,450,000 ($265,800,000) as compensation.

A rationing basis of 840 pounds of coal a year per person was proposed, but it was made clear that any rationing for households would take into consideration the locality of the home and the number of rooms and occupants.

A new Ministry of Fuel, light and Power was created to control the coal industry and administer the rationing. Major Gwilym Lloyd George, the son of the former Prime Minister, heads the new Ministry, with Cabinet rank. He will not be a member of the War Cabinet.

July 1, with each person receiving seven and a half hundredweight of coal a year (840 pounds, since the English hundredweight is 112 pounds).

Rationing of electricity will begin with the first quarter meter reading after September 1.

Household Allowance, Too

A special additional coal allowance will also be made for each household.

Household coal rations will be based on a formula which includes the locality and the number of rooms and residents.

Original rationing proposals met with such opposition that they were withdrawn. Parliament is to be given the opportunity to debate the new scheme, which was announced in a white paper.

The coal industry will be organized as a national service and the organization now established will continue pending final decision by Parliament.

May Extend In Peacetime

This was interpreted to mean Government control of the mines will continue into peacetime unless Parliament decides otherwise.

A national coal board will be established with a controller in each region, advised by a regional board.

The Government has also decided not to withdraw any more men from the army to mine coal, but in the future some men may be sent to the mines instead of to the army when not needed in their present work.

Britain Will Take Over Mines, Ration Fuel

JUN 4 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 3—The Government has decided to assume full control of the nation's coal mines and to inaugurate thorough fuel rationing, it was announced today.

Rationing of coal, coke and fuel is tentatively scheduled to begin July 1, with each person receiving seven and a half hundredweight of coal a year (840 pounds, since the English hundredweight is 112 pounds).

Rationing of electricity will begin with the first quarter meter reading after September 1.

Household Allowance, Too

A special additional coal allowance will also be made for each household.

Household coal rations will be based on a formula which includes the locality and the number of rooms and residents.

Original rationing proposals met with such opposition that they were withdrawn. Parliament is to be given the opportunity to debate the new scheme, which was announced in a white paper.

The coal industry will be organized as a national service and the organization now established will continue pending final decision by Parliament.

May Extend In Peacetime

This was interpreted to mean Government control of the mines will continue into peacetime unless Parliament decides otherwise.

A national coal board will be established with a controller in each region, advised by a regional board.

The Government has also decided not to withdraw any more men from the army to mine coal, but in the future some men may be sent to the mines instead of to the army when not needed in their present work.

RIOTS END AS WINDSOR RETURNS TO NASSAU

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 3—(AP) The swift return of the Duke of Windsor to the island he governs so soothed tempers which flared to the point of rioting that quiet returned and business was resumed today.

Soldiers still patrolled New Providence Island and a curfew remained in effect after Monday's civil disorders that resulted in smashed windows and looting in Nassau's Bay street, the capital's principal shopping center.

Two rioters were killed by gunfire and casualties were reported among police and troops called into action when the situation got out of hand.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were in Washington when protests over a pay rate of four shillings, or 81 cents, a day brought rioting. The duke flew back and began a round of conferences which continued today. What measures he will take had not been revealed.

Bay street looked as though a hurricane has swept through as storm shutters covered gaping windows and doors.

RIOTS CALL DUKE BACK TO BAHAMAS

Windsor Flies to Nassau When Labor Disorders Flare on Island

JUN 4 1942

Nassau, Bahamas, June 3 (AP) — The Duke of Windsor today faced serious problems growing out of riots that cost two lives and extensive property damage in this island colony of which he is royal governor.

The duke was summoned from Washington after bloodshed and the looting of fashionable stores followed a demonstration by unskilled laborers on an American project against their four shillings (about 80 cents) a day wages.

Returning quickly, he found business in the colony at a standstill. Two of the rioters were killed and others wounded by gunfire, and some casualties were reported among police and British garrison troops called out to restore order.

Apparatus Set Afire

In the outskirts a police station, ambulance and fire engine were burned. An 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. curfew was established.

A strict censorship withheld news of the disturbance from the outside world Monday, and Nassau

residents planning to return home from the United States were told simply that they should postpone their trips temporarily.

Before the riot, the government had informed protesting labor leaders that the wage for unskilled workers was fixed by agreement of the British and United States and could not be changed immediately. However, negotiations still were in progress when the demonstration started.

Program Already Started

Observers agreed that the riots, coupled with the collapse of Nassau's economy under the impact of war, presented problems that would tax the skill of any colonial administration in Britain's vast empire.

The duke already had initiated a broad agricultural and industrial program designed to put the Bahamas' economic ship on an even keel. His interrupted trip to the United States was made to seek help in marketing products that could be exported.

JUN 4 1942

Windsors Separated On Wedding Anniversary

Nassau, Bahamas, June 3 (AP)—Today is the fifth wedding anniversary of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, but they can't celebrate it together.

The duchess remained behind at Washington yesterday when the duke was called back from a trip to the United States because of the labor riot in this British colony of which he is governor.

It is one of the few times the former king and "the woman I love" have been apart since their marriage in France climaxed one of history's great romances.

4 KILLED IN MUNITION PLANT BLAST IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, June 3.—(AP) An explosion and a resulting fire at a government munitions factory today killed four firemen and wounded at least twelve persons.

Preliminary investigation indicated the explosion occurred when a pile of powder for filling hand grenades was ignited accidentally.

BLAST ROCKS ARMS PLANT IN MEXICO

Fire Rages in Government Building Where Two Die.

Mexico City, June 3 (A. P.).—An army lieutenant and the commander of the capital's fire force were killed today and at least nine persons were injured in a heavy explosion and fire at a Government munitions factory.

Most of the city's fire-fighting equipment was called out to help emergency squads fight the flames. The cause of the explosion was not immediately determined. Federal soldiers were among those reported injured.

All Mexican naval personnel was ordered to stand by for a instructed to be on the alert because of Mexico's entry into the war.

The country's second day at war also found the Government arms plant working at full capacity, a continued roundup by police of all Axis nationals and further arrests of persons charged with spreading anti-war propaganda.

The nation awaited tonight's radio address by President Manuel Avila Camacho, scheduled for 9 P. M., on Mexico's role as a belligerent.

Mexico's Gen. Sanchez Noted as Soldier And Technician

Army's Chief of Staff Has Single Passion: A Well-Trained Force

JUN 4 1942

STUNTZ
Wide World.

MEXICO CITY, June 3.—He's small and gray and thin as a rail, but Mexico's chief of staff wrote half the army's textbooks and once taught 10 subjects in the War College.

His aides say Gen. J. Salvador S. Sanchez "is not only the most scientific soldier in Mexico, but he's the hardest working one."

They smile ruefully when they say it, too, because he works them right straight through the Mexican siesta.

In spite of his drive, he is one of the most popular officers in the army and one of the easiest of top-ranking Mexican officials to see.

He smiles easily, likes a joke, smokes with fierce intensity, takes a drink when he wants to, but only a few minutes with him are necessary to feel he has one passion—to make the Mexican Army an even tougher, well-trained fighting instrument than it now is.

Office in National Palace.

His job is similar to that of chief of staff in the United States—President Manuel Avila Camacho, himself a general, is constitutional commander in chief. Gen. Sanchez's office in the presidential wing of the National Palace connects directly through a private passage with President Avila Camacho's.

Gen. Sanchez bears most of the credit for the technical development of the Army. He fought for independent appropriations for Mexico's budding air force and turned the air force commander loose in the United States markets with all the money he could wring out of Congress.

Gen. Sanchez, sharp-featured and wearing glasses which make him look like a mathematics teacher, is not only a book soldier. He's one of the best pistol shots in the army and he fought 10 years through the series of revolutions, counter-revolutions and counter-counter-revolutions which Mexicans call "The Revolution."

JUN 4 1942

Set Type in Newspaper.

Born in 1892, young Sanchez turned at the age of 18 to soldiering. His father was a civilian in Guadalajara and poor enough so young Sanchez went to work as a typesetter when he was 10 years old. He went to school in the day time and set type at night on two Guadalajara newspapers for eight years until he won a competitive examination scholarship to the army veterinary school.

He came out of school a first sergeant, just as Francisco I. Madero was starting the overthrow of the ancient dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz. After three years of this campaign, 1911-14, Gen. Sanchez emerged as a captain. Already he had shown capacity for organization and he served as chief of staff of the left wing at the first and second batles of Ebano.

In the brief peace which followed he entered Mexico's first army staff school where he gathered in three prizes in two years and served as commandant of cadets.

After serving as chief of staff of the commander of a Pacific Coast military zone, where he was also commander of two cavalry regiments, Gen. Sanchez went to the military academy as chief of instruction. From 1920 to 1925 he taught 10 subjects in the academy, in fields as diverse as electricity, infantry tactics and the management of horses.

Friend of President.

As director of the army's technical commission, which was the equivalent of chief of staff until President Avila Camacho created Gen. Sanchez's present post, he became an intimate friend of the present President.

They agreed that Mexico should have a modern, non-political army. They have been working on it ever since and today foreign observers agree the Mexican soldier and officer, on their own terrain, would be a hard nut to crack.

Gen. Sanchez and Gen. MacArthur came to know each other when the latter visited Mexico several years ago with President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines. That friendship was continued.

Gen. Sanchez, like most other Mexicans, thinks Gen. MacArthur is a fine soldier and when reporters told him about Gen. MacArthur's arrival in Australia, he exclaimed:

"Swell. Now you'll see some fighting. Wouldn't you hate to be a Jap now?"

Puerto Rico Bars 'Gas' Sale

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 3 (AP)—All gasoline sales to private users were suspended today on the Governor's order. Non-arrival of tankers was given as the reason. Defense projects and public utilities continued to obtain gasoline, but the San Juan city management this afternoon advised that it was without fuel for ambulance and garbage collection services.

Pilot Tells Thrilling Tale Of Escape from Jungle

JUN 4 1942

Capt. Potter, Corp. Cline Rescued After 6 Days in Venezuelan Wilderness.

By CHANDLER DIEHL

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, June 3—(Wide World) A story of six days battling against dense jungle, a forest fire, incessant thirst and mounting hunger—a successful escape—was related for the first time today by a young pilot.

Capt. Edward J. Potter, 26, of Houston, Tex., was the leader of a flight of ten U. S. training planes en route from Carapito, Venezuela, to Georgetown, British Guiana, on April 12, when a tropical storm swept savagely over the area and dictated an emergency landing.

Observation of the immediate area disclosed only two possible landing places—a reed-covered area in a jungle clearing about 50 miles from the Venezuelan coast, and a small strip of sand beach on the coast-line.

Tests Landing Area

The flight-leader tested the first landing, in the clearing, while his flight circled waiting, and found the reeds a treacherous covering for a mud-crusted swamp that pulled at the plane's wheels and nosed it over.

Capt. Potter dug his way from his almost buried plane and ordered Lieut. Neil Lamont, 24, of New Orleans, to take the flight back to the coast, where eventually eight of the nine planes were grounded successfully in the soft sand of a beach offering scarcely room enough for three planes. The ninth plane crashed on landing, with fatal injuries to the pilot.

Meanwhile Captain Potter and his radio mechanic, Cpl. Wardy M. Cline, 25, of Pinesville, W. Va., surveyed the trackless jungle from which they were to emerge six days later, exhausted, clothing tattered cut from head to foot by vicious thorns and heavy brush, but smiling through their bushy beards.

Head For Coast

"The first day was spent in getting our bearings and doctoring our wounds," Captain Potter related. "The sun broke out of the clouds and the jungle began to steam. We looked for water most of the afternoon without luck. We decided to remain with the plane until the next morning when we would head for the coast.

"Sleeping wasn't very successful. The mosquitoes and insects were thick. We got only about seven hours sleep in the six days, in fact."

The next morning, Monday, April 13, the airmen had a taste of water—but only a taste.

"We had spread out a tarpaulin the night before," Potter explained, "and it picked up a little rain and dew. This water, perhaps a half a cup, was bitter from something on the tarpaulin, but it tasted good.

"One of the parachutes had been pulled open accidentally so we made an arrow of it, pointing in the direction we were going to walk. We took some clothes, our lifebelts, our jungle kit, a Very pistol and my .45 pistol, a compass and Cline carried his Bible.

100 Yards in 3 Hours

"We found we could hack our way forward into the heavy jungle only about 100 yards for every three hours of hard work with the short jungle knife we had.

"We discovered a tropical plant that seemed to catch a little water in the joints where branches extended from the trunks. Almost always there were tarantulas in these tiny water pockets, but we drove them away and used the mouthpieces from our lifebelts to suck up this bit of water.

"By nightfall we dropped in our tracks.

"Tuesday we headed north again, hoping to hit a river that would lead us to the coast. We were bothered terribly by flies and mosquitos.

"Cline and I began to hunt for food. We even tried to find birds in the heavy jungle, which was becoming almost impassable. We found leaves with dew on them, and licked them to try to hold off our painful thirst.

Try New Direction

JUN 4 1942

"We realized in the middle of the day we were not making enough progress; that we'd die before we got out at the rate we were going. We decided to go back to the place where we'd entered the jungle and try a new direction.

"By that time we were getting pretty weak. We'd walk about an hour, then rest an hour. When we got back, we couldn't sleep. We smoked to keep the mosquitos away. There was no dry wood around to burn.

"Wednesday morning we headed back toward the clearing where the plane was. About 11:30 two pursuit planes came over. We immediately fired flares and they swooped low and waggled their wings.

"At 2 p.m. a bomber came over and dropped two packages but they fell too far away. Then it swooped closer and dropped a note instructing us to return to the plane. They dropped some type-c rations, too, and a container of water, but the top flew off the container when it struck the mud and by the time we dug it out of the swamp there was only about a quart left.

"We worked our way back to the plane about 8:30 that night and tried to eat some of the rations—but we couldn't keep any of the food down.

"Thursday a bomber dropped a map and instructions to start west where there was a river about three miles away.

"By this time we were pretty weak. We'd go about 50 yards at a stretch through the thorn bushes, often slipping and falling in hidden marshes. The plane patrolled overhead dropping notes of encouragement on our progress.

Fire Rages in Jungle

"That night the plane dropped us instructions to abandon any equipment we might have left as we were only about 300 yards from the river. They dropped us a canteen of water.

"About an hour later as we lay resting on the cool mud we heard a new noise and looked up to see a fire raging through the jungle about 50 yards away—headed toward the river.

"We started pushing through the thorny reeds again in an attempt to keep ahead of the blaze. There was to be no rest. By midnight we had reached a place that seemed wet enough and we plunked down—terribly tired.

"The plane came over early Friday morning but the smoke and haze hid us. At 10 they located us and dropped a note showing how to get around the jungle where the fire was burning and safely to the river.

"We worked forward up to our waists in a swamp and at 11 o'clock we noticed a seaplane circling. We heard it landing in the river and fired three shots to give our position. It taxied opposite us and an Indian guide led us out to the pilot, Art Williams, the best known flier in this area.

"Art made a beautiful takeoff from that narrow winding river with us aboard, and we could see that the forest fire had closed in right to the swamp and river we'd left behind.

"We were met at Port of Spain by Army officials and taken to a hospital for some rest. We'd each lost a lot of weight—about 20 pounds for me."

American in R. C. A. F. Missing

OTTAWA, June 3 (CP).—Flight Lieutenant Brady Oscar Parker, whose father, A. E. Parker, resides in Brownsville, Tex., was reported missing after air operations overseas in a casualty list released today by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

JUN 4 1942

U. S. PILOT KILLED IN CANADIAN CRASH

EDMONTON, June 3.—(AP) A United States pilot was killed near here yesterday when the light airplane he was piloting crashed shortly after taking off from the Edmonton airport. The plane, owned by the United States government, crashed in a muskeg.

A court of inquiry will investigate here Thursday.

The pilot's body was taken from the plane after a crew rushed to the scene in response to telephone calls from farmers.

His name was withheld pending completion of the investigation.

30.24——16867

30.24-16867

Seven Allied Cargo Ships Sunk In Bengal Bay by Jap Cruisers

Navy Announces Results of April 6 Action—Queens Skipper Arrives With Report of 18 or 20 Craft Lost

JUN 4 1942

Norfolk, Va., June 3 (A. P.).—Cornering six Allied nations cargo ships in a part of the Bay of Bengal on April 6, three Japanese cruisers sent the entire group to the bottom in forty minutes with shells and sank another near by, the master of one vessel told newspaper men on his arrival here.

The seven sinkings were confirmed by the navy today while the skipper, Capt. Ragnar Eklund of Sunnyside, L. I., told of an even greater toll in the bay.

"The Japs sank eighteen or twenty ships in the Bay of Bengal that day—cleaned out every ship in the bay," said Capt. Eklund. He was the master of the lone American freighter in the group of six.

Four merchantmen were armed and three fired their deck guns at the enemy warships, but scored no hits, Capt. Eklund related. The Japanese cruisers attacked their prey at close range.

British Bomber Arrives.

A British bombing plane appeared about an hour after the attack and set one Japanese ship afire, Capt. Eklund said. He added that just before the cruisers opened fire, a Japanese plane had attacked two other merchant ship in the bay with machine guns.

Capt. Eklund estimated that some 150 seamen perished in the sinking of the six ships in the convoy and a Norwegian vessel nearby, which also was shelled. About 350 survivors of the seven ships negotiated the ten miles of water to the shore, where a field hospital was set up to care for forty or fifty wounded men.

Asserting that the Japanese were very poor shots Capt. Eklund said that one cruiser fired between forty and fifty shells at the American freighter, but scored only fifteen to eighteen hits. The ship's entire crew of thirty-seven escaped in two lifeboats and one raft.

Wounded Are in Hospitals.

"Shrapnel was faling like a hailstorm," said Capt. Eklund. The vessel went down twenty-five minutes after the attack began. After a day and a half on the beach, the seriously wounded men were carried by others of the 350 survivors two miles through a jungle to a small river. There the wounded were placed in dugouts and paddled by natives several miles upstream to a landing, whence they were taken by buses to Cattuck for hospitalization. The approximately 300 uninjured survivors, led by a native policeman, walked twelve miles through the jungle until they came to a landing, where they were taken by bus to Cattuck.

Many men, shoeless, cut strips from life preservers to tie about their feet for the nine-hour trek through the jungle. Capt. Eklund and his crew traveled by train from Cattuck via Calcutta to Bombay, whence they embarked for the voyage to the United States.

The sinking of his ship was no new experience for the captain, who said that during the first world war he had been aboard two ships which were torpedoed and one sunk by a mine. Arriving at Norfolk late in May with Capt. Eklund were Chief Engineer E. W. Sporrong of Brooklyn, whose arm was sturck by a shell splinter, and five other members of the American ship's crew.

7 ALLIED SHIPS

SUNK BY JAPS IN BAY OF BENGAL

JUN 4 1942

Navy Reveals Sinkings Occurred April 7; One U. S. Vessel Lost.

UNDATED SHIPS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A blasting attack by three Japanese cruisers in the Bay of Bengal off India was revealed by the Navy yesterday to have cost the United Nations seven merchant vessels, one of them a United States ship.

Losses from other areas raised to 11 the toll of Allied ships reported during the day as having been sunk.

News of the Bay of Bengal sinkings April 6 by warships which fired scores of shells at their prey and created a virtual hail of shrapnel above survivors was accompanied by official announcements of the torpedoing of three more vessels in the Atlantic by enemy submarines. The score for the last four days in the Atlantic battleground alone thus reached 12.

At the same time the torpedoing of the British merchantman Charlbury May 28 off the Brazilian coast was reported by 40 survivors who reached Recife.

Captain Tells of Loss

JUN 4 1942

The skipper of the American ship sunk in the Bay of Bengal, Capt. Ragner Eklund of New York, indicated that the devastation wrought by the Japanese was much greater than the official confirmations. He said the enemy "cleaned out every ship in the bay" or about 18 or 20 ships, in an interview at Norfolk, Va.

Estimating that some 150 seamen perished in the Bay of Bengal action, Eklund said a British bombing plane appeared about an hour after the attack and fired one of the Japanese ships with bombs.

Seven survivors of the Bay of Bengal action have been landed at Norfolk, Va. The ship's entire crew of 37 escaped on rafts and lifeboats.

Against this picture of continued losses, the Maritime Commission reported American shipyards set an all-time record in May with the completion and delivery of 58 steel merchant ships of approximately 632,000 deadweight tons.

The Navy announced during May the sinking of 31 American ships of an undisclosed aggregate tonnage.

One of the Atlantic sinkings was a medium-sized United States merchant vessel, which was torpedoed early last month along with a large British ship in the Caribbean area. All 83 crewmen and eight passengers of the two ships escaped death.

Thirty-three survivors landed at eastern ports from the third torpedoed ship, a medium-sized British merchantman, sunk several hundred miles east of Bermuda.

Japs Corner Cargo Ships

Concerning the Bay of Bengal, battle, Captain Eklund said six Allied Nations cargo ships were cornered by the cruisers and the entire group was shelled to the bottom in 40 minutes. A nearby Norwegian ship also was sunk.

The cruisers fired between 40 and 50 shells at the American freighter, Eklund said, but scored only 15 or 18 hits. He added that "shrapnel was falling like a hail storm."

Four of the merchantmen were armed and three of them fired their deck guns at the enemy warships, but scored no hits, the skipper related. The attack was carried on at close range.

About 350 survivors reached the beach, among them approximately 50 seriously wounded, and after a day and a half there they were paddled several miles up a river by natives to a point from which they were taken by bus to a hospital at Cattuck.

The report on the new ship construction was made before the Duluth, Minn., Chamber of Commerce by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice chairman of the Maritime Commission, who predicted that the 1942-43 goal of 23,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships might be bettered by 5,000,000 tone "if everything clicks and we get the steel."

3 MORE VESSELS ARE TORPEDOED

JUN 4 1942

Survivors Land at East Coast U. S. Ports.

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—The navy announced today that a medium-sized British merchant vessel had been torpedoed in the Atlantic and that survivors had been landed at East Coast ports.

The navy also announced that a large British merchant vessel and a medium-sized American merchant vessel were torpedoed in the Caribbean area several weeks ago and that survivors had been landed at an East Coast port.

91 Saved As Two Ships Go Down

JUN 4 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., June 3—All eighty-three crewmen and eight passengers, including three women and a 4-year-old boy, escaped death when torpedoes sank a United States merchant vessel and a British merchant ship in the Caribbean Sea early last month.

The United States ship, carrying the eight passengers and a crew of thirty-eight, went down off a large West Indian island May 6. The British vessel, with a crew of forty-five, was sunk in another part of the Caribbean May 9. The navy announced the attacks today.

Boy Laughs At Peril

Members of the American ship's crew told here how Bobby Davis, of Jacksonville, Fla., the boy, believed he was being taken on a fishing trip and "laughed all the time" during his sixteen hours in a lifeboat. His mother, Mrs. Barbara W. Davis, and the other two women were with him.

A single torpedo, launched from a submarine that never was seen, sank the United States vessel.

It cost the Axis at least $45,000—the price of three average torpedoes—plus a number of shells to down the tough British ship traveling without cargo.

Rowed Four Days

Twenty-two of the British crew rowed for four days in a crowded lifeboat to reach land,, while the others made their way in another boat to Mexico.

Other passengers with Mrs. Davis and her son on the United States merchanman were Mrs. Ruth Fuller, of Lubbock, Tex.; Mrs. Gladup Ellen Reed Francis, of Miami; Lieut. (j. g.) Elbert R. Bowman, of El Paso, Tex.; Charles R. Bishop, of Pensacola; Saturnino Gernandez, of New Orleans, and Moses Melvin Burhans, of Umatilla, Fla.

33 Of Crew Are Rescued After Atlantic Sinking

JUN 4 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Va., June 3—A British merchant ship was sunk several hundred miles east of Bermuda May 20 by a submarine which ripped her open with two torpedoes and then surfaced to fire four shells as the crew lowered lifeboats, killing six men.

Details of the daylight attack were told here by fifteen survivors who spent seven days on the ocean in a lifeboat before they were picked up by another cargo vessel.

Subsequently the navy disclosed that eighteen survivors of the same sinking had been landed at Charleston, S. C. This left approximately thirteen men missing.

Crew Unable To Fire

Crewman Sidney Bousfield, of Dartford, Kent, England, said that the ship was armed and carried a gun crew of sailors and soldiers. The ship listed so badly, however, that the gun crew was unable to train its deck gun on the undersea raider, he related.

Three lifeboats were launched but became separated the second day and the occupants of Bousfield's boat did not sight the others again. There were twenty-one men in Bousfield's boat when it was launched but five were killed and another fatally wounded by splinters from the submersible's shells, which struck near the lowered boat.

Suffered For Water

The five bodies were buried at sea and that of the sixth victim, who died shortly before the rescue vessel arrived, was brought to Norfolk.

The ship went down forty minutes after she was torpedoed. Five minutes after the torpedoes struck, the submarine surfaced 2,000 yards distant and sent the four shells screaming at the stricken craft.

Bousfield said he and the other survivors had enough hardtack and milk tablets during their seven days in the lifeboat but suffered considerably because of short water rations.

At Charleston it was reported that eighteen survivors were rescued from a lifeboat twelve hours after an Axis submarine torpedoed and sunk their vessel.

The thirty-four other men abandoned ship in the two remaining lifeboats, after the first of two torpedoes shattered the fourth lifeboat, they said.

Shrapnel Kills Four

Four men were killed by shrapnel and three of the survivors landed at Charleston were treated for shrapnel injuries.

Capt. John Murray Cuthill, Rotherham, England, said: "We did not see the sub before the attack, but it surfaced a short time later about a mile away.

Celebration Halted

"The conning tower was full of men and one of them tried to shout something through a megaphone. We couldn't tell what he was trying to say."

A 16-year-old pantry boy, Kenneth Conner, of Liverpool, whose birthday celebration was suddenly interrupted by the torpedoing, was the life of the party of survivors landed here.

"That little tyke played 'White Cliffs of Dover' almost all the way in on his mouth harp," one crewman at Charleston said.

JUN 4 1942

2 Destroyers Launched At Boston Navy Yard

Delivery of 58 Freighters in May Sets Record

BOSTON, June 3 (AP).—Ten minutes apart, the destroyers Charrette and Hudson were launched on the afternoon tide today at the Boston Navy Yard.

The vessels were named for the late Lieutenant George Charrette, one of a group of Navy men who blocked the escape of Spanish ships by scuttling the U. S. S. Merrimac across the harbor at Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish-American war, and the late Captain William Levereth Hudson, U. S. N.

Mrs. Nadeja Pronita Charrette, of Lowell, Mass., named the destroyer which honors her late husband, and Mrs. Henry H. Hough, of Washington, wife of a retired rear admiral, sponsored the Hudson.

Captain Hudson Born in Brooklyn

Captain Hudson was born in Brooklyn on May 11, 1794, and died there on Oct. 15, 1862. He was captain of the Niagara, which assisted in the laying of the first Atlantic cable.

May Deliveries Set Record

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—America's shipyards set an all-time record in May for the construction of steel cargo vessels, the Maritime Commission reported tonight. The yards completed and delivered fifty-eight steel merchant ships of 632,000 dead weight tons.

Speaking before the Duluth (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce after a double launching of coastal tankers at the Barnes-Duluth Shipyards today, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, commission vice-chairman, predicted that the 1942-1943 goal of 23,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships might be bettered by 5,000,000 tons "if everything clicks and we get the steel."

Pacific Coast yards continued to set the pace for other sections, delivering thirty-two ships in May. East coast yards delivered twenty-two and Gulf yards 4.

JUN 4 1942

U.S. Plans 500 Ships, Doubling Navy's Size

Gigantic Program Costing $8,300,000,000 Drafted By Rep. Vinson—Many Carriers, Patrol Craft, No Battleships Proposed.

By ALEX H. SINGLETON

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—A gigantic ship construction measure calling for more than 500 fighting vessels at a cost of $8,300,000,000 was introduced today by Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) of the House Naval Committee in a move to double the size of the fleet.

Record Naval Outlay

The legislation, envisioning the greatest outlay in history for a single naval building program, ultimately would place on the high seas more than 1,000 United States men o' war of all types, including those now in service and under construction.

The bill, drafted by Vinson after consultation with Navy officials, would boost to approximately $170,000,000,000 this nation's defense-war allotments in the past three years. Of that amount, approximately $47,000,000,000 would be earmarked for the Navy.

Vinson's measure calls for 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of light and heavy cruisers, 900,000 tons of destroyers and escort vessels, and 800 small vessels for patrol work, mine laying and tending duty.

No New Battleships

It provides for no battleships, in line with the Navy's determination, as reported by Vinson, to concentrate along plane carrier construction along with vessels to form a protective screen for aerial attacks on the world's distant seafronts.

"The two ocean Navy probably will be finished in the next 24 months," Vinson reported in explaining the bill. He said construction under the new measure would begin just as soon as ways now occupied with ships are vacated.

In the last official outline of strength last October, the Navy reported 346 fighting ships in service and 347 building. Since then it has reported 18 combat ships lost but the announcements of new vessels launched and commissioned have exceeded that figure.

House Votes Navy Fund

Meanwhile, without a dissenting vote, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill carrying $2,797,499,740 in direct appropriations and contract authorizations for the Navy, including $887,500,000 for "more than 100" new submarines and $1,115,000,000 for 500,000 tons of naval auxiliary vessels. Chairman Cannon (D-Mo) of the Appropriations Committee told the House that the latter would be used "in connection with the submarine program." This was viewed as an indication that the Navy planned to send long-range undersea craft into the far Pacific to harass the Japanese shipping lanes.

The measure carried also $150,000,000 for aviation plant facilities. Captain E. M. Pace of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics disclosed in testimony released by the committee, that the Navy intended to use $20,000,000 for production of P-4-Y patrol planes, a new model, and $74,000,000 for two more "main" aviation plants.

The emphasis in the new bill on patrol craft, destroyers and destroyer escort vessels—swift little ships built along destroyer lines which could be used as sub-chasers—came as the Navy's answer to the Atlantic U-boat menace.

200 AXIS NATIONALS TO LEAVE NEXT WEEK

JUN 4 1942

NEW YORK, June 3.—(AP) The Portuguese passenger ship Nyassa, which will carry 200 Axis nationals to Lisbon as part of the exchange of American and Axis citizens arrived today at Brooklyn.

N. C. O'Brien, representative of the Thor-Eckert company, ship agents, said the vessel would leave in about a week.

The ship had brought 865 Spanish refugees from Casablanca to Vera Cruz, Mexico and 60 Cubans from Havana to the United States where they will be employed by an American firm.

Also landing were Mr. and Mrs. Christopher G. Kuhn of Kulm, N. D. and their two children. Kuhn said he was a Congregational missionary at Crespo Entre Rios, Argentina, and was returning to this country after 13 years at his post.

Eighty-three persons en route from Cuba to Lisbon remained aboard the ship and under war-time regulations will not be permitted to land during the week's stay here.

Drottninginholm declared that he had only $249 in his possession, but upon being searched was found to have more than $9,000 hidden in a sock. Because of this person's false declaration, his money was taken into special custody, and could be forfeited under ordinary customs laws.

Owners of the seized money will be required to file applications with the Treasury, through the New York Federal Reserve Bank, for release of their money.

About forty-five passengers on the Drottningholm are still being held at Ellis Island pending further examination of their visas, the district director of immigration said today.

The director said only that "their visas were not in accordance with facts" and the forty-five were being given the customary hearings as quickly as possible. The Drottningholm, which is exchanging Axis and American nationals, arrived in Jersey City on Monday with 908 passengers.

Here on Short Visit

His arrival was announced by the British Information Service, which said only that he had come to Washington for "a short visit during which he will consult with representatives of United States fighting forces."

Mountbatten's Commandos, the already famous group of specially selected and trained fighting men, would presumably be assigned to the initial landing operations when an invasion is undertaken.

Mountbatten has been in the British Navy for more than 20 years. In the first World War he served on Admiral Beatty's flagship and with a submarine flotilla.

When the present war began he commanded the destroyer H.M.S. Kelly, and brought it safely to port after it had been damaged by mines. Later it was sunk under him in the Mediterranean. Another destroyer, the Javelin, received two torpedo hits in the English Channel while under his command.

He came to the United States last Summer to take command of the aircraft carrier Illustrious, then undergoing repairs in an American shipyard, but was recalled to assume command of combined operations, with the acting rank of vice-admiral and the honorary ranks of lieutenant general and air marshal.

Chief of Commandos Arrives in Capital

JUN 4 1942

U. S. Seizes Repatriates' Funds

JUN 4 1942

Currency in Excess of $250 a Person Taken From Drottningholm Passengers.

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—The Treasury announced today that it had taken possession, pending investigations, of all amounts of currency in excess of $250 a person brought from Europe by the diplomats and others who arrived at New York on the steamship Drottningholm on Monday.

The announcement said heavy amounts of currency were seized under the Treasury's policy of not allowing any one to bring more than $250 into the country, and that the excess amounts were impounded in the New York Federal Reserve Bank pending proof that none belonged to or was likely to be used in behalf of the Axis.

This procedure applies to all persons bringing money into the country.

While declining any estimate of the amount of money seized, the Treasury told of one instance in which a passenger of the

3 ARMY LEADERS BACK FROM LONDON

JUN 4 1942

Arnold, Eisenhower and Clark in Washington.

Washington, June 3 (A.P.).—W. Clark—had returned from London, where for the last week they were engaged in staff discussions with British military leaders.

The time of their arrival in the United States and the route of their return from England, presumably by air, were not disclosed. Gen. Arnold is commanding general of the army air forces and a member of the United States-British combined chiefs of staff. Gen. Eisenhower is Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Gen. Clark is Chief of Staff of the Army Ground Forces.

Nothing was said about Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general of the Service of Supply, who apparently remained in London for further discussions with British officials.

Lord Mountbatten's Trip to U. S. for Consultations Arouses New Speculation About Allied Invasion of Europe.

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP) — Talk of possible new blows against the Germans in continental Europe was prompted today by word that Lord Louis Mountbatten, top officer of the British Commandos, was here for consultation with American military leaders.

The War Department announced today that three of its top-ranking officers — Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Major-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Major-Gen. Mark

GREEK KING TO SEE AMERICAN WAR HEADS

JUN 4 1942

WASHINGTON, June 3.—(AP) King George II of Greece will arrive in Washington next Wednesday, the State department announced today for conferences with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and other high officials.

The king will be received with military honors and will be the President's guest at the White House Wednesday night.

He will remain here until Tuesday, when the royal party is scheduled to depart for New York.

Air of Levity

In sharp contrast to the somber atmosphere that prevailed in the House last December when war was declared against the Axis "big shots," there was an air of levity as the three satellite nations were brought into the fold of Uncle Sam's enemies.

Members milled around, talking and laughing, as the votes were taken as members went on record for the sixth time since last December 7 for a declaration of war. Named as enemies in the earlier resolutions were Japan, Germany and Italy.

JUN 4 1942

taken without previous explanation or debate.

Bulgaria was the subject of the first resolution, which was passed by a vote of 357 to 0. By the time the second resolution, aimed at Hungary, was disposed of, three more members had shown up and the vote was announced as 359 to 0 and later officially changed to 360 to 0. The last resolution, naming Rumania, was passed 361 to 0.

Rep. Rankin Absent

The action left the House with a record of only one dissenting vote on six war declarations. Rep. Jeannette Rankin (R-Mont) voted against the war declaration against Japan and was recorded as "present" on the German and Italian resolutions. She was absent today, and her secretary said she was out of town.

The three resolutions were sent to the Senate, where their unanimous approval was expected tomorrow.

House Quickly Votes War On Balkan Trio

JUN 4 1942

Declarations Against Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania Passed Unanimously.

BY WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP)—In rapid-fire order, the House passed without a dissenting vote and sent to the Senate today three resolutions declaring war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

The action carried out a recommendation made yesterday by President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress.

Three separate roll-calls were

Dr. Parra Perez Says Venezuela Is for Us

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Venezuela is on "the side of the United States" and confident of the "triumph of the democracies" over the Axis, Dr. C. Parra Perez, Venezuelan Foreign Minister, declared today.

In Washington as an official guest of the Government of the United States, Dr. Parra Perez told a press conference that "the position of Venezuela is clear and definite."

"We are on the side of the United States and we are cooperating to the limit of our capacity in the defense of the continent," he asserted.

He recalled that following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor his country broke relations with the Axis powers and immediately took precautionary steps to prevent sabotage in the country's rich oil fields, from which comes much of the high octane gasoline for the United Nations.

"We have established a policy of

30.24 — 16869

30.24-16869

strict vigilance in the oil fields and other strategic points of importance to the defense o fthe continent in order to prevent any sabotage," Dr. Parra Perez said. "The movement and activities of suspicious foreigners have been carefully controlled."

Venezuela's oil production, the second largest in the world, he continued, "is allotted to the planes and war machines of the United Nations and that production is sold exclusively through companies belonging to the Allied countries."

Dr. Parra Perez will inspect war industries in the Middle West after a four-day stay in Washington. He arrived here today.

JUN 4 1942

DUTCH BOATS TO PATROL

Torpedo Ships at New Orleans Going to West Indies

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Senator Ellender of Louisiana said he was advised today by Secretary Knox that two Dutch motor torpedo boats tied up in the New Orleans area soon would be used for patrol duty in the Netherlands West Indies.

Mr. Ellender made public the following letter from Secretary Knox:

"The two motor torpedo boats referred to in your letter of May 27 are the property of the Netherlands Government. The Netherlands Government has furnished crews for these vessels, and is ready to man them for anti-submarine service in the Netherlands West Indies, where they are urgently needed.

"In view of the foregoing I feel sure that you will agree with me that it is inadvisable for the United States to seize these vessels at the present time."

GERMAN NATIONAL GUILTY ON 2 COUNTS

JUN 4 1942

Christian Loeffler Convicted of Urging Insubordination of U. S. Forces.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 3—(AP) Deliberating a little more than an hour, a Federal court jury today convicted Christian Loeffler, 64-year-old German national, of urging insubordination of the United States military forces.

Indicted on two counts, Loeffler is subject to 10 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine on each count.

Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle referred the case to the Probation department before passing sentence.

Four Negro soldiers stationed at Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, testified that Loeffler, a retired Clare tailor who has two sons-in-law in the U. S. armed forces, had told them that it was "foolish" to fight for the United States and that Germany was fighting to "free the colored people from slavery."

Other witnesses testified that Loeffler had berated the American flag and had declared that Germany would win the war.

Loeffler branded the testimony as "lies" and blamed his plight on a "certain Clare faction."

ART DEALER FREED OF ESPIONAGE CHARGE

LOS ANGELES, June 3 — (AP) Albert Rudolf Curt Reuter, 56-year-old art dealer, was freed of espionage charges today as the prosecution rested in the trial of Reuter and Dr. and Mrs. Hans Helmut Gros.

"We do not convict people on suspicion alone," Federal Judge Ben Harrison stated as he ordered the charge dismissed. Reuter's name hardly had been mentioned at the trial.

The three were charged with failure to register as German agents and conspiring to transmit to Germany information concerning national defense preparations.

Dr. Gros, opening his defense, testified he agreed to send information to Germany in order to get out of that country. He said however, that he did not keep that promise after he arrived in California in July, 1939.

He added that in letters to his mother in Germany, he wrote chiefly of the weather and of personal doings. He denied that he ever sent anything of military value to anyone in Germany.

MESSAGE IN CODE IS READ AT TRIAL

JUN 4 1942

Six Languages Were Used by Spy Suspect.

Los Angeles, June 3 (A. P.).—"Queen Mary on way to Australia. . . ." That was the translation of a message which her husband sent to a man in Sweden, Mrs. Frances Goellert Gros said in a statement which the prosecution introduced at their trial in the Federal Court today.

Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, his wife, and Albrecht Rudolf Curt Reuter, a former art dealer, are accused of espionage. They were arrested in January.

Mrs. Gros told of pressing her husband for details of a coded cablegram, continuing:

"I finally got a translation from him and he said it meant 'Queen Mary on way to Australia.' The code was made up of a mixture of words from the Latin, Russian, German, Italian, Czechoslovak and Rumanian languages.

The Queen Mary, a British liner, is one of the largest vessels afloat. When the cablegram was sent was not mentioned.

Mrs. Gros held hands with her husband as her statement was read. The Minneapolis-born Dr. Gros, in a statement read yesterday by an FBI agent and described by the prosecution as a confession of his activities, told of his employment by the German intelligence at $200 monthly plus a 20,000-mark bonus.

Navy Has New Liquid-Cooled Plane Engine

JUN 4 1942

Huge Motor Approaching 2,000 H.P. Is Completed and Placed on Contract

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—In an announcement foretelling a revolutionary change in naval aircraft design, the Navy disclosed today development of a huge new liquid-cooled aviation engine approaching 2,000 horsepower.

If the Navy's use of this extraordinary power plant follows the same general line of airplane construction adopted by the Army with liquid-cooled engines, then a new series of naval fighter craft, faster and more powerful than any now on first-line duty, is in the making.

With liquid-cooled motors, the Army developed the P-40s which have performed brilliantly in battle from England to Australia; the speedy new P-39, or Bell Airacobra; the twin-tailed P-38 and the P-51, a "mystery" fighter.

The Navy has built up its carrier-based fighter plane force almost exclusively on air-cooled engines. The best of these now produce between 1,000 and 1,200 horsepower. Some of the newer Army pursuit craft are reported to exceed this figure.

Official silence cloaked both the performance figures and future uses of the new engine. The formal announcement that it had been completed and placed on contract described it only as "considerably larger than any other liquid-cooled aircraft engine now in production," with power sufficiently great "as to compare favorably with that of the largest-type aircraft engine presently in use."

The largest known air-cooled aircraft engines used by the Navy are the 2,000-horsepower units placed on the giant flying boat Mars.

The argument between advocates of liquid-cooled and radial engines is of long standing. Chief relative merits claimed for the two types are that the liquid-cooled engine presents a smaller frontal area permitting the designing of smaller fuselages—a great advantage in high-speed fighters, while the air-cooled engine turns up greater power in relation to its weight.

The Navy's new engine was developed by the Lycoming Engine Division of the Aviation Corporation, of Williamsport, Pa. The corporation was given a contract to produce the engines and construction of a new plant for that purpose already has been started in Ohio.

Autoists Will Get Coupons

JUN 4 1942

Effective Before July 15—Basic Allowance to Hinge on Nationwide Rationing.

MAY BE UNDER 4 GALS. A WEEK

X Cards to Be Eliminated —New Registration Will Be Necessary.

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Plans for permanent gasoline rationing in the East before July 15 were announced tonight and the Office of Price Administration indicated simultaneously that, if nationwide rationing is instituted, the basic allowance for each motorist might be slightly less than four gallons a week.

In the event the nationwide plan is vetoed by President Roosevelt, these sources said, Eastern motorists driving "non-essential" cars could expect approximately the ration they now are allowed.

Temporary Plan May be Extended

OPA studies of the national situation, officials explained, are being built around an average mile-allowance for non-essential motorists of approximately 2,800 miles of driving a year.

Under the temporary plan now efective in 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia, a motorist holding an "A" card now receives three gallons weekly. The plan expires July 1, but present ration cards probably would be used until the permanent plan becomes effective.

The permanent program would allow every motorist an "A" card consisting of six pages with eight coupons to a page. Each page would be good for 60 days. Figured on the 2,880 mile estimate and 15 miles to the gallon, the result would be about four gallons weekly.

If and when nationwide gasoline rationing is decided upon it was understood, the OPA eastern seaboard plan may serve as a model. Simultaneously, Donald A. Nelson, WPB chairman, emphasized that there had been no final decision on the nationwide rationing, nor had it been determined which government agency would administer such a program. The issue will be decided by President Roosevelt and

JUN 4 1942

New Gas Rationing Plan Is Revealed

(Continued from Page One)

is expected to be presented to the cabinet on Friday.

To Eliminate X Cards

The present X cards, providing unlimited gasoline supplies would be eliminated entirely under the permanent Atlantic Coast program. All rationing would be on a coupon basis, with any allowance over the basic minimum based on actual necessary automobile usage.

A new registration of automobile owners will be necessary but no date for the registration has been set.

The coupons must be turned in to the gasoline dealer, and must be given by him, in turn, to his supplier in order to have his tanks replenished.

Persons requiring additional gasoline over and above the basic allowance to get to and from work or to carry on their businesses, will get B or C cards in addition to the A cards, while commercial and industrial users will be issued a new type of card—S-1 or S-2.

The B card will contain 16 coupons. If a driver's statements to the registrar indicate that he does not need all the gasoline this provides, a date limit will be set on the validity of the card.

JUN 4 1942

96 Coupons on C Card

Persons needing still more gasoline wil' receive the C card, containing 96 coupons. This will go to government officials, doctors, ministers, nurses and other essential persons. Persons needing less gasoline than that provided by C cards will have some coupons torn out.

Thus, a country doctor, with much necessary traveling to do, would have more coupons left in his book than a city physician.

Commercial and industrial users, now entitled to unlimited supplies, with or without cards, will be required to present the new S cards when making purchases. The S-cards will cover a period of four months, instead of a year.

The S-1 card, intended for light commercial vehicles and trucks, will have 96 coupons, each coupon calling for a unit of five gallons of gasoline—instead of the lesser gallonage per unit for passenger cars. The S-2 cards for heavier vehicles will contain 384 five-gallon coupons.

The OPA official said the permanent program was expected to eliminate the possibilities of "bootlegging" and favoritism existing in the temporary plan, under which no restraint is placed on dealers and an "honor system" is used.

To qualify for a B or C card an automobile owner must prove one of two things: first, that he has formed a car-pooling club with at least three other automobile owners to conserve tire mileage, or, that this is impossible for some valid reason.

He will be required to state the total distance he must travel, and will be issued the proper card on this basis. The gasoline to which the A card entitles him may then be used for family or pleasure driving without restraint.

It is expected that drivers may be required to present statements from their employers certifying their need for additional gasoline supplies.

The disclosure of the projected new system came toward the close of a day during which Rep. Beiter (D-NY) said he had learned from Petroleum Coordinator Ickes that a nation-wide rationing program would become effective July 15. However, Nelson stressed there had been on decision as yet.

The petroleum industry war council, an advisory body to Ickes declared itself opposed to nationwide rationing to conserve rubber, "until further facts are made available justifying such rationing."

The council is headed by William Boyd, head of the American Petroleum Institute, and is comprised of representatives of the oil industry.

"We haven't been shown on the facts presented," a council spokesman said, "that nation-wide rationing is necessary to save rubber. We want to work with the government. This is war, and when those responsible for rationing show us that this is necessary, we will support the program fully."

The council contended that the effectiveness of providing pivotal war materials such as aviation gasoline, toluene, lubricating oils and fuel oil would be impaired if the industry's operating balance was permitted to be upset through the shrinkage of gasoline demand below "critical levels."

case
Space

Shortages Threaten In Steel and Copper

Steel Expansion Program to Be Cut—Slowing Of Ammunition Lines and Shipbuilding Looms.

JUN 4 1942

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Some ammunition lines may have to shut down in 1942 and 1943 because of the copper shortage.

Some shipways, which should be building bottoms to haul weapons from the arsenal of democracy to the fighting fronts, may stand idle for lack of steel plates.

The 10,000,000-ton steel expansion program will be cut 30 to 35 per cent because of the scarcity of metal to build the new plants.

Industry must "Patch and Pray" to keep existing machinery going, because new parts and replacements will be hard to get.

This startling picture was presented today by William L. Batt, chairman of the War Production Board's requirements committee, at a press conference which made it plain that the swiftly expanding arms production program was hearing the point of running head-on into serious shortages of critical materials.

"I think there is no doubt," Batt said, "that in 1942 and 1943 there will be times when we may find a shipyard here or there—temporarily I hope—down for lack of materials, and ammunition lines down for lack of copper and brass."

Batt did not say that production would fall short of the President's "blue print for victory" goals, and his associates later said emphatically he did not mean to imply this.

Gun Output Already Hit

These officials amplified Batt's report by disclosing that some ammunition lines might suffer interruptions "shortly", shipways "eventually", and that some gun output already had been hurt while other ordnance plants are in excellent shape. A brighter outlook for planes and tanks was pictured by these sources: Planes because the aluminum picture has brightened appreciably, and tanks because production already has hit a volume heavy enough to obviate concern.

The materials shortage will become increasingly severe as the war goes on, Batt said, in spite of WPB programs for exploiting low-grade domestic ores, paying premium prices for copper, lead and zinc, and building new federally financed plants.

Industry Must 'Patch and Pray'

The civilian economy is about to go on a "minimum subsistence standard," Batt said, pointing out that past months have been "relatively easy."

"The military has taken from the civilian to meet its needs. This pool is nearly dry. From here on out it will be a continuous problem to provide materials to meet the needs of our fighting forces. Industry must get ready to 'Patch and Pray' to keep existing equipment at work."

PRONUNCIATION KEY

Ten Foreign Names Figuring in Day's War News.

Rotunda Segnali—Roh-toon'-dah Sen-yah'-lee.

Di Cagliari—Dee Kahl-yah'-ree.

Androvorano — Ahn-droh-voh-rah'-no.

Antamboea (Dutch Timor)—Ah-tahm-boo'-ah.

Yangki—Yahng-kee'.

Showchang—Sho-chang'.

Paishapu—Pie-shah-poo'.

Kenglouchen—Keng-loo-chen'.

Gorodojansky — Goh-roh-doh-yahns'kee.

Vohlkovo—Vohl-koh'-voh.

In the War Zone

It Is Doubtful if Air Power Can End German Resistance

JUN 4 1942

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

About twenty-one years ago the late Gen. Giulio Douhet, one-time head of Italy's military aviation, advanced a theory which has come to bear his name—that a nation could be forced to surrender in forty-eight hours through systematic destruction of its cities by waves of enemy bombers. He gave a hypothetical picture of France and Belgium being plowed under in two days by a mighty German air offensive.

Douhet's idea was that as city after city was blasted, the morale of the population would go to pieces, and the Government would lost all control. He said: "It will not be long before the population, driven solely by an instinct of self-preservation, will demand cessation of hostilities at any price."

The general admitted that in order to effect such destruction it would be necessary to ignore the safety of civilians. However, he maintained that such deaths couldn't be avoided in modern warfare.

During the frightful months of August and September two years ago, after the collapse of France, Hitler tried to demonstrate the Douhet theory. Horrible death and devastation poured from the clouds until it seemed that the tortured nerves of the people of Britain could stand no more. But they turned their brave faces to the skies and defied the enemy.

It seemed that Hitler had shown us the limit of bombing possibilities, but two years have brought great changes, and we now see far more powerful air fleets carrying to German cities the catastrophe of which Douhet dreamed. This is only the beginning of a systematic destruction of German cities, one by one.

I think we should regard with reserve predictions that the Anglo-American air forces can reduce the Germans to impotence without the necessity of opening a second land front in western Europe. That is assumin gmore than present facts warrant. German civilians for the first time are being made to feel the weight of war such as their Fuehrer thrust upon the world. Will German morale stand this new terror? Time alone will tell. What we know is that the Nazi chief is being dealt a fierce and perhaps irreparable blow, in the destruction of industries. We lack details about Krupps, but the loss of any considerable portion of this mainstay of German arms would be a major disaster for the Nazis.

There is another side to the matter, though. There are likely to be heavy reprisals in kind, and civilian populations increasingly will be caught and crushed in the mills of the gods of war.

JUN 4 1942

Leave space

IN [redacted] LONDON—NIGHT LEAD COAL X X X "WAR CABINET."

ASD

WILLIAM MABANE, FORMER PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY. IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY, WILL SUCCEED LLOYD GEORGE AS PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FOOD.

JUN 4 1942

AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE TONIGHT SAID THAT THE NEW MINISTRY WOULD ASSUME ALL THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNCTIONS IN RELATION TO THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FUEL AND POWER, WITH THE SPECIAL TASK OF ADMINISTERING THE RATIONING PLAN.

THE NEW MINISTRY ALSO ASSUMES CHARGE OF ALL PETROLEUM CONTROL FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE. IT ABSORBS THE OLD MINISTRY OF MINES, AND THEREBY THERE FOLLOWS THE DROPPING OF ITS HEAD, LABORITE DAVID R. GRENFEL, FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

RATIONING OF ELECTRICITY IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN SEPTEMBER 1, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, AND THE GOVERNMENT IS TO BUY ALL MILK FROM PRODUCERS IN THE FUTURE AND CONTROL ITS DISTRIBUTION.

RAILWAYS IN BRITAIN ALREADY ARE OPERATED BY THE GOVERNMENT UNDER WARTIME REGULATIONS. THE GOVERNMENT PAYS THE OWNERS RENT.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS STATE CONTROL OF THE FUEL INDUSTRY TO PUT AN END TO DISCONTENT AMONG MINERS CLAMORING FOR HIGHER WAGES. A STATEMENT SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT TOOK THE VIEW IT WAS "DESIRABLE THAT A SYSTEM SHOULD BE DEVELOPED WHEREBY THE QUESTIONS OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY WOULD BE DEALT WITH ON A NATIONAL BASIS AND BY A PROPERLY CONSTITUTED BODY."

JUN 4 1942

MINE LEADERS WHO LONG ADVOCATED SUCH A PRINCIPLE WERE EXPECTED

30.24——16871

30.24-16871

TO APPROVE THE SCHEME ALTHOUGH NO IMMEDIATE CHANGES IN EXISTING WAGES WERE PROPOSED.

JUN 4 1942

HOWEVER, IT WAS BELIEVED THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO DISCUSS WITH WORKERS AND OWNERS THE QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING PERMANENT MACHINERY TO DEAL WITH WAGES AND OTHER MATTERS. #

(NY) WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD MOUNTBATTEN (UNDER DASH) XXX

BRITISH COMMANDOS.

--DASH--

LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, A COUSIN OF KING GEORGE VI, CAME TO THE UNITED STATES LAST SUMMER TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS, THEN UNDERGOING REPAIRS IN AN AMERICAN SHIPYARD. HE WAS RECALLED FOR UNANNOUNCED DUTIES IN THE FALL.

JUN 4 1942

ON APRIL 13 THESE DUTIES WERE MADE CLEAR TO THE PUBLIC: LORD MOUNTBATTEN WAS THE NEW CHIEF OF COMBINED OPERATIONS WITH THE ACTING RANK OF VICE ADMIRAL AND THE HONORARY RANKS OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND AIR MARSHAL -- IN OTHER WORDS, CHIEF OF THE COMMANDOS.

HE WAS BORN JUNE 25,1900 AND BEGAN HIS NAVY CAREER IN 1913. DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR HE SERVED ON ADMIRAL BEATTY'S FLAGSHIP H.M.S. LION AND LATER ON BEATTY'S NEW FLAGSHIP QUEEN ELIZABETH. HE ALSO SERVED IN THE TWELFTH SUBMARINE FLOTILLA AND IN THE PORTSMOUTH ESCORT FLOTILLA.

JUN 4 1942

HE ACCOMPANIED THE THEN PRINCE OF WALES (LATER KING EDWARD VIII AND NOW DUKE OF WINDSOR) ON HIS TOUR OF AUSTRALIA AND INDIA IN 1920 AND ACCOMPANIED THE PRINCE TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1924.

HE HELD A NUMBER OF SPECIALIST APPOINTMENTS, INCLUDING THAT OF FLEET WIRELESS OFFICER WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET FROM 1931 TO 1933. HE WAS MADE A COMMANDER IN 1932 AND A CAPTAIN IN 1937.

AT THE START OF THE WAR HE COMMANDED THE DESTROYER KELLY. IT WAS DAMAGED BY MINES IN THE NORTH SEA BUT HE BROUGHT IT SAFELY TO PORT. LATER IT WAS SUNK UNDER HIM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ANOTHER DESTROYER UNDER HIS COMMAND, THE JAVELIN, RECEIVED TWO TORPEDO HITS IN A NIGHT ACTION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

JUN 4 1942

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S FATHER, THE LATE PRINCE LOUIS OF TTENBERG, WAS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET BEFORE PUBLIC OPINION LED TO HIS TREMENT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR -- HE WAS A GERMAN-BORN NATURALIZED IZEN OF BRITAIN.

MOSCOW- 2ND ADD RUSSIAN X X X GERMAN PLANES.

ON ALL FRONTS THE RED AIR FORCE DESTROYED 1,966 ENEMY PLANES DURING MAY WITH A LOSS OF [illegible] 479 OF ITS OWN AIRCRAFT, THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU SAID.

JUN 4 1942

RED STAR COMMENTED THAT "THE AIR BATTLES OF MAY PROVED THE GERMANS WERE UNABLE TO TAKE INITIATIVE IN THE AIR FROM OUR HANDS." #

MOSCOW- FIRST ADD BOMBING REACTION X X X RUSSIAN ARMY.

JUN 4 1942

MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS DEVOTED ALMOST AN ENTIRE PAGE OF THEIR FOUR-PAGE EDITIONS TO REPORTS OF THE BRITISH BOMBING, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH YESTERDAY, BRITISH AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUES, MAPS

OF WESTERN GERMANY AND [redacted] THE THREAT OF UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE AERIAL ONSLAUGHT MADE BY LIEUT. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, [redacted]

BY HARRY CROCKETT JUN 4 1942

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE WESTERN DESERT, JUNE 3--(AP)-- THE BATTLE OF THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE AREA IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST EVER FOUGHT IN THE DESERT, AND RIGHT NOW IS [redacted] THE MOST IMPORTANT.

HAVING OPENED TWO GAPS IN THE BRITISH MINEFIELDS AND TORN A NINE-MILE HOLE IN BETWEEN, THE GERMANS OBVIOUSLY [redacted] DECIDED TO THROW THEIR ARMORED MIGHT INTO ONE TERRIFIC EFFORT. JUN 4 1942

FOR FOUR DAYS AND NIGHTS THE BIG GUNS ROARED ALMOST WITHOUT LET-UP. AS TANKS RUMBLED OVER THE [redacted] HOT, BARREN [redacted] SAND AND THE INFANTRY FOUGHT BITTERLY AT CLOSE-RANGE, THE ARTILLERY PUMPED SUDDEN DEATH INTO BOTH LINES WITH A CONSTANT BARRAGE THAT JUN 4 1942 WAS HEARD FOR 25 MILES AND SEEN FOR EVEN A GREATER DISTANCE.

I MADE AN EFFORT TO REACH THE CENTER OF THE BATTLE AS IT RAGED AROUND KNIGHTSBRIDGE, BUT WAS STOPPED BY HEAVY SHELLING, [redacted] WITH DEAFENING BANGS 88-, 105- AND 210- MILLIMETER SHELLS HIT ALL AROUND. FIRST THERE COMES A FLASH IN THE CENTER OF A SMOKE RING, THEN THE HOLLOW THUD OF FIRING AND [redacted] YOU CAN COUNT TEN AND DUCK BECAUSE AT 11 THE BIG BANG COMES AND IT MIGHT BE ANYWHERE-- USUALLY NEAR YOU. JUN 4 1942

THE [redacted] BRITISH, DETERMINED TO WIN THIS BATTLE, BROUGHT UP TROOPS, HEAVY ARTILLERY, ANTI-TANK GUNS AND TANKS TO THE IMPORTANT KNIGHTSBRIDGE AREA. THE RAF CONTINUOUSLY BOMBED AND STRAFED AXIS TANKS AND MOTOR TRUCKS, [redacted]

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN MOONLIGHT RAIDS BOMBED AND STRAFED EVEN NON-COMBATANT AREAS. JUN 4 1942

THE GERMANS IN THEIR INITIAL DASH A WEEK AGO AROUND BIR [redacted] HACHEIM AND THEN NORTHWARD DISCOVERED THAT THE BRITISH HAD ADDED THE AMERICAN GENERAL GRANT TANKS. THESE HARRIS MONSTERS, ARMED WITH THEIR POWERFUL 75 GUNS AND THEIR BAG OF SPECIAL TRICKS, STOPPED THE GERMANS AND FORCED A WITHDRAWAL SOUTHWARD. JUN 4 1942

THE ABILITY OF THE GENERAL GRANT TO TAKE PUNISHMENT IS AMAZING. MANY WERE HIT TIME AND AGAIN BUT SUFFERED ONLY MINOR DAMAGE WAS WAS QUICKLY REPAIRED. AS FOR THEIR STRIKING POWER--

30.24 — 16873

30.24 - 16873

GERMAN TANKS WERE LEFT WRECKED.

JUN 4 1942

THE INFANTRY ALSO HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN THE USE OF BOMBS IN THE FRONT LINE, THROWN BY HAND. THE INCREASED USE OF INFANTRY IS BECOMING MORE NOTICEABLE DAILY.

JUN 4 1942

THE GERMANS ARE UNABLE TO HANDLE PRISONERS AND TURN THEM OVER TO THE ITALIANS, WHO IN TURN ARE UNABLE TO KEEP THEM. HUNDREDS OF OUR BOYS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED, ONLY TO ESCAPE— IN MANY CASES BEING PERMITTED TO DO SO WITHOUT AN INTERFERENCE.

A GREAT NUMBER OF AXIS PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

advanced allied base, june 3-(ap)- his friends call him "two takeoffs and no landing andres" but arthur andres,23-year-old fighter pilot of newton,mass.,still intends to get at least one japanese zero and bring his own plane home,too.

JUN 4 1942

on his first combat mission andres was forced down after strafing lae and spent 26 days getting back to his base.

on the second day back he went up to meet some zeros. they shot up his plane and when he tried to bail out he caught his foot in the cockpit as the plane hurtled to the earth from 3,000 feet.

JUN 4 1942

so andres tossed his parachute out, pulled the ripcord and the chute pulled him free. he landed with only a sprained ankle.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-

PRIVATE HENRY SKALLY OF A UNITED STATES COAST ARTILLERY ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNIT WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR TODAY FOR HIS GALLANTRY IN SAVING AN OFFICER'S LIFE LAST DECEMBER DURING THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON CLARK FIELD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

JUN 4 1942

THE OFFICER WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED AND SKALLY SPRINTED THROUGH HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE, OBTAINED A TRUCK AND DESPITE ANOTHER BOMBING ATTACK SUCCEEDED IN GETTING THE OFFICER TO A HOSPITAL [redacted]. #

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 3-(AP)-T[redacted] C[redacted] OF DEPUTIES TONIGHT UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A GENERAL BILL GRANTING PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS FOR SIX MONTHS TO MEET PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE WAR.

JUN 4 1942

BUT THE CHAMBER STILL WAS TO VOTE ON INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES OF THE BILL AND A RIDER CALLING FOR RATIFICATION OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO

ACCORD WHICH RECOMMENDS THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

JUN 4 1942

SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST DEPUTIES MADE THE LATTER MOVE.

THE PROPOSAL, INSERTED IN A BILL WHICH WOULD GRANT PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMIC POWERS, WOULD EMPOWER HIM TO "TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS," ALTHOUGH THE EXECUTIVE CONSTITUTIONALLY HAS POWER TO DIRECT FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

JUN 4 1942

CHILE AND ARGENTINA ARE THE ONLY TWO SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, AND THE PRESIDENH HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION HE INTENDS TO SEVER THEM. #

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 3-(AP)-MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR MIGUEL CULACIATI ORDERED BUENOS AIRES POLICE TODAY TO RECTIFY A RULE WHICH HAD FORBIDDEN NEWSPAPERS AND AGENCIES TO PUBLISH CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES ON FOREIGN POLICY UNDER THE STATE OF SIEGE DECREED BY ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO LAST DECEMBER.

JUN 4 1942

THE RECTIFICATION CAME AFTER CULACIATI HAD EXPLAINED TO AROUSED DEPUTIES THAT HIS ORDER HAD BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD--THAT HE MERELY HAD WANTED TO WARN THE PRESS THAT IT STILL COULD NOT COMMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY.

JUN 4 1942

BUT THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC SECTORS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES STILL WERE ATTACKING THE ORIGINAL ORDER WHICH SOCIALIST SILVIO RUGGIERI ASSERTED WAS "AN ATTACK ON THE POWERS OF CONGRESS."

RUGGIERI, SUPPORTED BY RADICAL (LIBERAL) MEMBERS, SAID THE POLICE ORDER "CANNOT BE MISINTERPRETED" DESPITE THE CONTENTION OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS THAT IT WAS "A MISTAKE." #

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 3-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO SUMMONED HIS PEOPLE TO WAR AGAINST THE AXIS TONIGHT IN DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT AND AGAIN PROMISED THAT MEXICAN TROOPS WOULD NOT BE SENT OUTSIDE THE HEMISPHERE.

JUN 4 1942

"MY ADMINISTRATION," HE SAID IN A NATION-WIDE BROADCAST, "WILL NOT OMIT A SINGLE EFFORT TO HASTEN THE TRIUMPH OF THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY WHICH WE HAVE ADOPTED.

"I CAN AFFIRM WITH ENTHUSIASM THAT THE MEXICAN ARMY WILL DO ITS WHOLE DUTY."

JUN 4 1942

HE TOLD MEXICO'S 20,000,000 PEOPLE THAT A "CIVIL MOBILIZATION" WOULD BE MADE, THAT INTERFERENCE WITH MEXICO'S PRODUCTION EFFORTS WOULD NOT BE TOLERATED, AND THAT "OUR ARMY IS IN ITS PLACE." #

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) SAID TODAY THAT A WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION SPOKESMAN HAD INFORMED HIM THAT A FORMAL PLAN FOR IMPORTATION OF SUGAR BEET FIELD LABORERS FROM MEXICO HAD BEEN PRESENTED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND NEGOTIATIONS TO THAT END HAD STARTED WITH THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

JUN 4 1942

WHEELER WAS TOLD, HE SAID, THAT CALIFORNIA GROWERS HAD ACCEPTED A PLAN FOR SUCH IMPORTATION WORKED OUT BY REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND SUMMARIZED FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT BY THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, BUT GROWERS IN MONTANA, WHERE A SHORTAGE OF LABOR THREATENED THE BEET CROP, HAD NOT YET ACCEPTED IT.

"HOWEVER," WHEELER SAID, "THEY EXPECT EVERYTHING TO BE WORKED OUT SATISFACTORILY IN MONTANA AS WELL AS CALIFORNIA."

JUN 4 1942

THE STATE DEPARTMENT TOLD THE MONTANAN YESTERDAY THAT FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH MEXICO, SEEKING PERMISSION FOR MEXICAN LABORERS TO

30.24 — 16875

30.24-16875

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MEXICO, SEEKING PERMISSION FOR MEXICAN LABORERS TO COME INTO THIS COUNTRY, HAD BEEN HELD UP AWAITING PRESENTATION OF A FORMAL PLAN BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, ALTHOUGH THERE HAD BEEN SOME INFORMAL TALK BETWEEN THIS GOVERNMENT AND THAT OF MEXICO PENDING SUBMISSION OF SUCH A PLAN.

JUN 4 1942

RECIFE, BRAZIL, JUNE 3-(AP)-FORTY SURVIVORS FROM THE BRITISH MERCHANTMAN CHARLBURY REACHED RECIFE TODAY AND REPORTED THAT THEIR SHIP WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK MAY 28 BY AN AXIS SUBMARINE 305 MILES OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST NEAR THE ISLAND OF FERNANDO NORONHA. TWO MEN WERE KILLED BY THE TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

ROMMEL FACES

UNORTHODOX

TANK FOE (250)

- - -

JUN 4 1942

LONDON, JUNE 3-(WIDE WORLD)-GERMANY'S MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL IS UP AGAINST A MAN JUST AS UNORTHODOX AS HIMSELF IN THE MIDDLE EAST DESERT WARFARE.

IN THE EARLY FIGHTING ROMMEL'S OPPONENT WAS NOT IDENTIFIED IN MIDDLE EAST REPORTS WHICH MENTIONED A SAGACIOUS BRITISH TANK LEADER MERELY AS A "HUGE, RED-FACED, BLUE-EYED GENERAL." BUT LONDONERS IMMEDIATELY SAID: "IT MUST BE NORRIE." (SA-7 C11)

AND IT WAS LT.GEN.CHARLES WILLOUGHBY MOKE NORRIE, 48-YEAR-OLD FORMER CAVALRYMAN WHOSE CONNECTION WITH ARMORED FIGHTING DATES FROM THE BIRTH OF THE FIRST TANK FORMATIONS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

LAST DECEMBER HE RALLIED THE 8TH ARMY TANK FORCES IN THE WESTERN DESERT WHEN THEY WERE UNDER DANGEROUS ATTACK BY ROMMEL. NORRIE HIMSELF TOOK PART IN THE BITTER BATTLE AND HIS POWERS OF ORGANIZATION GENERALLY ARE CREDITED WITH RESTORING THE BRITISH POSITION IN THIS PARTICULAR PHASE OF THE ACTION.

HE IS SUCH A STRONG BELIEVER IN PERSONAL RECONNAISSANCE THAT HE FREQUENTLY LEAVES HIS ARMORED COMMAND VEHICLE TO DRIVE A TRUCK INTO THE DESERT UNESCORTED. HE WAS BARELY MISSED CAPTURE ON SEVERAL SUCH VENTURES.

JUN 4 1942

NORRIE IS GRAY-HAIRED AND HAS A RUDDY COMPLEXION WITH CROW'S FEET AROUND EYES MADE STEELY FROM THE CONSTANT GLARE OF THE DESERT SUN. TYPICALLY HE WEARS HIS CAP AT A JAUNTY ANGLE. HIS NAME HAS BECOME LEGENDARY AMONG BRITISH DESERT FIGHTERS.

ONE OF NORRIE'S FAVORITE DODGES IS TO MAKE OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS TAKE TURN ABOUT. HE LIKES TO MAKE A SERGEANT MAJOR OR A SERGEANT ACT AS A SQUADRON LEADER, A MAJOR'S COMMAND; OR TO HAVE A LANCE CORPORAL DO THE JOB OF A TROOP COMMANDER WHO IS USUALLY A SUBALTERN.

"IT DEVELOPS INITIATIVE," NORRIE SAYS.

Leave space o free

Japanese Battleship and Carrier Damaged As Midway Island Drives Off Sea-Air Raid; 'Our Attacks on the Enemy Are Continuing'

Nimitz Says Foe's Losses Are Extensive

All Branches of Service Are Involved in Battle; Damage to Island Slight

Defenders Down Attacking Aircraft

No Bombs Were Dropped in Second Air Raid on Dutch Harbor, Alaska

By The Associated Press

HONOLULU, June 4.—A Japanese battleship and aircraft carrier were damaged, other warships were believed hit, and a heavy toll taken of enemy planes today in a raid on Midway Island, the sixth of the war, a communique issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, revealed.

The communique said:

"At 6:35 a. m. today, Midway time, that island was heavily raided by Japanese carrier-based planes. The attack was repulsed by local defenders in which all armed services are represented. A heavy toll of attacking planes was taken. Damage to material and installations on Midway was reported minor. No reports of personnel casualties were received.

"The Japanese carriers were accompanied by battleships and cruisers. One battleship and one carrier definitely were damaged and other vessels are believed to have been hit. Our attacks on the enemy are continuing."

[This was the first time that Japanese battleships have been reported east of home waters.]

Five previous attacks on Midway have been repulsed by naval and marine forces. The first and heaviest attack was the Dec. 7 raid by Japanese cruisers and destroyers.

The second attack on Jan. 2, likewise was driven off. The third attack was on March 10 when aerial forces were repulsed by Marine corps fighters commanded by Captain James L. Neefus.

Admiral Nimitz last month flew to Midway and decorated four naval and marine officers. He likewise commended Commander Cyril T. Sinmard of the Midway naval air station and Lieut. Col. Harold Shannon, commanding the—marine defense units.

The admiral said excellent coordination of ground and air forces under Sinmard had demonstrated the efficiency was most commendable. He praised Shannon for the excellent manner in which the defense of Midway was conducted.

DUTCH HARBOR QUIET

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Japanese planes attacked tiny Midway Island and its tough Marine Corps garrison again today, while far to the north Dutch Harbor, which was raided by enemy bombers yesterday, reported that all was quiet.

The Navy made public only a bare announcement that the enemy planes struck at the stubbornly held mid-Pacific atoll of Midway at nine a. m., local time (2:30 p. m., E.W.T.). Details of fighting were lacking.

Japs Testing Alaskan Defenses

The Dutch Harbor episode was regarded by Navy men here as an effort to test American defenses in the Alaskan area, a feeler operation which might forbode a later assault in force.

There were two flights of Jap planes over Dutch Harbor yesterday. The first set fire to warehouses and caused a few casualties, but no bombs were dropped by the second. In addition, the House of Commons at Ottawa was told of a report that there was another attack last night. J. J. Ralston, Canadian defense minister, mentioned the report, adding that no details were available.

Apparently Ralston later received information indicating this report was erroneous as he revised his statement to say there had been only one attack, presumably referring to the first flight of planes which dropped bombs.

The Navy Department here said it had received no word of a third flight of enemy planes over the base.

Warning by Stimson

During the day, Secretary of War Stimson frankly warned the public that additional thrusts at American territory were very much to be expected, but would not speculate as to when or where they might come.

Midway was the object of its first attack on the day of Pearl Harbor. Throughout the two weeks that followed its name appeared frequently in the Navy's communiques.

On Dec. 12 and again on Dec. 16, it was announced that both Midway and Wake Island, which later fell, were "countering the blows of the enemy." On Dec. 30 the Navy said the "situation in respect to Midway remains unchanged." There had been no attacks, it added, since Dec. 16.

On January 29, two enemy submarines appeared off Midway with the apparent intention of shelling the island. Artillery fire from the island hit one of the subs and turned both of them back with no injury to Midway's personnel.

The last reported attack was on March 10 when, the Navy said, two Japanese seaplanes were intercepted west of the island by American fighter planes based there. One of the Japanese planes was destroyed.

Text of Communique

The Navy communique follows:

Central Pacific area:

1. Information has been received that Midway Island was attacked by Japanese aircraft at approximately 9 a. m., local time (2:30 p. m., E.W.T.), today.

2. No further details are as yet available.

During the day, the Navy said that the second of the two squadrons of Japanese planes which appeared over Dutch Harbor yesterday dropped no bombs. Its purpose obviously was observation aimed at future attacks or intended to determine how much damage the first squadron had done.

That damage, inflicted by four bombers and about 15 fighter planes in a 15-minute attack, was described as "not extensive" and conditions quickly returned to normal.

"The situation at Dutch Harbor is at present quiet," the Navy announced. "Yesterday's first raid by the Japanese appears to have been made primarily to test our defenses. High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped but, as previously announced, our casualties were light and damage was not extensive. The few fires which were started were quickly extinguished.

"The second wave of enemy planes which was reported to have attacked six hours after the initial attack failed to drop any bombs and appears to have been engaged solely in reconnaissance.

"The source of the attacking Japanese aircraft has not been definitely determined but they are thought to have been carrier-based."

Anthony J. Dimond, the Alaskan delegate to Congress, said he feared that "we may have a struggle on our hands" to keep the Aleutian area out of Japanese hands. He was afraid, he added, that there were not enough planes in the area to beat off a big scale invasion of the type by which the Japs took the Philippines and other territories to the south.

However, Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, commandant of the 13th Naval District said at Seattle yesterday that the "attack was not a surprise and the station was prepared to meet it."

30.24—16817

30.24—16877

All Quiet In Alaska, Navy Says; Second Raid Harmless

JUN 5 1942

Wirephotos on Page 2

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 4—Describing the situation at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, as quiet at present, the navy reported today that the second wave of enemy planes which flew over the base yesterday failed to drop bombs and probably was engaged only in reconnaissance.

A communique declared damage at the base was not extensive and fires were quickly extinguished after the initial raid yesterday morning.

While the source of the attacking aircraft has not been definitely determined, the communique said they are believed to have been carrier-based.

Patrol Ship Lost In Atlantic

The communique also announced the loss of the USS Cythera, a small naval patrol vessel, in the Atlantic area and said that next of kin of personnel aboard the converted yacht had been notified.

The Cythera was commanded by Lieut. Com. Thomas W. Rudderow, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The total of men lost aboard the Cythera, which was described overdue for more than three weeks, was not given. As a yacht the vessel had carried a crew of 28.

Text Of Communique

The communique, based on reports received up to noon today:

"North Pacific area:

"1. The situation at Dutch Harbor is at present quiet. Yesterday's first raid by the Japanese appears to have been made primarily to test our defenses. High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped, but, as previously announced, our casualties were light and damage was not extensive. The few fires which were started were quickly extinguished.

"2. The second wave of enemy planes which was reported to have attacked six hours after the initial attack (Communique No. 85) failed to drop any bombs and appears to have been engaged solely in reconnaissance.

"3. The source of the attacking Japanese aircraft has not been definitely determined but they are thought to have been carrier based.

The Cythera's Loss

"Atlantic area:

"4. The USS Cythera, a small naval patrol vessel taken over by the navy last December, has been overdue in this area for more than three weeks and is presumed to be lost.

"5. The next of kin of personnel in the Cythera have been notified.

"6. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Stimson Predicts More

Secretary of War Stimson predicted that yesterday's Dutch Harbor sorties were "not the only and last raids" to be expected on American territory.

He told his press conference: "I reminded you last week that raids were coming and I caution you now this is not the only and last raids."

Stimson declined, however, to predict where further attacks might be expected, telling a questioner he did not "care to go into that phase of the Japanese minds." He also fended off a question as to why the foe struck first at the Aleutian outpost.

Whole Coast On Alert

Defenses of North America from the Aleutians to Panama went on the alert against further enemy thrusts.

Brief official reports of this first air attack on North American soil failed to indicate whether it was a mere hit-and-run blow or the beginning of an organized grand assault on the northwestern stepping stone to Canada and the United States.

"May Have A Struggle"

But Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan Delegate to Congress, gave this warning:

"I am afraid we may have a struggle on our hands to keep that area."

The first attack was made by four Japanese bombers and about fifteen fighters at 6 A. M. (Alaska Time) yesterday and lasted about fifteen minutes.

"A few warehouses were set on fire but no serious damage was suffered," the navy announced. "There were but few casualties."

The second sortie was made at about noon, the navy said.

The Tokyo radio today ignored the raids, perhaps emulating Washington's initial silence on the American raids on Japan.

Dubious Over Air Strength

Dimond said he had heard nothing direct from Alaska about the raids, but expressed fear that there were too few defending planes to beat back a sustained series of attacks in case the Japanese opened a big-scale offensive like the Philippine invasion.

Civilian defense leaders in Seattle warned the public to recheck air-raid instructions and prepare for a possible blackout. In California the Los Angeles county defense council issued an emergency alert, calling for sharp vigilance and readiness for instant action.

Radio Stations Silenced

Military authorities at Balboa canceled all leaves and passes of soldiers and sailors in the Panama Canal Zone. The alert status there was intensified.

A radio silence along the entire Pacific coast, from Canada to the Mexican border, was ordered last night by the Fourth Fighter Command as a precautionary measure.

Radio stations in the British Columbia coastal defense area likewise were ordered to stay silent last night by the Western Air Command of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The British Columbia defense area extends west from the Cascade range and north from the United States boundary to a point above Prince Rupert.

Carrier Believed Used

Experts said the Japanese fighter planes in the first Dutch Harbor raid must have come from a carrier, but there was a possibility that the bombers came from a land base. Dutch Harbor is about 1,800 miles from the northernmost of the Kurile Islands which stretch north from Japan proper.

Unalaska Island, on which Dutch Harbor is situated, is nearly 1,000 miles from the westernmost of the Aleutians, which in turn is some 700 miles from the nearest of the Japanese Kuriles.

JUN 5 1942

Month More Of Good Weather

But with the southwestern Pacific battle relatively quiet and the battle of Burma ended, officials familiar with the northern Pacific pointed out that the Japanese had chosen a moment for the Alaska attack which could mean a shift in the direction of the war.

If the Japanese intend to try to establish themselves in the Aleutians either for a major campaign against the American continent or as a defense against United Nations attack from the north, they have at least another month of good flying weather. Summer fogs settle down on the North Pacific islands in late July and August and might hamper an Allied counter-offensive after the impetus of such an initial Japanese drive was spent.

In striking at Dutch Harbor, the Japanese may have thought to find a weak spot, some observers pointed out.

Unalaska Island, on which Dutch Harbor is situated, is nearly 1,000 miles from the westernmost of the Aleutians, which in turn is some 700 miles from the nearest of the Japanese Kuriles.

With the southwestern Pacific battle relatively quiet and the battle of Burma ended, officials familiar with the northern Pacific pointed out that the Japanese have chosen a moment for the Alaska attack which could mean a shift in the direction of the war.

If the Japanese intend an attempt to establish themselves in the Aleutians either for a attack from the north, they have at least another month of good flying weather. Summer fogs settle down on the North Pacific islands in late July.

Work on naval installations at Dutch Harbor, said to include an air and a submarine base, has been in progress only since the fall of 1940. Since 1922 the Japanese had insisted that the Aleutians not be militarized. Yet during those years the Japanese themselves have pushed their fishfleets into Aleutian waters despite American protests and were believed to have marked off prospective air bases and landing sites in the volcanic, rocky is-

At the same time Tokio kept foreign eyes from the Kuriles, which were thought to shelter substantial naval and air stations.

Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, commander of the Thirteenth Naval district, said at Seattle after the first raid yesterday that 'this attack was not a surprise and the station was prepared to meet it."

Japanese Silent On Dutch Harbor Attack

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 4—(AP)—The Berlin radio tonight broadcast a Tokyo dispatch stating: "No reports are available in Tokyo so far concerning the Japanese air attack on Dutch Harbor, it was reported by the minister of the navy department."

JUN 5 1942

Tokio's Radio Silent

Radio listeners who monitor Tokio broadcasts around the clock reported today that the Tokio radio still was silent on Japanese air raids on the United States base on Dutch Harbor nearly twenty-four hours after the first attack was made.

OTTAWA, June 4 (AP).—Defense Minister Ralston withdrew late today a vague report he previously had given to Commons that there had been three aerial attacks on Dutch Harbor.

In his revised statement, the Canadian Defense Minister told the House that latest reports indicated there had been only one actual attack on the Alaskan base.

By this he followed out the information given by the U. S. Navy in Washington, which told of an attack yesterday morning and of a subsequent reconnaissance tour by Jap planes.

In neither statement did Colonel Ralston say where he had obtained his original report of a third visitation over Dutch Harbor.

He told the House in his first statement that raids on Dutch Harbor were of a type "not unexpected" on the West Coast.

Senator Calls For Raid Facts

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, June 4—Senator Monrad C. Wallgren (Dem., Wash.), who was planning on a trip to Dutch Harbor as a member of th Senate's Truman investigating committee, asserted last night that people had a right to know how the United States met yesterday's Japanese raids on the Alaskan naval station.

"How many bombers did we down and how many pursuit planes did we bag?" he asked in an interview. "Just what defense strength do we have there that they could return six hours after dropping their first bombs?

"Shouldn't Be Back So Soon"

"We're not surprised that they made the attempt. But anytime they come over American soil we ought to make it so tough for them that they won't be back in a few hours."

Wallgren declared that such information now would convey no military secret to the enemy, for "after this attack the Japs have a pretty good idea of what defenses we have there."

In the East, the Senator predicted, people will be saying that the attack on Dutch Harbor was only a face saver on the part of Japan, a token bombing.

SEATTLE PREPARES FOR JAP ATTACKS

City on War Footing, Public Banned from Harbor Area,

SEATTLE, June 4.—(AP) Forcibly reminded of its own danger by the Japanese air attacks on Dutch Harbor, Alaska, Seattle went on an unprecedented war footing today.

While families awaited word from the several hundred Seattle men employed at Dutch Harbor, 2,000 miles to the northwest, municipal authorities moved swiftly to cooperate with the military in new defense moves.

The 13th naval district commandant, Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, in a sweeping order, banned the public from sections of the waterfront.

Even the lake shorelines were made a waterfront area for future restrictions.

Purpose of the order was to restrict traffic to a minimum and eliminate aliens and harbor front squatters.

Lieut. D. T. Adams, Coast Guard, captain of the port, warned that "one match and five gallons of gasoline can silhouette the whole industrial area. x x x Despite these precautions, we still will be a target for attack and sabotage, but we can whip carelessness." He ordered all waterfront property owners to eliminate fire hazards and banned employment of all aliens unless approved by the authorities.

Alaskan in Congress Sees Aleutian Peril

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate to Congress, said today he feared that "we may have a struggle on our hands" to keep the Aleutian area out of Japanese hands.

JUN 5 1942

He was afraid, he added, that there were not enough planes in the area to beat off a big-scale invasion of the type by which the Japanese took the Philippines and other territories to the south.

RADIO STATIONS AGAIN ORDERED OFF THE AIR

JUN 5 1942

VICTORIA, June 4 (AP) Radio stations in British Columbia's coastal defense area were ordered off the air tonight for the second straight night by the Western Air command. As in last night's radio blackout order, the measure was said to be merely precautionary.

RADIO STATIONS SILENT ALONG PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4—(AP) All Pacific coast radio stations went off the air tonight in accordance with an order issued by the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

The statement isued by the Army said:

"A radio silence along the entire Pacific coast from Canada to the Mexican border was ordered tonight at 9 p. m. Pacific wartime (32 Mid E.W.T.) by the Fourth Fighter Command as a precautionary measure."

Last night all the radio stations went off the air for approximately eight and one half hours.

Allied Sub Torpedoes Japanese Troopship

12,000 Enemy Soldiers May Have Drowned —Sub Destroys 3 Other Jap Vessels In Southwest Pacific.

JUN 5 1942

By C. YATES McDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 4—(AP)—An Allied submarine, presumably American, on cruise somewhere in the Japanese ship lanes was credited officially tonight with the destruction or damaging of four enemy ships totaling 29,000 tons—one of them an overloaded troopship which went down with as many as 12,000 Japanese soldiers.

Jammed Supply Ships Sunk

An armed transport of 6,000 tons and two jammed supply ships of 10,000 tons and 6,000 tons, respectively, were torpedoed and sunk, and a 7,000-ton supply ship was badly damaged.

Implying that the better part of a division may have perished aboard the transport, Allied headquarters said: "The Japanese headquarters said all aboard probably were lost" and added: "The Japanese are notorious for overloading troop transports. It is known that they put more than 12,000 soldiers on some 6,000-ton ships."

It was indicated that the submarine had made its raid well beyond Australian waters, somewhere on the seas between Japan's numerous southwest Pacific bases.

Australians Encouraged

The news had a tonic effect on Australians, who had been sobered earlier today by Japanese submarine attacks on southeast coastal shipping, hard on the heels of the enemy's midnight submarine stab into Sydney Harbor.

It was the first official announcement of Allied naval success in the southwest Pacific area since May 22, when a Japanese cruiser and two cargo vessels were reported sunk by Allied undersea action.

Materialization of the Japanese submarine menace in Australian coastal waters was not unexpected, for the enemy was known to have submersibles capable of operating thousands of miles from their bases.

Communiques from Allied headquarters disclosed that Japanese submarines had attacked small cargo vessels 35 miles east of Sydney and 225 miles south of that populous east coast city, and that one of the three was sunk. The other two escaped undamaged.

However, Prime Minister John Curtin told the Australian Parliament at Canberra that all four of the midget Japanese submarines which entered Sydney Harbor last Sunday had been destroyed, and that only one of these had even been able to discharge its torpedoes.

A converted naval depot ship was sunk in this attack.

Sub Sinks 2 Jap Supply Ships, Transport

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 4—An Allied submarine cruising Japan's shipping lanes, has sunk 22,000 tons of Japanese shipping—three vessels including a 6,000-ton armed troop transport, Allied headquarters said today.

All those aboard the transport, possibly as many as 12,000 troops, probably were lost, the communique said.

In addition to the transport, it stated, two "heavily loaded armed supply ships" of 6,000 and 10,000 tons were sunk and a third of 7,000 tons was badly damaged.

The communique did not specify the time covered by the operations, but said the sinkings occurred in a raid on enemy shipping lanes.

Transports Overloaded

The communique text:

"In a raid on enemy shipping lanes, one of our submarines successfully sank two heavily loaded armed supply ships of 6,000 and 10,000 tons, badly damaged a third of 7,000 tons and sank an armed transport of 6,000 tons with probable loss of all troops.

"The Japanese are notorious for overloading troop transports. It is known that they put more than 12,000 soldiers on some 6,000-ton ships.

"Apparently this is the work of our submarine in cruise."

Japs Sink Allied Ship

Earlier, General MacArthur's headquarters announced that Japanese submarines had sunk one ship off the east coast of Australia and Prime Minister John Curtin said at Canberra that three of four Japanese submarines which entered Sydney Harbor last Sunday were sunk before they could attack.

Curtin told Parliament that the fourth submarine, alone able to fire its torpedoes, also was sunk.

(CBS heard an Australian broadcast that one of the submarines had been raised in Sydney harbor and found to be "obviously of the same type as that used in the attack on Pearl Harbor.")

Previously it had been reported that only three midget submarines had been sunk in Sydney Harbor, one by gunfire and two by depth charges.

'Signal Success'

The Prime Minister also told Parliament that the Coral Sea battle was a "signal success" which had averted an immediate threat to Australia.

The Japanese submarine attacks in three ships off the east coast of Australia sank one vessel, but two appear to have escaped undamaged.

Headquarters made two announcements concerning the submarines.

The first, without giving any results, merely recorded that attacks were made on two small cargo vessels thirty-five miles east of Sydney and another ship 225 miles south of there.

The second bulletin said further information indicated one of the ships was sunk but the others escaped.

Curtin Praises American Troops.

Canberra, Australia, June 4 (A. P.).—In a war survey delivered in the Australian House of Representatives, Prime Minister John Curtin paid tribute today "to the bearing of American forces in this country."

He said the United States troops in Australia were daily becoming stronger, better trained and better equipped.

Allied Raiders Batter Rabaul And Koepang

Rain Explosives on Airfield and Docks; Machine-Gun Seaplane Off Solomons

JUN 5 1942

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 5 (Friday) (AP).—Allied bombers rained explosives on the Japanese-held airdrome at Koepang, in Timor, yesterday, and the docks at Rabaul, in New Britain, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Direct hits were scored on both target areas, where fires were started and anti-aircraft installations were destroyed, the communique said. A Japanese seaplane found afloat near Tulagi, in the Solomon Island group, also was machine-gunned by allied reconnaissance airmen.

The communique said:

"Timor—Koepang: Our air force attacked the airdrome, encountering heavy anti-aircraft fire. All the bombs dropped in the target area, destroying anti-aircraft installations and starting fires.

"New Britain—Rabaul: An Allied flight bombed wharves and adjoining areas. Hits were made on carpenters' wharf in the warehouse area, starting numerous fires. Incendiaries hit a military camp. We had no losses.

"Solomon—Tulagi: An Allied reconnaissance machine-gunned an enemy float plane on the water."

JAP MIDGET SUBS HAD 6-MAN CREW

Sydney Raiders Larger Than Those Used at Pearl Harbor.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 4—(AP) One of the small Japanese submarines which unsuccessfully attacked Sydney harbor Sunday was raised partly today, and a naval officer said it was larger than the two-man midgets which were used in the Pearl Harbor raid of Dec. 7.

This submarine probably carried six crewmen and was between 50 and 60 feet long compared to the 41-foot craft sunk and later salvaged at Pearl Harbor.

Japan's first class submarines are divided into four groups ranging from 250 to 356 feet, as listed in Jane's Fighting Ships. The two-man type discovered at Pearl Harbor had a 5-foot beam, a cruising radius of approximately 200 miles at low speed after being launched from a mother ship, and carried two 18-inch torpedoes as compared with the 21-inch standard used in the U. S. Navy.

CALEDONIA TROOPS HOLD KEY OUTPOST

South Pacific Island Guards Supply Route to Australia.

JUN 5 1942

By CLARK LEE

WITH THE U. S. ARMY IN NEW CALEDONIA, June 4.—(AP) A great majority of the American troops now in New Caledonia admit they had not heard of this Free French colony until they disembarked from the transport which brought them across the Pacific.

Having been here for some time, they now agree with the Allied high command's decision that the island is highly worth defending not only from a strategic but from an economic point of view.

Strategically, New Caledonia is located within bomber range of Australia and New Zealand and lies across the direct shipping routes from the United States to Australia. In Japanese hands it would offer a base for interrupting the flow of men, airplanes and ships from the United States to Australia, while in Allied possession it covers the Australian flank against possible Japanese attack.

Ruled by de Gaulle

A bloodless revolution late in 1940 brought New Caledonia under Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French banner and American troops landed on the island with the full consent of the deGaulle government.

Since the start of the European war, the United States has been New Caledonia's best customer and now is buying all the island's products, chiefly nickel, of which it produces eight per cent of the world's total, and chrome, also eight per cent of the world's production. Chrome is specially important since the Philippine supply no longer is available to the United States.

The defense of the island offers many difficult problems, since there are numerous possible landing points, especially in the northern one-fifth which is partly level and partly rolling country, much more tropical than the remaining mountainous areas.

Plans to surmount these problems have been perfected by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, who is a firm believer that the battle is as well as won by the side which takes the offensive. General Patch keeps his troops constantly on the move in offensive maneuvers designed to simulate actual battle conditions and to put the troops in first class physical condition and fighting trim.

In any case, there is reason to believe a Japanese force moving against New Caledonia would be cut down considerably at sea by the United States Navy, as was done in the recent Coral sea engagement, and would be further reduced by attacks by land-based American bombers.

N. Y. Soldier Accused as Killer

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 5 (Friday) (AP).—The American soldier who is to be tried on a charge of murder for the slaying of three Australian women is Edward J. Leonski, twenty-four years old, of 424 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York City, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today. The trial is expected to start June 10 in an American court here.

American Generals Confer With Chiang

JUN 5 1942

Stilwell, Brereton and Chenault at Chungking As Japs Are Reported Massing New Troops Near Siberian Border.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 4—(AP)—The ranking United States commanders in southeast Asia gathered here tonight for war conferences with China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek against a background of press appeals for the United States to take the initiative in an immediate land, sea and air offensive against Japan.

Jap Blow at Russia Hinted

Interest in the meeting was heightened by Chinese reports of new Japanese troop concentrations in Manchukuo, and the spread of speculation that the Japanese generals may have decided at last to try the strength of Russia's armies in Siberia.

Chinese circles said such a move would account for Japan's failure to follow up her early successes by attempting invasion of Australia or India.

There was no immediate announcement of the subjects discussed by Chiang and the Americans, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, who flew here from India, and Brig. Gen. L. Chennault, who came from Kunming.

Stilwell is Chiang's American chief of staff, the commander of the Chinese Fifth and Sixth armies, who escaped Japanese entrapment in Burma, reached India in a hazardous overland trek and said bluntly that "we took a hell of a beating." Brereton is the commander of United States Army Air Forces in action from Indian bases, and Chennault commands the Flying Tigers, American volunteer group with the Chinese Air Force, soon to be incorporated in the United States Army.

Allied Attacks on Japs Urged

The influential Chungking newspaper Ta Kung Pao urged in an editorial that the United States assume greater responsibility for conduct of the war, and said "the Allies should launch attacks against Japan by land, sea and air in collaboration with China's war effort."

Although hard pressed on fronts raging from the southeast coast to the mountainous Burma border, Chiang's fighting forces were reported holding grimly and in some places lashing out on their own.

A Chinese communique on the fight for the walled city of Chuhsien in western Chekiang province said the Japanese lost 2,000 men in a single day of repeated attacks

30.24——16879

against the point-blank fire of Chinese artillery.

At stake is control of a Chinese-held central section of the Hangchow-Nanchang railroad and one of the closest air base areas from which planes could be sent against Japan.

The Japanese, only three miles from the northern limits of the city, were attempting to close in from three sides, but the Chinese high command said defense forces were counter-attacking in some places.

To the west, the Chinese were reported holding back Chinese columns attempting to strike into Chekiang province from Nanchang. Japanese spearheads thrust north from the Canton area in Kwangtung province also were reported meeting stiff resistance.

There was no new word from the Hupeh province front along the Yangtze where the Chinese have been fighting their way close to the important river ports of Ichang and Shasi.

From Yunnan province, bordering Burma, Chinese dispatches said fighting still centered around Lungling and Tengyueh, just west of the upper Salween river.

The High Command announced that Kengtung, capital of one of the Shan states of northern Burma had been lost to the Japanese more than a week ago.

Chennault And Brereton Are With Him

JUN 5 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 4—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander of Chinese forces which fought the Japanese in Burma, and Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of United States Army air forces in India, arrived by plane today for conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Stilwell, the Chinese generalissimo's chief of staff, led the Fifth and Sixth Chinese armies in their defense of the east flank of the Burma front.

Made A Hazardous Escape

He escaped into India in a hazardous overland journey when his headquarters was cut off by the Japanese, and declared bluntly that "we took a hell of a beating."

Brereton is in charge of the United States bomber forces which pounded the Japanese during the last weeks of thei. Burma campaign and now are battering at the bases from which the invaders menace India.

Chennault In Group

Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the American Volunteers Group (the Flying Tigers), came to Chungking with Stilwell, having boarded the plane last night at Kunming.

Meanwhile, a Chinese spokesman said he had heard new reports of Japanese concentrations in Manchoukuo, but he could not give their size. The reports increased speculation in Chinese circles over Japanese failure thus far to attempt invasion of Australia or India.

Siberia Next Target?

There was an increasing belief among the Chinese that Soviet Siberia might be the next big Japanese target.

(The *Diplomatic Review*, closely connected with the Japanese Foreign Office, said today that Japan was conforming to the spirit of her neutrality pact with Soviet Russia and yet, as Germany's ally, "desires the complete success of German forces against Russia.")

Chuhsien, rail line center of western Chekiang province and at present the immediate goal of the Japanese offensive in Chekiang, was being pressed today from the north, east and southeast by 40,000 Japanese troops constantly augmented by a reserve of perhaps an equal number.

JUN 5 1942

Chuhsien Under Fire

Benefited by incessant relay bombing which destroyed Chinese defenses, the enemy column striking from the north reached a point only three miles from Chuhsien. The town was under fire from heavy field guns.

About 1,000 Japanese plainclothesmen were intercepted and destroyed south of Chuhsien, it was reported.

The Chekiang offensive, according to the Japanese themselves, is aimed at destruction of sites from which Allied air attacks could be launched against Japan.

Other Possible Bases

But a military spokesman said today: "Even if the Japanese occupy some of our air bases, there are many cities where others could be built."

Chinese units operating behind the enemy's Chekiang lines were said to be threatening Kinhwa, lost provincial capital, on the rail line east and somewhat north of Chuhsien. Chinese dispatches said the Japanese had burned the Kinhwa station, "indicating that their position was becoming insecure."

The Chinese reported recapture of a number of strategic points east, south and north of Kinhwa.

Poison Gas Use Charged

Other dispatches said that the Japanese used poison gas again on Tuesday southeast of Chuhsien and that the Chinese had been engaged in a large-scale guerrilla campaign in the southern part of Shansi province since May 21.

The Chinese high command declared that its forces had inflicted 4,000 casualties on the Japanese attempting to take Chuhsien.

The high command also acknowledged that Kengtung, one of the Shan state capitals in Burma, was taken by the Japanese on May 26.

Chinese military dispatches from the Yunnan front bordering Burma said the Japanese had suffered 2,000 casualties in the past two weeks in fighting centering at the outskirts of Lungling and Tengyueh, Japanese-held towns just west of the upper Salween river.

Chinese Report Successes

From Kwangtung province on the southeast coast, the Chinese reported beating back Japanese spearheads thrust north from the Canton area along the Canton-Hankow railway.

In western Shantung province, nearly 1,000 miles to the north, the Chinese reported smashing their way into the village of Siaolochia, near Hotseh, despite intense artillery fire.

Chinese dispatches said the Japanese were driven from the town in fierce hand-to-hand combat, losing 200 dead and abandoning much of their supplies.

Opening of New Front Is 'Final Warning' to China, Japan Asserts

Tokio Declares Enemy Must End Resistance Or Face Annihilation

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), June 4.—Japan's opening of a new front in Kiangsi Province "serves as a final warning on Chungking to give up its meaningless resistance or accept the alternative of annihilation," a spokesman for the Japanese expeditionary forces in Central China declared today.

While other Japanese forces were reported forging ahead in Chekiang and Kwangtung Provinces, the spokesman said a large-scale, coordinated offensive had been launched in Kiangsi since "Chungking alone (among the Asiatics), under a foolish misconception, is continuing resistance against Japan and selling itself to the whims of Britain and the United States."

No Details Given.

No details on progress of the Kiangsi drive were announced. (The Chinese reported the Japanese had 50,000 troops in the offensive there apparently directed at seizing all of the Kiangsi-Chekiang railway).

Steady progress was reported in other parts of China.

In Chekiang, Domei said, Japanese spearheads had driven through the outer defenses of Chuhsien, in Western Chekiang, 45 miles southwest of Japanese-occupied Kinhwa, the provincial capital.

Japanese Army bombers ranging ahead of the troops were reported to have carried out devastating raids on Shangjao and Yushan, in Kiangsi across the Chekiang border southwest of Chuhsien.

Yuantanhsu Reported Taken.

In Kwangtung Province, where Japanese forces were driving north and northwest of Canton, Yuantanhsu, in the central part of the province along the railway running into the heart of China, was occupied, front reports said.

Northwest of Canton, Japanese units operating west of the Sui River were said to have occupied Lipeiling while the air force bombed Szewui. Szewui is about 45 miles airline northwest of Canton.

See Tokio Pact With Indo-China

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), June 4 (AP).—Press reports from Hanoi said today a new trade agreement between Japan and French Indo-China was on the eve of being signed. The most important provision for Japan, these reports said, relates to large rice deliveries. Indo-China will undertake to ship her entire rice surplus to Japan after having supplied her own needs. The agreement also will regulate the exportation from Indo-China of various raw materials important for Japanese war production, it was stated.

Two Jap Naval Officers Shot On Madagascar

JUN 5 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 4—A British War Office announcement today that two Japanese naval officers had been shot by a British patrol in Madagascar was regarded here as further proof that the Japanese were planning to take over that large French island when the British themselves moved in.

The officers, one source said, apparently were assigned to make plans of the naval base at Diego Suarez to prepare the way for a Japanese landing.

Positions Consolidated

The British forces in Madagascar, informed persons said, are consolidating their positions around Diego Suarez and there were no reports of British troop movements outside the area of the naval base.

It was in that area, in a village north of Diego Suarez, that the two Japanese were shot last Monday.

There had been repeated reports prior to the British occupation that the Japanese might attempt to seize the island.

Attempted To Flee

The announcement concerning the shooting of the two Japanese officers, issued by the British commanding officer at Diego Suarez, said:

"On the morning of June 1 the native headman of a village in the peninsula of Diego Suarez reported two foreigners had been observed in the village. A British patrol with native guides proceeded to the village. The two foreigners fled before the arrival of the patrol but were pursued and surrounded.

"When called upon to surrender they opened fire on the British patrol and were shot.

"On examination of their clothing, papers showed they were Japanese naval officers."

Cash on 5 Warships Sunk In Pacific Set at $200,000

Navy Estimates Houston Had $142,937 on Board

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—Although there is no way of knowing definitely, the Navy estimates at around $200,000 the amount of cash that went to the bottom of the Pacific on five United States warships sunk in enemy actions. The money had been carried in the ships' safes for pay purposes.

The largest single probable loss, Navy officials told the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on a war supply bill passed yesterday, was $142,937 carried on the U. S. S. Houston. There has been no report, they said, as to the extent of the cash loss when the Houston went down.

Other losses reported included $407 on the U. S. S. Arizona, $223 on the U. S. S. Oglala, $65,700 on the U. S. S. Utah and an estimated $4,892 on the U. S. S. Oklahoma.

In addition, the naval station at Guam had $56,666 in its latest cash account and the men in charge of it have been reported missing or captured by the Japs.

'Remember The Philippines'

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 4—Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, expressed the hope in an address to a crowded United States Senate today that the American people would adopt still another slogan of "Remember the Philippines."

JUN 5 1942

The Philippine leader told the Senators:

"I am not in this country to persuade you to send forces at once to the Philippines to drive the invader out of my beloved fatherland. Nor will I try to convince you that the Pacific is more important than the European or the Atlantic theaters of war. Those decisions are to be made by you."

U. S. Flag "Replaced"

But he added: 'You will always have in mind, I am sure, that only in the Philippines has your flag been hauled down and replaced by the flag of the Rising Sun."

Quezon declared that in view of this tragic event he hoped the "American people in this hour of their great responsibility to the world should always keep before them the memory of the devotion and sacrifices of the people of the Philippines."

JUN 5 1942

"Let me ask them," he pleaded, "that your people adopt still another slogan of war—'Remember the Philippines.'"

MAJ. ROOSEVELT IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, June 4—(AP) Navy authorities said today that Major James Roosevelt, son of the President, at present is serving with the Marine corps in the Hawaiian islands.

WELL, YES AND NO

Japs Hope Their Friends, the Russians, Lose War.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 4 (A. P.).—The Diplomatic Review, closely connected with the Foreign Office, said today that Japan was conforming to the spirit of her neutrality pact with Soviet Russia and yet, as Germany's ally, desires the complete success of German forces against Russia.

German-held Areas Under 24-hr. Assault

Britain Throws All Three Fighting Services' Against Continent.

200 BIG BOMBERS SMASH AT BREMEN

Swarms of Planes Batter French Coast in Wake Of Commando Raid.

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Britain threw all her fighting services against the Nazi continent today

in 24 hours of ceaseless assault which clearly paved the way for the great attacking force to come.

While a force of perhaps 200 big bombers battered Bremen in the brief Summer darkness, Commandos supported by the Royal Navy landed in the very heart of the invasion coast, between Boulogne and the once-gay gambling resort of Le Touquet.

JUN 5 1942

Docks in France Set Ablaze

They brought back valuable information for evaluation by Allied generals here, at a time when far-reaching plans for the future Allied offensive were being discussed in Washington. The Commandos' own chief, Lord Louis Mountbatten, now is in the U. S. capital.

Today, in the wake of the Commandos, fighters and light bombers swarmed across the channel to attack targets in the Pas de Calais region; the Kentish sky was filled this evening with wave after wave of returning squadrons, and a heavy rumble of explosions rolled across the water from the direction of Boulogne and Calais.

RAF fighters in their afternoon attack ranged from Mardyck on the north to Le Touquet and St. Omer on the south without opposition. In their attack on Boulogne, Boston (American-made) bombers left columns of black smoke rising from the docks. All the bombers were brought safely home.

An Air Ministry communique tonight said that three British fighters were lost throughout the day to one German fighter. The Cherbourg area was attacked in the morning including the bombing of the Maupertus air field, docks at Boulogne were bombed in the afternoon sweep over the Pas de Calais zone, and tonight the Dunkerque docks were attacked.

Nazi Patrol Ship Sunk

British naval units escorting the Commandos engaged two German patrol boats. One was sunk and the other damaged by the British seamen, who themselves suffered neither casualties nor damage to their ships, a combined operations headquarters communique said tonight.

At Bremen, where the attack was concentrated within half an hour, a particularly large fire was left in the dock area, additional fires were set in the industrial part of the city.

The attack on Bremen, although small in comparison with the four-figure "Victory Raids" on Cologne and Essen, was called "extremely successful" by an air informant. He said the raiders did proportionately as much damage to the crowded North Sea center for Nazi submarine, destroyer and aircraft manufacture as did the larger Ruhr attacks.

Heavy, Methodical Bombing

The city was brightly lit by flares and heavily and methodically bombed. British and enemy accounts agreed on loss of ten British planes. The Germans said fire bombs were mainly used.

Bremen, normally a city of 325,000 on the banks of the Weser, is second only to Hamburg as a German maritime center. It is only a 300 mile flight from England.

The docks at Dieppe, France, and a number of enemy airdromes also were attacked overnight.

Counting these latest assaults, the RAF had used more than 3,000 bombing aircraft alone against Germany since Saturday.

Persistent use of Commandos and fast, light bombers against Nazi-occupied northern France is of obvious significance in these days of invasion planning.

This was the second Commando stab into the Boulogne area in six weeks and the RAF has battered the region daily.

Only 25 miles from England, the Boulogne-Le Touquet coast is the doorstep to the valleys of the Seine and Somme.

Today the Commandos pierced the German "crust" defenses with only light casualties. Official accounts did not report the presence of any of the German armored formations on which the defense of this invasion coast once depended; indeed, there have been many reports that these panzer units have been sent to the Russian front.

22. Boulogne lies twenty-five miles south of Dover and Le Touquet is fifteen miles farther south. Between them is a coast of dunes and marshes.

Folkestone Hears Explosions

The force was described as a small contingent; casualties were officially declared to have been slight.

Heavy explosions were heard at Folkestone today from the direction of Boulogne as the RAF resumed its sunshine offensive against occupied France with big morning and afternoon raids.

The heavy tattoo of explosions echoed again from across the Channel late in the afternoon, when another swarm of RAF planes struck at the Boulogne and Calais area.

Suitable As Bridgehead

The Boulogne-Le Touquet area is viewed by military experts as one of several areas suitable as bridgeheads for an invading Allied army.

It is a doorstep to the valleys of the French rivers Seine and Somme through which English forces have struck at Paris in the past.

There have been reports from the Russian front recently that the Germans were forced to divert some forces from this area of France, particularly armored divisions, which have been the backbone of the German defenses in France.

Flares Guide Bombers

British flyers found weather favorable and dropped their bombs upon Bremen by the light of flares the Air Ministry said.

Nazi airdromes in occupied France and the Low Countries and the harbor installations of Dieppe, on France's Channel coast, also were attacked and mines were laid in enemy waters, it added.

A Berlin broadcast said the British attacked places along the northwest coast of Germany and ten of the raiders were shot down, but disclosed no details.

Bremen is a city of 325,000 population occupying sandy plains on both banks of the Weser river, forty-six miles from the North Sea and 300 miles from England's east coast.

Moderate-Scale Attack

Reliable sources said the new night thrusts were on a moderate scale for the second night in succession, following the crippling 1,000-plane assaults against Cologne and Essen Saturday and Monday nights.

Four German aircraft were de-

[Continued On Page 3, Column 5]

stroyed during the night over Nazi bases in France and another over Britain, it was announced.

A small number of German planes tried to cross the southeast English coast by daylight, but heavy fire from ground batteries forced them back in some disorder.

New-Type Bomber

Bolstering British preparations for the contemplated 2,000-plane-a-night raiding of Germany is a new twin-motored Manchester bomber which the Aircraft Production Ministry announced is equipped to carry five tons of explosives.

A powerful associate of the huge Wellingtons, Hampdens, Stirlings and other bombers of the RAF, the Manchester weighs twenty-five tons loaded, carries a crew of six or seven, has a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour and a range of about 2,000 miles.

The wing span is given as 98 feet 1 inch; length, 68 feet 10 inches; height, 20 feet. It carries eight machine guns, in nose and tail turrets, all hydraulically operated.

man high command announced today.

The raiders used incendiaries for the most part, though some high explosives were dropped, the announcement said.

German night raiders were reported to have bombed the naval base of Poole on the British south coast.

In daylight operations over the Channel yesterday, the high command said, the British lost 24 planes in air combats.

During the preceding week, the Germans said, British plane losses totaled 318 craft, of which 41 were reported shot down by Nazi naval units. German losses in the same period were put at 51 planes.

BULLETIN

A Northeast English Coast Town, Friday, June 5 — (AP) — German planes dropped incendiaries and started a number of fires which were quickly extinguished here early today. There were no casualties.

British Blast Bremen For 94th Time

JUN 5 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 4—British bombers heavily blasted Bremen, Germany's second seaport, and British Commandos scouted the Boulogne-Le Touquet area of Hitler's French coastal defenses overnight, Government agencies announced today.

The Bremen raid, the ninety-fourth of the war, was linked with an attack on the Dieppe docks and the Air Ministry announced that ten bombers and two fighters were missing from the night operations.

Follow-Up Raid

A strong RAF force flew through moonlit skies to strike at Bremen targets—such as shipbuilding and submarine yards, docks, railways, steel works, oil refining installations, an aircraft factory—in a follow-up to the mass raids upon Cologne and Essen. Only Hamburg ranks ahead of Bremen as a German maritime center.

Commandos, escorted by navy warships and protected in their withdrawal by RAF fighters, stabbed across Dover Strait after midnight on a reconnaissance raid officially declared to have produced "valuable information."

Second Commando Thrust

It was the second Commando thrust against the Boulogne-Le Touquet area, scouted before on April

Mostly Incendiaries Dropped, Nazis Report

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 4 (AP).—Ten British bombers were shot down during the night as the RAF attacked Bremen and the surrounding area, the German high command announced today.

The raiders used incendiaries for the most part, though some high explosives were dropped, the announcement said.

German night raiders were reported to have bombed the naval base of Poole on the British south coast.

In daylight operations over the Channel yesterday, the high command said, the British lost 24 planes in air combats.

During the preceding week, the Germans said, British plane losses totaled 318 craft, of which 41 were reported shot down by Nazi naval units. German losses in the same period were put at 51 planes.

Cologne, Essen Toll 8,000, Berlin Admits

JUN 5 1942

BERN, June 4 (AP)—A Swiss telegraph agency dispatch from Berlin tonight said that Germany officially acknowledges 8,000 persons have been killed "since the beginning of the air attacks"—a phrase not explained but presumed here to refer to deaths since the British mass attacks on Cologne and Essen.

(A dispatch received Monday by the New York Times from private sources in Europe estimated the deaths in the Cologne raid alone at 20,000.)

Commandos in Minor Raid on French Area; Get Valuable Data

Only Slight Casualties Are Reported After Reconnaissance Action

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 4.—British Commandos scouted German positions in the Boulogne-Le Touquet area across Dover Strait again early today and were reported to have returned with "valuable information"—a phrase which suggests the incidental capture of prisoners.

Royal Navy warships escorted the black-faced special service troops to and from the French coast and Royal Air Force fighter planes provided a protective umbrella for the operation and return, a communique said.

(The German high command said its troops had repulsed "an attempted British landing" on the occupied French coast and that German troops had captured "some prisoners and arms.")

JUN 5 1942

The Boulogne-Le Touquet area, 25 miles from England's Dover coast, is viewed by military experts as one of several areas suitable as bridgeheads for an invading Allied army.

It is a doorstep to the valleys of the French Rivers Seine and Somme through which English forces have struck at Paris in the past.

Nazi Diversion Reported.

There have been reports from the Russian front recently that the Germans were forced to divert some forces from this area of France, particularly armored divisions which have been the backbone of the German defenses in France.

The operation took on implications of added importance in the absence of the Commando leader, Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. He was in Washington with Field Marshal Sir John G. Dill, member of the combined chiefs of staff group set up last February "to insure complete co-ordination of the war effort" of the United States and Britain.

Also reported participating in the Washington talks were Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, who has just returned there from London.

Casualties Are Slight.

The nocturnal action, confusing the invaders in a theater important to Adolf Hitler's continental defenses, was described as a "minor reconnaissance raid." The communique supplied few details.

It was later announced by combined operations headquarters that the raiders suffered "only slight casualties!"

"The naval and military force which took part in a minor reconnaissance raid between Boulogne and Le Touquet in the early hours of today," it said, "have now returned to England.

"A small contingent of special service troops landed on the French coast, where they engaged the enemy and obtained valuable information. Our troops suffered only slight casualties."

Troops on such a mission normally seek to ascertain the disposition of fortifications, stores and garrisons and capture some enemy soldiers for questioning to determine the caliber, training and morale of their opposition.

Previous Scouting Trip.

Commandos landed in approximately the same region on a scouting trip April 22. This followed a parachute troop action which knocked out the Bruneval radio location post in February and a powerful attack March 27 on the St. Nazaire U-boat base, declared by the British to have blasted a lock gate and set off a three-day fight in which pro-Allied French civilians participated.

Boulogne's docks, air fields, barracks and gun emplacements have been bombed dozens of times by day and by night by the RAF since it fell to the Germans May 26, 1940.

JUN 5 1942

Le Touquet is a resort town on the Canche River estuary 15 miles farther south along a coast of dunes and marshes. Also known as Paris-Plage, it was a center of social life for British officers and men stationed at the nearby Staples base in the World War.

The raid was executed in the absence of Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Commandos' commander in chief. He is in Washington for military conferences.

Raiders Repulsed, Berlin Says.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 4 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today repulse of "an attempted British landing" on the occupied French coast and said Nazi troops had captured "some prisoners and arms." Only weak forces participated in the attempted landing, a communique said.

Unofficial accounts of the engagement said the British landing force approached the shore in motor torpedo boats accompanied by low-flying planes, but was beaten off by intense artillery fire. A few British were said to have reached shore in a second attempt farther south. They were reported to have withdrawn after a brief encounter with defense forces.

30.24 — 16881

30.24—16881

Eye-witness Stories Of Commandos Raid

American Correspondent Accompanied Britons to France—Sortie Threw German Defenses Into Complete Confusion.

(The following eye-witness account of the Commando raid today on the Boulogne-Le Touquet area was written by a Christian Science Monitor correspondent, R. Maillard Stead, who was chosen by lot from among American correspondents in London to accompany the raiders. He was the first U. S. correspondent to go with the Commandos).

JUN 5 1942

By R. MAILLARD STEAD
(Representing the American correspondents in London)

WITH THE BRITISH COMMANDOS OFF NORTHERN FRANCE, June 4—(AP)—The shape of far more fearsome things to come loomed up before the startled Nazi sentries on the French coast early this morning when I saw some of Britain's toughest Commandos wade silently through breast-high surf between Boulogne and Le Touquet, shoot up German strong points, and depart safely with useful information and very slight casualties.

Anniversary of Dunkerque

This was a significant commemoration of the second anniversary of completing the evacuation from Dunkerque, for though a small raid, it was one more promise that the defense era was ending for the United Nations in western Europe, and the Nazis were about to be called on in a big way to show whether they can take what they have been so ready to hand out.

In the latest illustration of combined land, sea, and air operations directed by Lord Mountbatten—now conferring with American service chiefs in Washington—the Commandos were led into action by 29-year-old Major K. R. S. Trevor, a nephew of T. W. Trevor, a retired British barrister residing in Charlottesville, Va.

The reconnaissance was a limited one, but was carried out with an audacity that underlined the potentialities of this type of warfare in relation to American-British plans for a continental offensive.

The craft in which I was crouching after the withdrawal of the Commandos started became temporarily stranded on one of the tricky sandbanks which the rest of the assault party avoided.

Series of Narrow Escapes

Picked out by dazzling searchlights, we remained stationary long enough for Nazi gunners to get the range and give us a sensational series of narrow escapes.

Glittering tracer bullets converged overhead, water splashed from near misses, but nobody was seriously hurt and we floated off again and resumed the homeward journey.

The brief raid showed, in the words of one veteran Commando officer, aged 23, that "Jerry has got the jitters."

The Commandos carried out a high pressure investigation of everything within reach.

The Germans frequently fired at each other in general confusion This went on about an hour and before the time came to withdraw.

RAF planes roaring overhead created a diversion on the right flank.

Naval escorts, present but undetected by the Germans, caused a diversion of their own in an engagement with a couple of Nazi patrol vessels.

When the first pearly slashes of dawn appeared in the sky the British ships were not out of sight of the German-occupied shore. But RAF fighters and naval escorts deterred the Nazis from anything like a sustained attack. After breakfast the Commandos were discussing, as their higher officers will later, the lessons learned in even the smallest raid of these combined inter-service lines.

GERMANS CONFUSED

With the Commandos Off the French Coast, June 4—(AP)—British Commando troops clad only in shorts, stockings and soft woolen hats threw German defenses into complete confusion when they carried out a "smash-and-grab raid" on the French coast early today, Reuter's correspondent said.

Here is the reporter's account:

The Commandos storming ashore between Boulogne and Le Touquet just before 3 a. m. had established themselves on the beach before the Germans opened fire.

The defenders were so rattled that at times they fired at one another.

Wading waist deep from their assault craft and cutting their way through barbed wire defenses, some of the raiders reached some distance inland.

A pillbox at the edge of the dunes put up stiff resistance until the Commandos concentrated Bren gun and anti-tank fire on it. Then in a matter of minutes it was completely silenced and never fired again throughout the raid which lasted nearly an hour.

The defenses tried to set up a cross-fire but tracer bullets from one German machine-gun post could be seen streaking across the sands point-blank at fellow gun-posts.

As we neared the French coast German searchlights were switched on and swung low over the sea. We held our breaths for it seemed certain we must be picked up.

But after a few anxious moments the lights went out.

Later when the Commandos were ashore two searchlights again were flashed on by the defenders. German machine-gun posts then directed their fire against assault craft lying offshore obviously with the aim of preventing the reembarkation of our troops.

JUN 5 1942

But by this time the Commandos had carried out their reconnaissance and gathered information they were there to seek.

The army commander who led the assault up the beach ordered the withdrawal. A single bugle note rang out above the stutter of machine-gun and rifle fire.

Smokescreen Used

The troops reembarked under the cover of a smokescreen. As the boats made their way out to sea the German defenders still were firing wild and sporadic bursts.

When we were a mile offshore it was decided to send one boat back for a final look around to make sure that no one had been left behind. Finding no one waiting on the beach the commander of the craft gave the German defenses long bursts from his Bren guns and every other armament on board.

His boat had only just put off again when in the brilliant moonlight we spotted RAF machines diving low over the coast. A series of heavy explosions followed as they dropped their bombs all along the foreshore in and around the defenses.

Shortly after dawn we saw a squadron of Spitfires flying low over the water towards us and for the rest of the voyage they continually circled over our convoy.

One or two straggling craft fell a little astern and were made the object of a sudden swoop by four Messerschmitts which attempted to dive-bomb and machine-gun them.

JUN 5 1942

The enemy aircraft received a torrent of fire from the boats and after a few minutes were driven off.

Apart from this abortive attack the return voyage was without incident.

While the Commandos were on the beaches naval supporting craft encountered two German patrol vessels about a mile offshore. In a short swift engagement one of the patrol boats was left in a sinking condition while the other ran aground, burning from stem to stern and providing a beacon which blazed for hours afterwards.

Both the British and German ships were firing at point-blank range and at one time one of our craft was pumping lead into the German ship from only five yards.

One-Armed Ace Bags 2 Bombers Over France

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 4.—Squadron Leader J. A. F. MacLachlan, who wouldn't let the loss of an arm interfere with his RAF career, shot down two of four German bombers destroyed over France last night and damaged two others.

He has operated his fighter with a metal arm, plus a "special gadget," since an amputation resulting from his being shot down over Malta some time ago. His present night-fighting score is seven planes downed.

The other two German bombers downed last night were credited to a Czech flight lieutenant, Charles Kuttelwascher, boosting his night-fighting score to 11.

Stukas Hurled Into Battle To Help Rommel

British Fighter Planes Down 7 German Dive-bombers.

By FRANK L. MARTIN, JR.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 4. (AP)—The Germans were throwing their carefully conserved dive-bombers into the battle of Libya today in an effort to break a deadlock aground by wiping out advanced Allied strongholds around Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of the British desert line.

But, according to today's RAF communique, the Stukas found more than their match in British fighting planes. Seven of the Junkers divers were reported shot down, along with an escorting Messerschmitt, in a single interception and dog-fight yesterday near Bir Hacheim.

Lull in Ground Fighting

After nine days of top-speed fighting in which tanks criss-crossed the sun-scorched terrain of Cirenaica in penetrations and flank attacks resembling naval maneuvers, the Allied and Axis land forces halted operations today to rest, repair equipment and prepare for new onslaughts.

There was virtually no land fighting. Choking dust clouds cut visibility to zero in some places and tankmen who took the field reported that temperatures in their turrets ranged up to 130 degrees.

One of the latest important actions occurred Tuesday twilight when British armoured forces drove the enemy out of Tamar, a strongpoint six miles west of Knightsbridge, a cross-roads standing squarely in front of the nine to 10-mile gap which the Germans had cut in the Allied Ain El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line.

"The enemy is known to have lost at least 14 tanks in this engagement," said today's GHQ communique.

"Another attack on our positions at Bir Hacheim developed yesterday," it added. "Italian troops and some German tanks approached our positions, but the attack was not pressed home. Our columns in the neighborhood attacked the enemy in the rear."

British batteries north and south of the German break-through west of Knightsbridge and Tamar continued to hammer this tenuous salient through which German supplies and fresh armored vehicles were pushing to the east.

It was assumed that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel would make a final determined effort to secure his salient by an even heavier assault on Bir Hacheim and the Allied line running northward from there to Ualeb, on the southern edge of the German-held gap.

Accordingly, the RAF reported today low level attacks on enemy concentrations in the Bir Hacheim area.

Axis Tanks Routed Near Tobruk, Says Cairo

JUN 5 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 4—British imperial armored forces were reported today to have routed Axis soldiers from a desert stronghold in a fierce engagement, while their Free French Allies held fast against efforts by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to seize the key position of Bir Hacheim.

A Middle East command communique said British forces, attacking at the "last light of June 2," drove the enemy out of Tamar, twenty-one miles southwest of Tobruk and six miles west of Knightsbridge, a track center around which has occurred much of the fighting in this latest Libyan campaign.

Fourteen Tanks Destroyed

"The enemy is known to have lost at least fourteen tanks in this engagement," the communique declared.

The German field commander apparently desires to capture Bir Hacheim, southern end of a severed line which once extended to Ain el Gazala, to make impossible a British counter-attack from that tiny oasis, about fifty miles southwest of Tobruk.

There are British Indian troops at Bir Hacheim, but British sources said the main force consists of Free French metropolitan troops, plus a battalion of the French Foreign Legion which now is about eighty-five per cent. French.

The British communique said Italian troops and some German tanks approached the defending positions at Bir Hacheim, but the attack "was not pressed home."

Stukas Beaten Off

"Our columns in the neighborhood attacked the enemy in the rear," the communique said, while the RAF successfully engaged Stuka dive bombers which assaulted Bir Hacheim.

RAF headquarters announced that one fighter squadron shot down seven Junkers dive bombers in the Bir Hacheim air battles.

Declaring it was giving maximum support to the British land forces, the RAF communique reported that concentrations of Axis mechanized units south of Bir Hacheim were "effectively bombed and machine-gunned from a low level," and numerous motor transport vehicles damaged and set afire.

Night bombing raids also were made against the Axis main landing grounds at Derna and Tmimi, the RAF said. Eight British planes were admitted lost.

General Koenig Commands

Strong Free French and British forces were said to be assaulting German supply lines which flow around the British position at Rotunda Segnali, forty-four miles west of Knightsbridge.

The Free French at Bir Hacheim were said to be commanded by Gen. Pierre Koenig, an Alsatian who fought with the Foreign Legion in the Riff warfare, helped capture Narvik in the Norwegian campaign, was in Brittany during the Battle of France and then joined De Gaulle's forces in French Equatorial Africa. General Koenig was chief of staff of the Free French forces in the Syrian battle.

Supplied Via Corridor

The communique made no reference to the situation developing north of Bir Hacheim, where Rommel's armored columns previously had been reported attempting to widen a nine-mile breach in the British line, through which the Axis leader was feeding supplies to his hard-pressed forces at Tamar.

The Germans were reported making furious tank assaults on both walls of the narrow corridor and it appeared that Rommel had decided to throw the full weight of his mechanized equipment into a mighty effort to smash the British line.

The British, determined to hold their positions, concentrated a heavy artillery bombardment on the corridor from north and south, and RAF planes blasted Axis forces moving into the breach.

Battle Heard Far Off

The southern wall of the gap in Britain's desert lines was reported yesterday to be about twelve miles north of Bir Hacheim, around which

a German armored column swept ten days ago in a swift encircling thrust aimed at strategic Tobruk.

Part of this column still is engaged in a terrific battle with British armored forces in the vicinity of Knightsbridge, desert trail junction fifteen miles southwest of Tobruk and some fifteen or twenty miles east of the Ain El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line.

In an effort to smash this spearhead, the imperial command was bringing up fresh troops, heavy artillery, anti-tank guns and tanks.

The thunder of the battle, the most intense in more than a year and a half of desert fighting, could be heard for many miles.

U. S.-Made Tanks Praised

Dispatches from the front indicated that more and more infantry was being thrown into the struggle daily. Observers said the British were making extensive use of hand grenades, which had been found highly effective against mechanized enemy units.

The British paid high tribute to the American-built "General Grant" tanks, which, armed with powerful 75-millimeter guns, were said to be more than a match for German equipment.

The ability of the "General Grant" to take punishment was said to be amazing. Many were hit time and again, but suffered only minor damage, which was quickly repaired.

AXIS ISLE BOMBED

British Pound Italian Base in Mid-Mediterranean.

Cairo, June 4 (A. P.).—British bombers attacking Axis objectives on a wide front in the Mediterranean war theater raided the island of Pantelleria, midway between Sicily and the North African coast, and Cagliari, in Sardinia, Tuesday night, the R. A. F. Middle East headquarters reported today. Details of the attacks on the Italian bases were not given.

[The Italian High Command announced that British planes attacked Augusta, Sicily, Wednesday night but failed to do any damage. The Italians said German fighters shot down five Spitfires out of the British formation which attacked Pantelleria.]

Tide Of Battle Turned: Rome

JUN 5 1942

New York, June 4—In Rome broadcasts heard today by the Associated Press listening post, the Italian high command said that the battle which has been raging in the Libyan Desert took a favorable turn yesterday for the Axis forces.

"Twenty-two armored cars and seven cannon were captured or destroyed," the daily communique reported. "A number of prisoners were taken."

Fort Capuzzo Bombed

Axis air squadrons were reported active over the entire front, blasting British communication lines and supply depots and bombing Fort Capuzzo on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

Five Curtiss planes were reported shot down in air combats. The Italians said two of their own planes were missing.

The high command also reported that German fighters had intercepted a British air formation over the island of Pantelleria, midway between Sicily and the north African coast, and had shot down five Spitfires.

Italy Says Duce In Rome

London, June 4 (AP)—The Rome radio said today that Premier Mussolini was conferring with members of his Government in Rome. A British broadcast yesterday said Mussolini was reported to have gone to North Africa.

DETROIT TANK PARTS TAKEN BY AIR TO LIBYA

DETROIT, June 4.—(AP) Vital tank parts were flown from Detroit, to Libya within the last month to aid the British in fighting Col. Gen. Erwin Rommel's panzer forces, Col. Richard Z. Crane, deputy chief of the Detroit ordinance district, announced today.

The British purchasing commission called the Detroit ordinance district on a Sunday, Col. Crane said, asking if certain tank parts could be had immediately. The ordinance office checked with the producer and found that the parts were available.

The following day the parts were packed under supervision of a British officer. With a motorcycle escort, a truck rushed the parts to a flying field and they were placed aboard a Libya-bound plane. The parts arrived in time to aid the British in their stand against Gen. Rommel's drive.

Leghorn, visited the grave of her late husband with what appeared to be unusual frequency. She was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment as a spy.

Duce Strengthening Defenses In Riviera

British Commando Raids Feared By Italians —Balkan Guerrillas Taking Heavy Toll Of Fascist Troops, Says Writer.

JUN 5 1942

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Richard G. Massock, chief of the former Rome bureau of the Associated Press and Wide World, concludes a four-part series on "Italy Today" with a discussion of the military situation. Massock reached New York this week after five months of internment in Italy).

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

NEW YORK, June 4—(Wide World)—Italy is fortifying her Riviera coastline as a defense, presumably against British Commando raids.

British Raid from Subs

We on the repatriation train from Rome to Lisbon glimpsed low-lying concrete pillbox fortifications under construction along the coastline, particularly near Leghorn.

Military experts have concluded that the new defenses are intended to repel raiding parties from British submarines.

Basis for this assumption is the presence of shipyards and industrial plants along the Ligurian coast which offer inviting objectives to British saboteurs. The Leghorn hydrogenation plant, Italy's principal gasoline producer, is one possible objective.

This plant produces synethic motor fuel and also converts what little crude oil reaches Italy. We observed that it was still in operation.

Commando raids on Italy thus far have been confined to Sicily, where the German air force is based for its Mediterranean operations, except for the parachutists dropped in southern Italy early in the war to blow up bridges and waterworks.

How many raids the British have made in Sicily, usually from submarines, is an Italian as well as a British secret. I am told, however, that the British raiders planted portable radio sets on the island.

These sets are said to be designed to make detection difficult. They are moved about the island from one secret spot to another. Their power is low but sufficient for the British on Malta to pick up their code messages.

The Italians, incidentally, found a clandestine radio transmitting set some time ago under a tombstone in a Leghorn cemetery. They uncovered it when they observed a Swedish widow, long a resident of

3,000,000 Italians Under Arms

Mussolini has perhaps three million men under arms. But observers doubt that he fears a military invasion of Italy, at least for a long time to come.

The difficulty of the United Nations in maintaining long lines of communication and supply in North Africa, along with other considerations, seems to preclude the opening of a new European front on the Italian Peninsula. Hence the supposition that Italy is guarding herself against the commandos.

Instead of throwing even the mobilized fraction of his boasted "eight million bayonets" into combat, Mussolini is using them mainly to occupy Italian Libya and territory conquered by the German ally in the Balkans and Russia.

Observers have revised their estimates of Italian troops on the Russian front down to less than 100,000 men. The Italian High Command goes through the motions of sending reinforcements to Russia every once in a while, but the men don't go in sizable numbers.

Italy's poverty is the reason. Rich in manpower, she is poor in trained combat divisions, because Italy, as one expert told me, is "frightfully short of equipment from uniforms to arms." She also is short of transport.

In our internment city of Siena, a garrison town of the Bersaglieri for many years, we can raw recruits put through the rudiments of infantry drill. Presumably they were called to the colors to replace casualties in the war-swollen standing army.

Observers estimate that Italy has lost more than 50,000 dead in her disastrous campaigns, or about as many as the total American dead in the First World War. The war against Greece cost Italy some 25,000 dead. Estimates of the wounded are unavailable, but the number is believed to be heavy, particularly of those with hands and feet frozen in the mountains of Albania.

Lost, too, are approximately half a million men who fell prisoners, mainly in the hands of the British in Africa.

Guerrilla fighting in the Balkans, from Croatia through Serbia and Montenegro, continues to take a heavy toll of Italian troops. A whole regiment of Grenadiers, with the commander, Colonel Latini, was wiped out in Dalmatia a few weeks ago.

Local Fighting Resumed, Says Russian Command

MOSCOW, Friday, June 5 (AP)—The Soviet command reported early today a resumption of fighting and air force activity on some sectors of the front.

Actions afield were described as local, however, and there still was no indication of general fighting anywhere.

JUN 5

"During June 4," said the communique, "engagements of local importance were fought in some sectors of the front, with active air operations.

"During June 3 units of our air force on various sectors of the front destroyed or damaged 115 motor vehicles with troops and war materials, 40 carts with ammunition, mine fields, and anti-aircraft guns, eight anti-aircraft machinegun posts, and four searchlights, blew up four ammunition dumps, damaged two railway stations, and dispersed and partly annihilated up to six companies of enemy infantry."

The mid-day communique yesterday said 300 Germans were killed on the central front in a local Nazi attack, and that 12 more German planes had been shot down on the same front.

REDS BLAST FIVE GERMAN SHIPS

Two Torpedo Cutters Are Sunk in Attack.

Moscow, June 4 (A. P.).—Two Axis torpedo cutters were sunk and two transports and another [illegible] were damaged by Russian air attacks Tuesday, the Soviet Information Bureau said today.

Red flyers, officially declared to hold the initiative above the German-Russian front, also were credited with bagging an unspecified number of tanks and forty trucks and destroying nine field and anti-aircraft guns and an ammunition dump.

A communique said battles of local importance took place in several sectors yesterday.

"Our units, operating behind the enemy lines on the central front, repulsed an attack by German infantry, supported by tanks," the information bureau said. "The enemy lost 300 officers and men."

[The circumstances which led to this fight "behind the enemy lines" were not brought out. The Nazi High Command declared yesterday that the Germans had encircled and crushed Soviet groups on the central front, killing more than 1,500 and capturing 2,000.]

In Moscow, which has not been bombed since April 5, a conference of air raid command officials was told that the anti-aircraft defenses of the capital had destroyed more than 1,100 German planes since the start of the war.

These defenses include anti-aircraft batteries, barrage balloons and fighter planes.

Helsinki was open to the public for well-wishers, but they were received by proxy. Among the foreign dignitaries who paid their respects were the U. S. minister, Arthur Schoenfeld, and the U. S. military attache, Col. George Huthsteiner, in full uniform.

Duce Sends Message

Among the messages of congratulations was one from Premier Mussolini announcing that Italy's oldest and highest decoration, the Grand Military Cross of Savoy, had been conferred on the marshal.

JUN 5 1942

The Berlin radio in a Helsinki dispatch telling of the Hitler-Mannerheim meeting said it took place "on Finnish soil behind the lines." Baron Mannerheim, celebrating his 75th birthday, was quoted as "expressing the hope that this year might see the end of Bolshevist barbarism." Hitler, the radio said, "had lengthy conversations" with Marshal Mannerheim, President Risto Ryti and Marshal Keitel which "were held in an extremely friendly atmosphere."

The visit, the radio said, "sprang a great surprise amongst the Finnish people, and only Marshal Mannerheim and President Ryti had been informed of the Fuehrer's visit on the eve of the birthday."

HITLER IN FINLAND

Hitler, Keitel Visit Finland, Greet Baron Mannerheim

JUN 5 1942

Fuehrer Personally Delivers Birthday Message to His Military Ally.

HELSINKI, June 4.—(AP) Adolf Hitler flew to Finland from Germany today to deliver personally birthday greetings to Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, and he returned to Germany by air tonight.

Hitler was accompanied both ways by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, the chief of his high command.

Receives German Award

Mannerheim was presented a golden grand cross of the German Eagle order by Hitler.

Marshal Mannerheim's home in

Visits Mannerheim on 75th Birthday of Latter.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 4 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler paid a visit to Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, commander in chief of the Finnish armed forces, on Finnish soil today on the occasion of the Finnish leader's 75th birthday, DNB reported from Helsinki. Der Fuehrer was accompanied by the chief of his High Command, Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel.

Hitler conveyed to Field Marshal Mannerheim the German nation's congratulations, and Der Fuehrer, Mannerheim, Finland's President, Risto Ryti and Keitel were reported to have had a lengthy conversation.

The birthday of the aged Fin-

30.24 — 16883

30.24—16883

nish leader was marked by laudatory articles in the German press.

Omits Mention of Hitler

The Finnish radio in an official broadcast from Helsinki told in detail of the celebrations in honor of Mannerheim but did not mention Hitler.

"At a luncheon given in honor of the marshal," said the broadcast, "President Ryti addressed the marshal in a speech summing up his life and achievements." It was indicated the luncheon was in Helsinki. Although both Mannerheim and Ryti were listed as present, neither Keitel nor any other German was mentioned.

President Ryti conferred on Mannerheim the title of Marshal of Finland in recognition of "unique services rendered during three wars and in time of peace," the Helsinki radio said.

Party Leaders Keep Tight Hold On Public

(Editor's Note—Free and in America after five months' internment in Germany, Louis P. Lochner now is writing on Germany's leaders and conditions within the country.)

JUN 5 1942

By Louis P. Lochner

New York, June 4 (Wide World).—It would be all gravy for the Hitler boys—if der Fuehrer should win the war. The Nazi party would be in more complete control of the country than ever, and the party button would open the doors to all positions, all graft, all swag.

There probably would be one grand purge first, during which all those members who have rendered mere lip service to the regime would be ousted as dramatically as were Ernst Roehm and other Nazi leaders during the famed purge in June, 1934. But whoever survived such a purge and remained a party member in good standing might look forward to a life of power, plenty and possession.

Party Grew Jealous

During the first two years of the war the army seemed temporarily to eclipse the party and its formations. But Hitler was quick to see this. His top men like Goebbels and Himmler, jealous of the party's power, were, perhaps, even quicker to sense it.

The army with its thrust through Poland, its Blitz victory in the west, and its conquest in Yugoslavia and Greece appealed more to the public imagination than the brown-shirted, rather pot-bellied Nazi ward heeler who remained at home to organize the distribution of food cards, check up on the loyalty of the population, and render other service far from the din and danger of battle.

Uniform Put Aside

It came to the point that in small localities Nazi party officials deemed a part of wisdom no longer to wear their party uniforms except on festive occasions, lest they be spotted as slackers.

No sooner did the top men notice how the party was slipping in popular esteen than they began to play up exploits of party functionaries in the Goebbels-controlled press. There were articles to prove that the majority of the SA Brown Shirts were playing a heroic role at the front, that the black-uniformed SS was in the vanguard in every military undertaking requiring courage and fearlessness, that the party was taking upon itself the thankless role of unostentatious heroism at the home front.

SS Units Glorified

As the war went on the SS formations at the front, which were under separate command though subordinated to the army high command, were mentioned at every possible opportunity in the daily official communique. Final blows at the enemy after a long period of softening up by air force and army infantry were increasingly delayed until the SS could arrive and share in the glory of victory.

At home, too, the party was more and more intrenching itself. An American businessman returning with us on the Drottningholm told me this story, which I repeat, not because it is unusual but because it is typical of what I learned again and again before my internment almost six months ago:

Membership Questioned

"My brother-in-law," this man said, "a German manufacturer in Munich, in 1938 bought up an old merry-go-round solely to use the brass for manufacturing purposes. He neglected to report the deal to the Economics Ministry. Recently this oversight was discovered by the authorities, my brother-in-law was indicted and fined rmks 250,000 (equivalent to $100,000).

"My brother-in-law pleaded with the judge to moderate the severity of the sentence. 'Are you, perhaps, a party member?' the judge asked.

"'Sorry, but I never got around to that. I've tended to my business and haven't bothered about politics.'

Fraud Assumed

"'That's too bad,' the judge observed. 'You see, if you were a party member, the presumption would be that your patriotism is beyond the shadow of doubt, wherefore your failure to report the brass gained from the caroussel may be presumed to be a mere oversight. The fact that you are not a party member throws doubt on your loyalty, and we must assume you tried to cheat the Government. So you must pay the full fine."

The incident recalls what a German friend of mine who is now a military judge, but who had started out on a civilian judicial career, told me more than a year ago.

Court Interfered With

"I was *Landrichter* (county judge) at K——," he said. "Time and again, just before I was about to pronounce judgment after hearing all the evidence, I would receive a visit from the local party boss. 'You probably do not realize that defendant so-and-so is a member of our party,' the visitor would say, 'and has rendered meritorious service to our cause. Public interest demands that you find him not guilty.'

"Or, I would be visited by the party boss after I had already pronounced judgment. 'That's a miscarriage of justice,' he would say, 'and the party demands revision or commutation. The man you sentenced has rendered the cause great service.'

"Can you wonder that I resigned as county judge and went over into the military courts? There, at least, justice still obtains and politics plays no role."

Two Kinds Of Justice

Reich's Justice Minister Hans Frank, who is also Governor General of Poland, has on more than one occasion stated that in Germany two kinds of justice prevail—for the man or woman who belongs to the party or one of its numerous subsidiaries, and for the hapless individual who hasn't embraced the Nazi faith. The latter, like the Jew in Nazi Germany, is usually out of luck.

Party domination has become so great in the daily life of the German citizen that he speaks of "vitamin B" as a prerequisite to success. "B" stands for *Beziehung*, or pull with the party.

During the last months of my stay in Germany I noted one more ominous and portentous sign of Hitler's determination to make the party even more dominant after the completion of the war than it now is . . . if. . . .

Strongholds Formed

At all sorts of strategic intersections of Berlin—on corners like Kurfuerstendamm and Uhlandstrasse, to mention but one example—the Gestapo was removing tenants of corner buildings and putting SS families in there instead. And the ground-floor corner flat was converted into an SS stronghold, with machine guns and hand grenades and other instrumentalities for waging civil war in case of an uprising.

Soldiers returning to Berlin on furlough had no illusions as to the significance of these SS posts.

"We know perfectly well that after we've done our duty we shall be swept into the discard," they would say in a tone of resignation. "We'll probably be disarmed as we reach the gates of our home towns. Then the party will again take control of the situation, and the SS will see to it that discipline is maintained."

Nazis Plan 'Gangster' Funeral for Heydrich

24 More Czechs Slain in Wake of 'The Hangman's' Death—Gestapo Takes Terrible Revenge for Assassination.

JUN 5 1942

By J. WES GALLAGHER

LONDON, June 4—(AP)—Reinhard Heydrich, scourge of Nazi-occupied Europe, died in Prague today while the rifles of his Gestapo took terrible revenge among the populace for his assassination, and tonight the German government prepared to bury him with all the macabre pomp accorded a Chicago gangster of the twenties.

Nazi Slayings Reach 187

Twenty-four more Czechs, including three women, were executed in Prague and Brunn today following the announcement of Heydrich's death, the Prague radio announced tonight.

But the bloody terror loosed by henchmen of Hitler's hangman which already has claimed the lives of 187 hostages in Bohemia and Moravia, was building up its own counter-terror. The German radio itself revealed that Nazis in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia were feeling the hand that strikes by night; the revenge of patriot-assassins who come by parachute from abroad to repay, with bomb, fire and steel, for the subjugation of their homeland.

Indeed, a Nazi broadcast this evening, giving what purported to be the details of Heydrich's fatal wounding, said an automatic pistol and an anti-tank bomb used by the two assassins were of British make and that the same kind of automatic pistol had been found in the possession "of some parachute agents who had been dropped by British planes over the protectorate."

JUN 5 1942

It was the bomb, the broadcast said, which got "Der Henker"—the hangman—while he was riding beside his chauffeur on a steep hairpin curve a week ago.

The two killers leaped at the car as it rounded the blind curve; the one man with a pistol missed and then the second threw the bomb, a fragment wounding Heydrich. The bomb, said the broadcast, was of a type used by the British against tanks in Africa.

Whatever the truth of these details, the British government long ago promised post-war punishment for this "bloodiest of all the bloody Nazis." The 38-year-old Heydrich headed the list of those on whom the British plan to exact retribution for Nazi terrorism in the occupied countries.

Vast Roll of Czech Dead

The hundreds of Czechs who have died, or who probably faced death tonight because of the assassination, will be merely additions to a vast roll begun in 1941 when Hitler sent "The Hangman" as Reichsprotector for Bohemia and Moravia to Prague to "quiet unrest."

Hundreds of executioners' rifles produced a "quiet" but failed to subdue the sullen hate of the freedom-loving Czechs.

And so, on last Tuesday, the propaganda minister of the puppet Czech government finally revealed what had only been hinted before—that young Czechs, trained abroad, had come in numbers by night out of the skies with arms and explosives to strike at the Nazi oppressors. The minister, Emanuel Moravec, insisted that most of the 'chutists had been rounded up, that therefore no special precautions for Nazi officials had been thought necessary. But then he admitted a few had escaped and that these "sufficed to bring misfortune to us."

That misfortune, he said, consisted not only of the attack on Heydrich.

"They (the parachutists) were told that revolution was imminent in Bohemia and Moravia. As a signal for the uprising, a number of assaults were carried out against prominent German and Czech personalities and a series of attacks were made against industrial plants, public buildings and other institutions."

And so 187 hostages have died, 32 of them women, and 5,000 more peasants, teachers, housewives and students were huddled tonight behind the barbed-wire of Nazi concentration camps, wondering if they were to be next.

The convenient German charge of "Communism" put 142 others in jail for 12-year terms.

Even so, to officials of the exiled Czech government in London it was a day of jubilation. They said that Czechs must die if Czechoslovakia is to be free. They added nothing to the German version of the parachutists, but there was no hint that their number would diminish.

Instead, the Czech official spokesman warned:

"Let Himmler, Goering, Hitler and others bear in mind that what happened to Heydrich can happen to them."

Leave space free

'Hangman' Succumbs To Bullets Fired By Assassins

JUN 5 1942

New York, June 4—The Associated Press listening post here recorded a Berlin broadcast in which it was officially announced that Reinhard Heydrich, 38, Reichsprotector for Bohemia and Moravia, died in Prague today of wounds suffered in an attempt on his life May 27.

Heydrich was wounded on the Berlin-Prague highway within the limits of greater Prague, the Berlin radio had announced previously.

Big Reward Offered

A reward of 10,000,000 crowns ($235,000 at the last quoted rate of exchange in May, 1941) was immediately offered for his assassins and martial law was proclaimed in Prague.

[Forty-six more Czechs were reported executed by the Germans yesterday in bloody reprisals for the attack on Heydrich, bringing to 163 the total number who have died before Nazi firing squads in the protectorate. Twenty-nine women were included in the total.]

Reports said that Heinrich Himmler, Heydrich's immediate superior and chief of the Gestapo, flew to Prague and took personal charge of the inquiry into the shooting and the retaliatory moves.

These reports also said three bullets which injured Heydrich's spine were removed by a German specialist who was rushed to Prague.

Report On 'Chutists

Emanuel Moravec, Propaganda Minister of the (German controlled) Czech Government, addressing a huge mass meeting at Prague Thursday, disclosed officially for the first time that young Czech parachutists had been dropped in Bohemia and Moravia with arms and explosives.

He added that most of them had been rounded up and, this being the case, no special precautions were taken to "protect personalities of the Reich." "The few criminals who escaped," he continued, "sufficed to bring misfortune to us" (an obvious reference to the attack on Heydrich).

Trained For Sabotage

"With the aid of foreign instructors, young Czechs who were mobilized by compulsory means in foreign countries have been especially trained for sabotage acts," Moravec said. "They were told that revolution was imminent in Bohemia and Moravia. As a signal for the uprising, a number of assaults were carried out against prominent German and Czech personalities and a series of attacks were made against industrial plants, public buildings and other institutions."

He declared the organizers "of this assault" believed that the Czech people would care for these agents and even give them shelter.

"Benes (Eduard Benes, President of the provisional Czech Government in London) knew, however, that he was sending these agents into certain death. He was therefore, convinced that if it should not come to revolution in our country he could at least make Churchill (Prime Minister Winston Churchill) believe that such a revolution had taken place."

"British Weapons Used"

A dispatch written by the Transocean News Agency correspondent Joseph Schmidt, follows:

"Investigations of the attempt on the life of Heydrich showed beyond a doubt that the weapons used were of British make, according to an official statement issued here.

"The following details were made known:

"The attempt on the life of Heydrich was carried out on a steep hair-pin curve which did not enable the driver to look far ahead of him. The perpetrators waited behind a corner so that the driver, who had to slow down, saw one only in the last minute when he was close to the mudguard with the automatic pistol already raised.

Pistol Failed

"This pistol, which he had concealed beneath his coat, failed, however. He threw it away and ran away. The weapon is of British make. The same automatic pistols were found in the possession of some parachute agents who had been dropped by the British planes over the protectorate.

"At the side of the first perpetrator hain the automatic pistol was a second man, who threw a bomb. He had to throw it very quickly lest it should explode in his hand. Therefore he threw it at the right inner side of the car.

"The bomb exploded in the direction in which it was thrown, tore the right side and destroyed the rear o fthe inside of the car.

Fragment Pierced Seat

"The Deputy Reichprotector (Heydrich), however, sat next to the driver. There was no one else in the car. One fragment of the bomb flew to the right, pierced the seat and hit Heydrich. Of this bomb, only small particles and the cap remained.

"Two bags, carried over their shoulders, were left behind by the perpetrators. One reserve bomb was found in each. Both are of British make. They both have the same fusing as those used by the British military against German tanks in Africa. Their construction is very dangerous, especially for him who uses the weapon.

"The perpetrator did not even have ttime to raise the bomb to the height of the head and throw it into the interior of the car. He had to be content with thorwing it way from him against the car and then fleeing.

Used Gun On Pursuers

"The perpetrator who had wanted to fire shots from the automatic pistol used his pocket revolved when he was pursued. Examintion of the cartridges also disclosed the British origin of the weapon and of the ammunition.

"Pistols and ammunition of the same kind were discovered in the possession of captured parachute agents. Other weapons were found in their possession are marked 'Geco' and 'Kyno.'"

The Germans previously had linked the assassination with British agents alleged to have been dropped in the protectorate by parachute.

Heydrich Termed 'Bloodiest Of All Bloody Nazis'

"The bloodiest of all the bloody Nazis."

That was the hated soubriquet applied to Heydrich by Europe's oppressed millions.

Long before assassins' bullets cut Heydrich down the British had his number. His was the first name on the list of Germans announced in London on October 7, 1941, for probable post-war punishment as a result of murder and oppression in German-occupied ocuntries.

Sharing this list with Heydrich were Josef Terboven, German commissioner for Norway; Alexander Ernst von Faulkenhausen, German commander for Belgium, and Gen. Otto von Steulpnagel, German commander for France.

Went to Prague in 1941.

An early convert to Nazism, Heydrich was little known to the world generally until the fall of 1941 when Hitler sent him to Prague to quell a rising tide of Czech unrest. There he succeeded the doddering Baron Konstantin von Neurath as "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

What followed constitutes a terrible page in the history of freedom-loving Czechs. Hundreds were summarily executed and the Germans announced that order had been restored. As a reward, Heydrich was raised to the rank of general in the security police.

But the fires of revolt still flared in the protectorate and more executions followed. In one sweeping order 90,000 Jews were uprooted and herded into a ghetto at Terezin, Bohemia.

Born in Halle-on-the-Salle.

Heydrich was born March 7, 1904, in the industrial city of Halle-on-the-Salle, where his father directed a music conservatory.

A product of the turbulent period following the First World War he first aligned himself with the German National Youth Organization in Halle, rising from post to post from 1918 to 1919. Then he joined up with the town's free corps, leaving that group after a year to cast his lot with the Nazi Mutual Protection League and the Nazi Youth League.

Joining the navy at Kiel in 1922, Heydrich won an ensign's commission in 1924, advanced to second lieutenant in 1926 and first lieutenant in 1928. Most of his naval career was devoted to intelligence work.

In 1931 he quit the navy to join the Nazi organization at Hamburg, leaving that port to go to Munich the next year as a leader in the Brown-Shirt Storm Troopers.

At Munich he caught the eye of Heinrich Himmler, another strong-handed up and coming Nazi, and in order became leader and chief of the security service at Munich and head of the Bavarian political police and provincial Minister of the Interior.

Himmler, who had become head of all German police forces, made him his right hand man in 1934, advancing him to the job of chief of German security police. Until his appointment to Prague in 1941 as Reichsprotector for Bohemia-Moravia, Heydrich's chief duties were running down Communists and anybody who crossed paths with the Nazi regime.

'Hangman' Heydrich Dies; More Executions Feared

JUN 5 1942

By The Associated Press

London, June 4.—Reinhard Heydrich, 38, Reichsprotector for Bohemia and Moravia, died in Prague this morning of wounds suffered in an attempt on his life May 27, it was announced today in an official German broadcast.

The assassination of the man known among scores of millions of Europe's oppressed peoples as The Hangman, is expected to bring about the shooting of hundreds of hostages in addition to the 163 already slain in swift reprisals, Czech circles here asserted.

London sources declared Heydrich recently was appointed Gestapo chief for occupied Europe and it was pointed out ironically that the "Butcher of Moravia" died in virtually the same manner as hundreds of hostages he had ordered shot.

A Czech source said automatic rifles used by two men to shoot Heydrich were from the ordnance of the disbanded Czech army.

Gendarmerie Put Under Laval

Vichy, June 4 (AP)—For the first time in the history of modern France almost all law enforcement machinery has been placed in the hands of one man.

This was accomplished by a decree transferring the national gendarmerie from the War Department to the direct control of the chief of government, Pierre Laval. As Minister of Interior, Laval already controlled the national police and the "state police," which have replaced municipal forces since the armistice.

The gendarmerie is the constabulary force especially in charge of maintaining order in rural districts.

Guerrillas Blow Up Ammunition in France

NEW YORK, June 4—(AP)—The British radio broadcast today a report from Vichy that guerrilla-like attackers had blown up an ammunition dump near Hazebrouck, in occupied France, after overpowering a strong German guard detachment. The attackers were said to have escaped. CBS heard the broadcast.

FRENCH PLANTS CLOSED

PARIS, Occupied France, June 4.—(AP) As a part of the effort to develop industry along more productive lines, the secretariat for French industrial production announced today that some 1,300 firms would be closed for using too much coal.

PRO-AXIS TRIO HELD

VICHY, June 4.—(AP) Dispatches from Paris said today that three persons had been arrested there after a group of youths belonging to the pro-Axis party of Jacques Doriot tore down the street signs marking the "place des Etats Unis" —United States square.

NEW GOV. AT GIBRALTAR

LA LINEA, Spain, Friday, June 5.—(AP) General Mason McFarlane, the new military governor of Gibraltar, arrived at his post yesterday and took over his new duties, it was announced today. Gen. McFarlane formerly headed a British military mission in Moscow.

ASSAILS CHURCHILL

Conservative M. P. Charges Campaigns Are Botched.

Leeds, England, June 4 (A. P.).—Commander R. T. Bower, a Conservative Member of Parliament, charged today that Prime Minister Churchill's "war-making organization has botched and bungled nearly every campaign so far" and "lost half an empire in a few weeks."

Addressing the Publicity Club, Commander Bower declared it was surprising the Government still was functioning unchanged in view of its "lamentable series of failures."

NEW FUEL MINISTRY

Lloyd George's Son Heads Britain's Coal Control.

London, June 4 (A. P.).—Headed by Major Gwilym Lloyd George, son of David Lloyd George, Britain's Prime Minister in the last war, a new Ministry of Fuel, Light and Power began functioning today.

The Ministry was created to control the coal industry, taken over by the Government yesterday, and to administer the fuel rationing to be imposed for homes, businesses and factories by July 1 unless there is a sharp voluntary reduction in fuel consumption.

Major Lloyd George, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, was given Cabinet rank but will not be a member of the inner circle forming the War Cabinet.

Monaco Suspends Elections

JUN 5 1942

Monte Carlo, Monaco, June 4 (AP). Monaco, the world's smallest sovereign state (370 acres; population 24,000), has suspended forthcoming elections as "inopportune considering present circumstances."

The principality lies on the Mediterranean, inclosed on its other borders by the French department of Alpes Maritimes.

TROOPS CAN SEND AIRGRAPH LETTERS

London, June 4 (A. P.).—United States Army Headquarters announced today that American troops in the British Isles now will be able to send airgraph letters to relatives and friends at home.

The system is similar to that used by British troops in India and the Middle East. The letters are written on specially prepared blanks and photographed by a micro-filming process. The films are taken by bomber to Washington, enlarged by the War Department and forwarded to the addresses.

The use of such letters is not mandatory, but it would save hundreds of tons of air mail.

30.24— 16885

Dublin, June 4-(AP)-A tentative agreement was reached today under which the American Red Cross will provide medical supplies for the Irish Red Cross.

The agreement was reached through G. E. Allen, Dr. D. O'Brien and other members of a Red Cross mission from the United States.

JUN 5 1942

Committee sources said however the actual creation of the union would be left to the Pan-American Union, and the subcommittee's draft was based on recommendations by Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Argentina and Peru.

Avila Camacho Pledges All-Out Effort for Allies

Urges Greater Production in Industry and Agriculture

MEXICO CITY, June 4 (AP).—President Manuel Avila Camacho promised last night that his government would leave nothing undone to hasten the triumph of the United Nations over the Axis powers, but reiterated that Mexican troops would not be sent outside the Western Hemisphere.

In a nation-wide broadcast, the chief executive warned his people that victory depended on absolute unity and emphasized the need of stepping up production in industry and agriculture. He declared that mobilization of civilian man power would be necessary to win the "battle of production," and cautioned that interference with Mexico's all-out effort would not be tolerated.

Extreme measures, Avila Camacho said, may be needed in some cases to combat Fifth Columnists, but he promised that the extraordinary powers granted him by Congress would be used only against enemies of the country, and that loyal Mexicans need fear no infringement of their rights.

The President said the nation's armed forces were ready, and added: "I can affirm with enthusiasm that the Mexican Army will do its whole duty."

Bomb Argentina German Shop

BUENOS AIRES, June 4 (AP).—A small bomb thrown tonight by unidentified persons smashed the show window of a large electrical supply house operated by the German company of Siemens-Schuckert, on Avenidade de Mayo, one of the principal streets of the capital.

Wenner Gren Boat Reported Seized

Mexico City, June 4 (AP)—Dispatches from the Gulf port of Vera Cruz reported today, without official confirmation, that the Southern Cross, luxurious yacht of the Swedish industrialist, Axel Wenner Gren, now living in Mexico, was taken over by the Mexican Navy as an auxiliary vessel.

Wenner Gren, whose name is on the United States blacklist of persons having business dealings with the Axis, had left his yacht at Vera Cruz for months, first under Panamanian registry, then under Mexican.

JUN 5 1942

The dispatches varied as to whether the yacht was purchased by the navy or given outright by Wenner Gren.

MEXICAN LABORERS TO WORK IN WEST

Sugar Beet Areas Agreed on Importation Plan.

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, said today that the last obstacle had been removed to State Department negotiations with the Government of Mexico for importation of Mexican laborers to work in the West's sugar beet fields.

He said that he was informed today by a spokesman for the War Manpower Commission, that all beet areas in this country now were in agreement on standards for the importation of such labor.

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Representative Marcantonio, American Labor, of New York, said today that in view of the agricultural labor shortage in the United States, the Federal Government should invite the people of Puerto Rico to work here at decent wages.

The New Yorker declared that as American citizens, the people of Puerto Rico should be given the opportunity to work in the United States at fair wages and with no discrimination. He added that he would oppose any effort to bring Puerto Ricans to the United States for the purpose of exploitation.

Juan Antonio Corretjer, Puerto Rican Nationalist, who was sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary for political activities, was the guest today of Mr. Marcantonio.

Corretjer was released from Atlanta yesterday and stopped off here en route to New York where he plans to make his home. The Puerto Rican was a leader in the Nationalist party, which was active in opposition to the administration of former Gov. Blanton Winship and advocated independence for Puerto Rico.

HemisphereP oliceUnionUrged

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 4 (AP).—A special subcommittee of the Inter-American Conference on Co-ordination of Police and Judicial Affairs was reported tonight to have reached agreement on a resolution recommending the creation of an inter-American police union to facilitate the exchange of information on crimes, espionage, treason and sabotage.

VENEZUELAN POINTS TO POST-WAR TASK

Dr. Parra Perez Feted by Pan American Union.

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Dr. C. Parra Perez, Foreign Minister of Venezuela, urged the Americas today to take the lead in the post-war task of repairing the political, moral and material ruin wrought by the present conflict. The visiting Foreign Minister in Washington on an official visit, spoke before a Pan American Union governing board meeting held in his honor.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, chairman of the board, officially greeted Dr. Parra Perez with high praise for Venezuela's support of Pan American unity. "From the time of Bolivar up to the present moment," he said, "Venezuela's international record is one of which she may well be proud."

Dr. Parra Perez, reaffirming his country's support of the democracies, told the governing board:

"Although victory is certain, war is a painful and difficult ordeal, and this war will not put an end to our common trials and sacrifices. When the hour of repairing the political, moral and material ruin left behind by this catastrophe comes, America must be prepared not only to follow its own historical course but also to point out the path to those peoples which, on emerging from this ordeal, will wish to live in accordance with standards of humanity, law and justice which trampling, aggressor governments endeavor to destroy."

JUN 5 1942

Identify Dead Pilot

Edmonton, Alta., June 4 (AP).—The pilot killed Tuesday in the crash of a United States government airplane near here was Lieut. James W. Rogers, 22, of New York, it was learned today.

SENATE TO WIDEN PROBE OF SINKINGS

May Call Public Hearings, Says Chairman—Six More Ships Lost.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Six more Allied vessels were reported sunk yesterday, and a Senate Naval Affairs subcommittee declared public hearings might be held in its investigation of the Navy's campaign against Axis undersea raiders. Of the six vessels destroyed, three were American ships.

With the los sof two American merchant ships and one small patrol boat officially announced by the Navy in the Atlantic and Caribbean areas, Committee Chairman Ellender (D-La) asserted at Washington that naval officers might be called in a public hearing.

"If we are not entirely satisfied that everything possible is being done to halt these sinkings, we are going into the whole matter in public," Ellender said.

JUN 5 1942

5 Lost in Atlantic

Five of the ships reported lost yesterday were in the Atlantic, one in the Pacific.

United Nations shipping losses in the Atlantic rose to an announced 17 in the last five days and the total lost off the North and South American coasts reached 245 since the U. S. entered the war.

On the other side of the ledger, Allied headquarters in Australia disclosed that an Allied submarine sank an armed transport of 6,000 tons with the probable loss of all troops, sent two heavily-loaded supply ships to the bottom and damaged a third in a raid on enemy shipping lanes.

Casualties in Troops

It was estimated that the Japanese might have lost as many as 12,000 troops in the sinking and the vessels sunk were said to total 22,000 tons. It was indicated that the Allied submarine, presumably American, made its raid well beyond Australian waters.

At the same time, Japanese submarines sank a small Allied cargo vessel off the east coast of Australia.

The two United States merchant vessels, one medium-sized and the other small, whose sinking was announced today, were torpedoed in the Caribbean area. Survivors from one of them reported that gunners on an Axis submarine turned a deadly spray of bullets upon crewmen abandoning ship, killing three ship's officers and one seaman. Seventeen other members of the crew were rescued. Eight others on a raft had not been reported.

The entire crew of 35 survived the other Caribbean sinking.

The U. S. S. Cythera, a 602-ton former private yacht on patrol in the Atlantic area, was three weeks overdue and presumably lost. She carried a normal crew of 28.

At an eastern Canadian port, loss of another Allied merchant vessel was reported when more than 30 survivors were landed. No lives were lost.

Survivors revealed that a British merchantman sank with a loss of four lives May 27 after a German submarine commanded by an Italian officer tordedoed it. The vessel's crew of 85 included 32 Chinese.

NAVY PATROL SHIP LOST IN ATLANTIC

The Cythera Was Formerly a Harkness Yacht.

JUN 5 1942

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the loss of the U. S. S. Cythera, a small naval patrol vessel, in the Atlantic area and said that next of kin of personnel aboard the converted yacht had been notified.

The Cythera was commanded by Lieut.-Commander Thomas W. Rudderow of Highland Lane, Bryn Mawr, Pa. The total of men lost aboard the Cythera, which was described as overdue for more than three weeks, was not given, although as a yacht the vessel had carried a crew of twenty-eight.

The Cythera, which was commissioned on March 3, was formerly the yacht Agawa, owned by Mrs. William L. Harkness (Edith Hale Harkness) of New York and Cleveland. It was built in Scotland in 1907. It had a gross weight of 602 tons, was 192 feet long and twenty-seven feet wide.

Lieut.-Commander Rudderow, who was 56 years old, was a veteran of the world war during which he served on the U. S. S. DeKalb, a former German steamship which had been converted to a transport, and was attached subsequently to a destroyer flotilla with the Atlantic fleet. A reserve officer, he was recalled to active duty to command the Cythera in January, 1942.

Naval records show that he was the husband of Mrs. Katherine McI. Rudderow of Bryn Mawr.

Prior to the world war, the navy said, Lieut.-Commander Rudderow served as a deck officer with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Lines and later as an officer of the Philadelpnia Gulf Steamship Line and the Ward Line. After the war, he was vice-president of the North Atlantic and Western Steamship Company and subsequently had duty with the Maritime Commission and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

ITALIAN CAPTAINED NAZI SUBMARINE

Crew of British Ship Reports Conversation with Raider.

JUN 5 1942

KEY WEST, Fla., June 4.—(AP) A German submarine commanded by an Italian officer torpedoed a coal-burning British merchantman in the Caribbean near Cuba, May 27, killing four men, survivors said.

After the attack, announced by the Navy today, the submarine surfaced and its commander talked with men in four lifeboats.

"That captain was Italian," said Capt. Alexander Pope. "He talked fairly good English with a decided Italian accent. The rest of the crew appeared to be German and the submarine was of German design and make. It had a swordfish painted on the conning tower."

Thirty-two Chinese were in the torpedoed vessel's crew of 85.

TWO SHIPS SUNK IN CARIBBEAN

54th and 55th Losses in Florida Area Reported.

Key West, Fla., June 4 (A. P.).—The navy announced today the sinking of two more United States merchant ships in the dangerous waters of the Caribbean Sea. Survivors from one reported that machine gunners on an Axis submarine turned a deadly spray of bullets on men abandoning ship.

Three ships' officers were killed and one seaman who dived beneath the water never was seen again. Seventeen members of the crew spent four days in a lifeboat, then were towed to Bon

Air, a small Caribbean island near Curacao.

Eight others last seen on a raft had not been reported. Six survivors from this ship were brought here and one, Charles Parrish of Washington, second assistant engineer, described the ordeal.

Still shaken, Mr. Parrish said that his ship was attacked in the early evening by shellfire and machine guns and that two officers were killed as they climbed down ladders from the sinking vessel.

"They continued to fire even after we were in the lifeboats and another officer was drilled through the head," Mr. Parrish said. "The rest of us crouched low in the lifeboat as bullets tore into it. The boat was so badly riddled we had to abandon it and board another."

From the other Caribbean sinking, announced today by the navy, the entire crew of thirty-five got away safely and spent eighty-eight hours in lifeboats before a naval patrol plane sighted them and directed rescue operations. The sinkings were the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth from which survivors had been brought to Florida ports since February 19.

30 From Allied Ship Reach Canadian Port

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, June 4—(AP)—The loss of another Allied merchant vessel to German undersea raiders was reported here when more than 30 survivors were landed. No lives were lost.

"You can say we were out fishing and caught a tin fish," the chief engineer said. "And you can also say that we're going right back to sea again."

Senate Group Studies Anti-U-Boat Efforts

JUN 5 1942

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—A Senate naval affairs subcommittee is making a preliminary investigation of the Navy's anti-submarine warfare and may call naval officers for a public hearing, Chairman Ellender of Florida said today.

Senator Ellender said the subcommittee, which includes Senators Andrews of Florida and Wiley of Wisconsin, was attempting to determine if all possible measures had been taken to thwart the submarine attacks on merchant shipping in the Atlantic and the Gulf.

The group was particularly interested, he said, in learning if controversy over designs had delayed the construction of small P-T boats and other subchasers.

"If we aren't entirely satisfied that everything possible is being done to halt these sinkings, we are going into the whole matter in a public hearing," he declared.

Drottningholm Sails

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Swedish liner Drottningholm sailed last night with 949 diplomats and other nationals of Axis countries on her second voyage to Lisbon as a diplomatic-exchange vessel.

Forced Down, Flyers Return

JUN 5 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Tampa, Fla., June 4—After a forced landing on an island in Brazil's Amazon river, and four months of adventure and hardship in the tropics, eight members of an army bomber crew have returned safely to their home base here.

The plane, floated down the Amazon on a raft and repaired, also has been brought back to MacDill Field.

The eight crew members who left here January 26 came back a few days ago, and the story of the adventure was released by the public relations office yesterday.

Radio For Help

Flying along the coast of Brazil, the bomber ran into a violent storm and was forced to land on a large island in the river's mouth. The crew radioed for help. In three days a rescue plane took off six of the men, leaving two to guard the ship.

The two guards remained on duty for two weeks, subsisting on fruits brought them by natives until their mates returned by boat. For six more weeks they guarded the plane, then salvage operations were started under direction of two American engineers.

With the help of natives, the plane was skidded from its muddy resting place, taxied to a bank of the Amazon and then placed on a barge and towed to Belem—the nearest town.

Brings Men Back

After a test hop, it brought the men back except Lieut. W. O. Viens, of Miami, navigator, who was sent back earlier for an appendicitis operation. Sergt. R. S. Van Fosson, of West Elizabeth, Pa., the bombardier, acted as navigator.

Other crew members were:

Lieut. R. A. Ward, pilot, Spiro, Okla.; Lieut. J. O. Thompson, co-pilot, Raleigh, N. C.; Sergt. C. L. Moran, aerial engineer, Biloxi, Miss.; Private S. B. Hess, radio operator, Waynesboro, Pa.; Private F. G. Murnin, radio operator, Upper Darby, Pa., and Private A. V. Egerland, aerial engineer, Spring City, Pennsylvania.

U. S. Lets Spain Have Oil

JUN 5 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 4 — Government officials said today that the United States was still permitting periodic shipments of oil and gasoline to Spain.

But they declared that both oil and gasoline were low grade, that only enough to meet essential domestic requirements in Spain was granted export licenses, and that the United States receives strategic materials in return.

Discussing reports from Madrid that five Spanish tankers were en route to Spain with gasoline, fuel oil and kerosene in accordance with agreements between that country and the United Nations, officials here said the last tanker to leave the United States for Spain cleared about six weeks ago.

Shipments Irregular

"These shipments do not go at regular intervals," one official said.

This official emphasized that the fuel involved was of a type not commonly used in this country, that no aviation gasoline was included, and that two American observers were kept in Spain to see that the shipments were put to the industrial uses for which they were consigned and did not leak into German hands.

War Against Axis Satellites Voted in Senate

Declaration of War on Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary Is Passed Unanimously.

JUN 5 1942

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP)—As fast as the roll could be called, the senate voted unanimously today to declare war against Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, satellites of Nazi Germany.

The House had taken similar action yesterday, and all that remains to complete the record is for President Roosevelt to sign the war resolution. He had urged adoption of the resolutions on the ground that the three nations, who declared war against the United States last December, were preparing to expand their hostile activities.

The Senate votes were 67-0 on Bulgaria, 71-0 on Hungary, and 74-0 on Rumania.

Galleries were packed for the double attraction of Congress formally declaring war, however perfunctorily, and the personal appearance of Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippines, who later mounted the rostrum amid an ovation and urged the American people to adopt "still another slogan of war—'Remember the Philippines.'"

Quezon said he was not in this country to ask for an immediate drive against the Japanese invader in his homeland, but pleaded that Americans always have in mind "that only in the Philippines has your flag been hauled down and replaced by the flag of the rising sun."

VETERAN AVIATOR WINS KEY POSITION ON GENERAL STAFF

Gen. Idwal H. Edwards to Have Charge of Organization, Training.

WASHINGTON, June 4 — (AP) Air power received new recognition in the top councils of the War department today as a 47-year-old veteran pilot was named assistant chief of staff in charge of organization and training for the entire army.

Appointment of Brigadier General Idwal H. Edwards to this position was announced by Secretary of War Stimson who noted that the deputy chief of staff, Major General Joseph T. McNarney, likewise was an airman.

Half of General Staff

Already air force officers comprise fully half of the general staff of approximately 100 members as a result of the War department's recent reorganization, and military circles look for an airman to be assigned soon to another of the four posts of assistant chief.

Another general staff shift brought the recall from field service of Major General George V. Strong to head the military intelligence branch as an assistant chief of staff. He is a former chief of the War Plans division.

In another military air development, Stimson announced the appointment R. W. Ireland, former traffic manager of the United Air lines, to be chief of the air division of the Army Transportation service. The War department said this was part of an increasing effort to utilize aircraft to "speed the flow of manpower and materials into all phases of the war effort."

Will Administer Priorities

Ireland will administer priorities for both cargo and passengers on domestic and overseas commercial air routes, and also the Army ferrying command. Captain Leigh Parker, who has been vice president of the Delta Air lines, was named his assistant.

General Edwards, as new chief of the general staff's "G-3" division, succeeds Major General Harold R. Bull, who was transferred to head the replacement and school command of the Army ground forces at Birmingham, Ala.

General Strong succeeds Brigadier General Raymond E. Lee, whose new assignment was undisclosed.

POPULAR ELECTION IN 3 TERRITORIES URGED BY GROUP

JUN 5 1942

President Now Names Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 4 — (AP)

Popular election of governors in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico as a step toward local self-government, was urged today by the Foreign Policy association.

A study prepared for the private research organization by Charles F. Reid, a staff member, declared also that consideration should be given to statehood for these territories.

All now have a measure of self-government but their governors are appointed by the President of the United States.

Studies U. S. Territories

Reid's study was a general survey of American overseas areas. He reached the conclusion that the United States was morally bound by its declared war aims to apply the Atlantic Charter to its own dependencies and territories.

"Today, in our hour of crisis," he said, "we are asking for the loyalty of the people in the outlying territories. We proclaim that we are fight 'the powers of darkness'—the cult of the 'master race' and the subordination of the individual to a totalitarian state. We say that we mean to establish the 'four freedoms' and the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"If we win the war and thus are given the chance to win the peace, we must not forget that there are people in our own bailiwick who seek to share in the benefits of a democratic 'new order.' Democracy, they may well say, begins at home."

Reid asserted, however, that this country must not lose sight of the fact that some of the territories might never be self-supporting.

"In Puerto Rico, with its overcrowded population and limited resources, and in the Virgin islands, also poorly endowed in contrast to other areas nearby, Federal aid must continue to bolster an unstable and ill-balanced economy, charging the cost up against the strategic advantages we gain in these islands," he said.

"New experiments, new attempts at overcoming these economic handicaps, will need to be tried. And in all territories we want to carry on and expand our traditional contributions to health, housing, and education, and a general rise in the standard of living."

Here Spain

30.24—16887

30.24—16887

Soldiers Allowance Bill Voted in Senate

Measure Provides Cash Benefits for Dependents of Enlisted Men in Armed Services —Pay Boost Vote Delayed.

JUN 5 1942

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP)—The Senate passed today and sent to the House a measure providing cash allowances for the dependents of enlisted men in the armed forces, but delayed at least until Monday a showdown vote on the question of increasing the pay of buck privates and Navy seamen to $50 monthly.

Two Classifications

Under the legislation approved by the Senate without a record vote any soldier, sailor, marine or coast guardsman receiving $78 monthly or less could assure his wife of at least $50 a month income.

Of this amount, the enlisted man would contribute $22 from his pay while the government would contribute $28. In addition, the government would contribute $12 monthly to the support of the first child and $10 monthly for each additional child.

In another classification, the enlisted man could elect to contribute an additional $5 and the government would provide $15 more for one dependent parent, $25 for two parents and $5 for each additional brother, sister or grandchild. If the soldier had no wife or children, his contribution would be $22 in this classification.

Linked with these dependency provisions, the measure carried a section authorizing the Selective Service, under the direction of the President, to set up classifications which would determine the order in which registrants would be called to active service.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo), sponsor of the bill, said this would fix the status of the 65 per cent of registrants he said had been deferred because of dependency. Senator Taft (D-Ohio) added that it ought to result in deferring married men over 30 years old until all other classes had been called.

Pay Boost Delay Assailed

During consideration of the family allowance measure, the Senate heard angry charges that action on a military pay adjustment bill was being delayed to "chisel a few dollars out of the enlisted man's pay."

Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis) served notice he intended to move Monday to discharge the Senate conferees who thus far have refused to accept a House amendment increasing the minimum pay in the armed services to $50 a month, instead of the $42 previously approved by the Senate.

LaFollette contended, with the support of Senators Clark (D-Mo), ODaniel (D-Tex) and others, that the Senate had the right to vote directly on this question and ought not to be circumvented by any delaying tactics on the part of its conferees. He said that if the conferees were ordered discharged from consideration of the bill, he would ask the Senate to direct immediate acceptance of the $50 figure.

"The only object there can possibly be for holding this bill in conference," he asserted, "is to chisel a few dollars out of the enlisted man's pay in the armed services and I am against that."

This observation brought Senator Johnson (D-Colo) to his feet to protest that LaFollette was falsely impugning the motives of the five member conference group.

Johnson complained that the House amendment had "thrown out of kilter" the carefully worked out pay scales in the bill. He added that there were many other benefits in the measure, including insurance, retirement and disability payments.

FORTRESS PLANES PRODUCED BY VEGA

JUN 5 1942

BURBANK, Calif., June 4—(AP) Boeing Flying Fortresses, those four-motored, wide-ranging bombers which have proved their deadly efficiency on many a fighting front, are rolling off the Vega Aircraft Corp.'s assembly line, six months ahead of schedule.

President Courtlandt S. Gross disclosed today that the young Vega organization, where initial tooling was started less than a year ago, is the first plant to start deliveries under a pooled facilities plan, designed to speed production of the giant bombers for the U. S. Army air forces.

Other Plants in Production

Gross announced a full production schedule fro the B-17—official designation of the fortress—without slowing the output of Vega Ventura twin-engine bombers for the British.

"In fact, the men are well ahead of schedule on the Ventura bombers, he declared.

Under the production pooling plan, Vega and Douglas, as well as Boeing, are manufacturing the B-17. One hundred Vega engineers spent several weeks at the Boeing plant last fall, obtaining engineering data on the craft.

"Now," said Gross, "the fortresses are being manufactured completely by Vega and its parts subcontractor, with the excepaion of such purchased parts as engines, instruments, propellers and tires."

Praised by Gen. Arnold

Gross made public a telegram from Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the U. S. Army air forces:

"Congratulations on your splendid record of being six months ahead of schedule. This accomplishment is the result of your untiring efforts in following through on an outstanding case of long-range planning. Upon you depends how soon victory will be ours."

Production of both the B-17 and the Vega Ventura is on a 24-hour day, six-day week schedule. The Vega factory, newest of southern California's major aircraft plants, occupied its present quarters little more than a year ago.

IN BURBANK PLANT

Big Bombers Roll Off Assembly Line Six Months Ahead of Schedule.

JUN 5 1942

HANS GROS, WIFE GUILTY AS SPIES, FACE LONG TERMS

JUN 5 1942

Los Angeles Court Finds Couple Were Agents of German Government.

LOS ANGELES, June 4.—(AP) Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, 34, German-educated native of Minneapolis, and his Kansas-born wife, Frances Goellert Gros, 31, were convicted of espionage today.

They are liable to maximum sentences of 20 years each, and Gros to five more for conviction on a second charge of failing to register as a foreign agent.

Second Man Freed

Albrecht Rudolf Curt Reuter, 56, indicted with them, was freed yesterday. Federal Judge Ben Harrison said evidence against him was insufficient. He was a Beverly Hills, Calif., art dealer.

In convicting Gros and the Colby, Kas., young woman he married in 1940, Judge Harrison said:

"I am satisfied beyond any doubt that Mr. Gros was acting as an agent of the German government, and Mrs. Gros knew that before she married him. She married him, knowing that, and continued to assist him in his activities. x x x

"x xx there is one unexplained circumstance that convinces me beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a conspiracy and Mrs. Gros participated in it."

Stole Army Manual

Judge Harrison then recalled a statement which the FBI said Mrs. Gros made Jan. 28, shortly after her arrest. The statement reported that Mrs. Gros, at her husband's bidding, stole a U. S. Army manual from the home of Lt. Walter Stephen Vidor.

Both Gros and his wife denied that they sent information of value to Germany.

After his arrest, Gros gave the FBI a statement saying he was ordered to this country in 1939 for espionage, sabotage and to incite labor strife. He repudiated the statement in court, contending he was afraid the FBI might torture his wife if he did not incriminate himself.

Fellow employes at a movie studio testified that Mrs. Gros—then Miss Goellert—as early as 1939 spiced stories of her romance with Gros with stories of his asserted Nazi activities. They said she alternately feared and loved him, finally married him after once reporting his activities to the sheriff's office.

HEAD OF WHITE SHIRTS IS GUILTY OF SEDITION

Jury in Tennessee Convicts Christians on Four Counts

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 4 (AP)—George W. Christians, 59, self-styled leader of the Crusader White Shirts, was convicted in Federal Court today on four counts of sedition.

Judge Leslie Darr, presiding, deferred sentence, pending hearing on a motion for a new trial.

Christians was charged with attempting to incite rebellion in the armed forces and with interfering with enlistments by sending violently worded letters and pamphlets to civil and military authorities. The jury deliberated only two hours.

Christians is subject to a fine of $10,000 and a maximum prison term of twenty years on each of the four counts.

Cleric Imprisoned in Italy Arrives at Home in Elmira

Elmira, June 4 (AP)—The Rev. Hiram Gruber Woolf, imprisoned nearly six months in Italy on "suspicion of espionage," believes the peace after the war will bring greater sympathy among nations and closer unity among members of the Christian Faith.

The former rector of St. Paul's American Episcopal Church in Rome who was arrested last Nov. 18 by the Italians, declined further comment when he arrived here yesterday and went into seclusion at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Woolf.

He arrived in the United States Monday on the liner Drottningholm with other Americans who were exchanged for Aixs nationals.

Biddle Refuses Plea Of Bridges' Attorney

WASHINGTON, June 4. (AP)—Attorney General Biddle denied without comment today a request that he personally hear arguments in the case of Harry R. Bridges, West Coast CIO leader who has been ordered deported to his native Australia because of alleged Communist affiliations.

Mrs. Carol King, one of Bridges' attorneys, made the request in a petition charging Biddle with irrational reasoning in his opinion upholding the examiner who presided at a 10-week hearing in San Francisco last spring.

11 Are Killed In Blast, Fire At Army Post

9 Others Severely Burned —Cause of Explosion Unknown.

JUN 5 1942

STOCKTON, Calif., June 4 (AP)—Fire, preceded by an explosion, swept quickly through an Army building and left 11 dead and another nine severely burned today.

The nature of the explosion remained undetermined. The flames spread rapidly and those who died, ten soldiers and a civilian fireman, were trapped in the structure.

Investigation Under Way

The blaze started about 11:30 o'clock last night and burned for 30 minutes. Lieut. Col. Floyd H. Tull, commanding officer, appointed a board of inquiry to determine what caused the explosion and fire.

The blast apparently did not originate in munition or ordnance stores.

Highway patrolmen raced from the San Francisco blood bank with flasks of plasma, and hospitals here sent serum to the Army post as doctors and nurses joined the Army staff in caring for the injured men.

The Dead

Tom Sousa, Stockton, civilian fireman; Corp. Lloyd Wisbey, 23, Winlock, Wash.; Sgt. Robert A. Smith, 21, Davis Calif.; Privates Ervin R. Schumacher, 25, Antelope, Neb.; Dwight P. Schearer, 23, Merriman, Neb.; Donald E. Ensign, 20, El Cerrito, Calif.; Porter H. Whitaker, Jr., 22, San Francisco; Louis Brasesco, Stockton, Calif.; Kenneth A. Zellars, Bartlett, Kas., Charles G. Massingill, Willson, N. C., and Priv. Leroy Freas, Conshohocken, Pa.

Soldiers seriously burned included Sgt. Nelson J. Stone, 27, Spartansburg, Pa.; Corp. William E. Beasley, Jr., 21, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Corp. Paris A. Fouch, 20, Morehead, Ky.; Pvt. Leroy Freas, 24, Conshohocken, Pa.; and Pvt. R. W. Adcock, 36, Henderson, N. C.

Gerard Misquoted On Arnold Statement

By the Associated Press.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 4.—James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, in offering a resolution of confidence in the management of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) at the annual meeting Tuesday, said Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold had charged Standard with attempting to mislead a special Senate committee in regard to synthetic rubber and pre-war contracts with I. G. Farbenindustrie, German dye trust.

JUN 5 1942

Owing to a mechanical error resulting in a dropped phase, a news story Tuesday made it appear Mr. Gerard had said Mr. Arnold had misled the Justice Department in the matter.

Leave free

New, Heavier Japanese Attacks On Alaskan Defenses Expected

Yesterday's Raid May Have Some Propaganda Value to Axis, Which Needs It Right Now

By DE WITT MACKENZIE,
Wide World War Analyst.

Key to the significance of the Japanese attack on our naval air base at Dutch Harbor, up among the fog-shrouded and inhospitable Aleutians, off the Alaska Peninsula, lies in the strength employed in the second raid and the amount of damage done, if any—points on which we have no information at this writing.

The first raid, with four bombers, protected by fighter planes, was a mild affair. If the subsequent assault was of like kind the Japs obviously weren't attempting a major operation, but likely were staging a nuisance raid for its propaganda value at home and abroad and its possible effect on American nerves. It may easily have been a face-saving reprisal for our recent devastating raid over Japan.

In any event, Seattle gives us the good news from Rear Admiral Freeman, commander of the 13th Naval District at Seattle, that Dutch Harbor wasn't taken by surprise and was prepared to meet the attack. That is as might be expected in view of the great strategic importance of these defenses which are vital to the protection of this northwestern approach to our continent.

All-Out Drive Foreseen.

Irrespective of whether the present Jap attack was a minor operation, it may be expected that sooner or later they will make an all-out drive against these defenses. The position was summed up in Washington by Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan Delegate to Congress, like this:

"Of course, it shows good sense and judgment on their part if they can bust up what we are doing in Alaska and the Aleutians. They believe their greatest danger lies in the approach to their shores which we are going to make from Alaska."

The danger of attack from this region isn't the only reason, however, why the Japs are anxious to deliver a knockout blow to Dutch Harbor. It is quite on the cards that they harbor ambitions to take over this base and establish themselves in the Aleutians as a preliminary to further attacks on Alaska and the rest of the Western Coast of the North American continent.

The Nipponese must have been operating yesterday from an aircraft carrier, because their nearest base is too far away to permit of such a raid. Still, that contained no element of surprise for the American defense. As a matter of fact, the only surprising thing which thus far has appeared is that the enemy should have struck with such light forces at first, thereby putting Dutch Harbor even more on the alert. One would have expected the Japs to have made their initial blow a hard one.

May Have Propaganda Value.

Yesterday's raid might have some propaganda value to the Axis, which can do with a bit of uplift right now, in view of the Nazi position in Russia and Libya and the terrific air raids which are being staged over Germany by the British. Also, the face-saving aspect of the situation is of mighty importance to Tokio, since this is their first answer in kind to Gen. Doolittle's raid over Japan.

There is also another possible reason for the Dutch Harbor raid. The Japs may have hoped that this would result in the American authorities diverting defensive forces from the West Coast to Alaskan waters, thus giving Nippon a chance to stage against our West Coast one of the raids of which Secretary of War Stimson warned us the other day. However, it may be said that this is rather a naive hope, since we are scarcely likely to be tricked that way.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS—AUSTRALIA—AND MURDER CHARGE—XXX HERE.

THE TRIAL IS EXPECTED TO START JUNE 10. ONLY AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES AND NEWSPAPERMEN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE AMERICAN COURT.

THE VICTIMS WERE THREE MELBOURNE WOMEN, MRS.IVY VIOLET MCLEOD, 4[illegible], WHO WAS KILLED MAY 3; MRS.PAULINE BUCHAN THOMPSON, 31, WHOSE BODY WAS FOUND MAY 9; AND GLADYS LILIAN HOSKING, 40, ON MAY 18.

THE BODY OF MISS HOSKING, A UNIVERSITY CHEMISTRY SCHOOL SECRETARY, WAS FOUND NEAR AN AMERICAN CAMP. SHE HAD BEEN ATTACK AND STRANGLED.

JUN 5 1942

ELONSKI WAS ARRESTED A FEW DAYS AFTER THE THIRD VICTIM HAD BEEN DISCOVERED.

FOLO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE FAMILY OF EDWARD J.LEONSKI, (CQ), 24, AMERICAN SOLDIER ANNOUNCED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS AS THE MAN WHO WILL BE TRIED SOON ON MURDER CHARGES IN THE SLAYINGS OF THREE AUSTRALIAN WOMEN, SAID EARLY TODAY THAT THEY HAD NOT HEARD FROM HIM FOR FIVE MONTHS.

JUN 5 1942

HIS SISTER, HELEN LEONSKI, 30, SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN DRAFTED IN FEBRUARY, 1941, AND THAT A BROTHER, VINCENT, 34, IS A PRIVATE IN THE ARMY, STATIONED AT FORT JACKSON, S.C.

"ED LIKED THE ARMY AT FIRST, BUT I THINK HE HAS BEEN A LITTLE HOMESICK," THE SISTER SAID.

SHE DECLARED THAT BEFORE HE WAS DRAFTED HE WAS EMPLOYED BY A GROCERY CONCERN AS A DELIVERY BOY AND PART-TIME CLERK. HE IS A GRADUATE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE HERE.

HIS PARENTS, MAX AND AMELIA LEONSKI, SAID EDWARD'S LAST LETTER WAS

[illegible] LITTLE MORE THAN TWO [illegible] WAS IN
HEAVILY CENSORED AND TOLD THEM LIT[illegible]
AUSTRALIA.

JUN 5 1942

THE LEONSKIS LIVE ON THE FIFTH FLOOR OF A TENEMENT HOUSE IN THE YORKVILLE SECTION OF MANHATTAN. THE FATHER IS AN UNEMPLOYED LABORER.

NEW CALEDONIA-INSERT AFTER 5TH GRAF.
MINERALOGISTS BELIEVE THE COLONY'S RUGGED MOUNTAINS, WHICH CRISS-CROSS THE ISLAND, LEAVING ONLY SMALL TABLE AREAS ON EACH SIDE, CONTAIN MUCH GREATER MINERAL WEALTH THAN HITHERTO HAS BEEN DISCOVERED.

IN ADDITION, PRODUCTION HAS BEEN CURTAILED IN THE PAST BY INTERNATIONAL AGGEEMENT BUT NOW IS BEING STEPPED UP TO THE LIMIT BY MACHINERY.

30.24—16289

AN ADDITIONAL HANDICAP WAS THE FACT THAT BEFORE THE WAR JAPAN BOUG MUCH OF THE NEW CALEDONIA NICKEL AND A MAJORITY OF THE TECHNICIANS IN THE MINES AND PLANTS WERE JAPANESE. MANY OF THESE LEFT JUST BEFORE JAPAN ENTERED THE WAR. THE OTHERS WERE INTERNED, ALONG WITH THE JAPANESE GARDENERS, WHO PRODUCED MOST OF THE ISLAND'S FOODSTUFFS. #

JUN 5 1942

TOKYO--SECOND ADD NEW FRONT X X X OF CANTON.

A DOMEI DISPATCH FROM A SOUTH CHINA AIR BASE SAID THAT JAPANESE ARMY PLANES MADE A SURPRISE RAID THIS MORNING ON KWEILIN, CHINESE BASE IN NORTHERN KWANGSI PROVINCE.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT THE AIR FIELD AND OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS WERE HEAVILY HIT, ALONG WITH CHINESE PERSONNEL.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

JUN 5 1942

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 5-(AP)-AN ALLIED SUBMARINE OPERATING IN THE PACIFIC WAS CREDITED OFFICIALLY TODAY WITH DESTROYING OR DAMAGING FOUR JAPANESE SHIPS, ONE OF THEM GOING DOWN WITH PROBABLY 12,000 TROOPS ABOARD, WHILE ALLIED BOMBERS CONTINUED TO POUND THE ENEMY'S ISLAND INVASION BASES TO THE NORTH.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMAND ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT THE SUBMARINE, PRESUMABLY AMERICAN, HAD SUNK THREE SHIPS--AN ARMED AND OVERLOADED TROOP TRANSPORT OF 6,000 TONS, AND TWO JAMMED SUPPLY SHIPS OF 10,000 AND 6,000 TONS, RESPECTIVELY. A 7,000-TON SUPPLY SHIP WAS BADLY DAMAGED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID ALLIED BOMBERS EMERGED WITHOUT LOSS AFTER DESTROYING JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT INSTALLATIONS AT KOEPANG IN DUTCH TIMOR. THE AIRDROME ALSO WAS ATTACKED AND LARGE FIRES WERE REPORTED LEFT IN THE BOMBERS' WAKE.

30.24—16289

OTHER UNITS SCORED HITS ON DOCKS AT RABAUL, IN NEW BRITAIN, AND SPRAYED INCENDIARIES IN A MILITARY CAMP NEARBY.

A JAPANESE SEAPLANE ANCHORED NEAR TULAGI IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS WAS MACHINEGUNNED BY AN ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PLANE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IMPLYING THAT X X X 3RD GRAPH PREV. (ALSO INCORPORATING COMMUNIQUE FROM PREV.)

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 4-(AP)-GERMANY IS SPEEDILY CULTIVATING A MEMBER OF THE DANDELION FAMILY--KOK SAGIS--TO PRODUCE RUBBER, THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. THE PLANT IS SAID TO PRODUCE A SUBSTANCE WHICH GIVES A SPECIAL ELASTICITY TO BUNA, WHICH IS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE SUBSTANCE YIELDING RUBBER IS FOUND IN THE ROOT.

JUN 5 1942

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

JUN 5 1942

"RUBBER PLANTATIONS, THE LARGEST OF WHICH COVERS 197.5 ACRES, HAVE BEEN PLANTED IN MARTHEBAU. THE PLANT GROWN IS KOK SAGIS, OF THE DANDELION FAMILY. THE SUBSTANCE YIELDING RUBBER IS FOUND IN THE ROOT, WHICH IS FROM 45 TO 50 CENTIMETERS LONG.

"THE PLANT NEEDS SPECIAL CARE. IT DEMANDS A MOOR FOR SOIL, WHICH, HOWEVER, MAY NOT HAVE STAGNANT WATER. IN ORDER TO INCREASE ITS CULTIVATION, SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE GAINING OF SEEDS THIS YEAR.

"THE ROOTS ARE TAKEN OUT OF THE SOIL IN LATE AUTUMN AND WORKED UP IN SPECIAL FACTORIES. EXPERIMENTS HAVE PROVED THAT THIS HOK SAGIS PRODUCT GIVES A SPECIAL ELASTICITY TO BUNA WHEN ADDED TO IT.

JUN 5 1942

"HOK SAGIS CULTIVATION IN WARTHEGAU SPELLS AN IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD IN THE REICH'S SUPPLY OF THIS IMPORTANT RAW MATERIAL."

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-LORD BRABAZON, PIONEER AIRMAN AND FORMER MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AGREE NOW TO TAKE POST-WAR CONTROL OF THE AIR AND COMBINE THIS POWER WITH ANOTHER LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO POLICE THE WORLD.

MAKING HIS MAIDEN SPEECH AS A PEER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS' DEBATE ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION, BRABAZON, WHO WAS GIVEN HIS BARONY MARCH 27, CONDEMNED AS "MISCHIEVOUS DOCTRINE" A THEORY THAT POST-WAR PLANNING SHOULD WAIT UNTIL THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. JUN 5 1942

"LET US TRY TO GET AGREEMENT NOW," HE SAID.

ONLY A WEEK AGO LORD BRABAZON DECLARED BEFORE THE ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, THAT WINNING THE WAR "CAN NEVER BE DONE BY AIR ALONE."

SUB SYDNEY CURTIN

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 4-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN ANNOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT FOUR SUBMARINES HAD ENTERED SYDNEY HARBOR LAST SATURDAY (SUNDAY) NIGHT BUT ONLY ONE WAS ABLE TO MAKE AN ATTACK BEFORE ALL FOUR WERE SUNK.

PREVIOUSLY IT HAD BEEN REPORTED THAT ONLY THREE MIDGET SUBMARINES HAD BEEN SUNK IN SYDNEY HARBOR, ONE BY GUNFIRE AND TWO BY DEPTH CHARGES. THE ONLY AUSTRALIAN LOSS IN THE JAPANESE FORAY WAS A VESSEL USED AS A NAVAL DEPOT SHIP.

OTTAWA, JUNE 4-(AP)-COUPON RATIONING IS PLANNED FOR CANADA WITH THE PROBABILITY THAT SUGAR WILL BE THE FIRST COMMODITY SO RATIONED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY DONALD GORDON, CHAIRMAN OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 4-(AP)-JAMES H.BENSON, 18, OF CHILE HAS BECOME A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE AFTER A 6,000-MILE TRIP BY SEA AND LAND AND A NARROW ESCAPE FROM ENEMY SUBS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO WHILE ENROUTE TO ACHIEVE HIS AMBITION.

BENSON, WHO ENLISTED AT THE R.C.A.F. RECRUITING CENTER YESTERDAY, SAID HE WAS AT SEA 20 DAYS, WORKING HIS WAY BY FREIGHTER TO THE UNITED STATES. DURING THE TRIP HE EARNED ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY HIS FARE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO WINNIPEG.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE SINARQUISTAS, RIGHTIST PEASANT GROUP CLAIMING 500,000 MEMBERS, JOINED MEXICO'S WAR EFFORT TODAY TO COMPLETE THE LIST OF MAJOR OPPOSITION PARTIES EXPRESSING THEIR FULL COOPERATION JUN 5 1942

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, JUNE 4-(AP)-EIGHTY PERSONS WILL BE TRIED FOR PARTICIPATING IN WIDSPREAD RIOTS THAT COST THREE LIVES AND EXTENSIVE PROPERTY DAMAGE HERE MONDAY, GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES DISCLOSED TODAY. JUN 5 1942

THE CHARGES TO BE PLACED AGAINST THE MEN, ALL UNDERSTOOD TO BE NATIVES, WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

THE RIOTS FLARED AFTER UNSKILLED LABORERS ON A BIG AMERICAN PROJECT STARTED A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THEIR FOUR SHILLINGS (ABOUT 80 CENTS) A DAY WAGES.

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, WHO HURRIED BACK FROM WASHINGTON TO OCCUPY HIS POST AS ROYAL GOVERNOR, ALREADY HAD STARTED NEGOTIATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAGE RATE, WHICH WAS FIXED BY

30.24—16891

AGREEMENT OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

ABOUT 1,500 WORKERS ON THE AMERICAN PROJECT RETURNED TO WORK TODAY, AND EXCEPT FOR THE 8 P.M. TO 6 A.M. CURFEW REGULATION WHICH REMAINED IN EFFECT, LIFE IN THE COLONY APPEARED NORMAL.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE BBC SAID TONIGHT IN A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST THAT A BOMB HAD EXPLODED IN THE RENNES, FRANCE, RECRUITING OFFICE FOR ANTI-RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY CBS, ALSO SAID THAT FRENCH SOCIALISTS MEETING SECRETLY IN PARIS HAD DECIDED "TO SUPPORT ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, FREE FRENCH LEADER, MIGHT FORM IN FRANCE IN ORDER TO REESTABLISH THE REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION."

JUN 5 1942

SEIGNIORY CLUB, QUE., JUNE 4-(CANADIAN PRESS)-GRAHAM TOWERS, GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF CANADA, TOLD THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES BANKERS ASSOCIATION FOR FOREIGN TRADE TODAY THAT CANADA HAD DECIDED UPON A POLICY OF "PAY AS YOU GO" IN CONDUCTING THE WAR WITH CONSEQUENT HIGH TAXES AND INTERNAL BORROWINGS, AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS.

SPEAKING TO THE BANKERS AT THEIR FIRST MEETING IN CANADA TOWERS SAID THAT IT HAD BEEN NECESSARY TO MAKE SURE "THAT NO LACK OF CANADIAN DOLLARS KEPT THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM BUYING ALL THE THINGS THEY NEEDED TO OBTAIN IN CANADA."

JUN 5 1942

THIS WAS DONE, HE SAID, BY PARTIAL PAYMENTS IN GOLD EARLY IN THE WAR, THEN BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS PREPAYING BONDED DEBT HELD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND THEN BY AN INTEREST-FREE LOAN OF $700,000,000 TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

HARRY SALINGER, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, TOLD THE ASSOCIATION THAT DAILY BUSINESS ACTIVITIES MUST NOT TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER THOSE DIRECTED TOWARD HELPING "OUR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE TO PROSECUTE THIS WAR SUCCESSFULLY."

IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS SALINGER SAID "BANKERS MUST NOT HOLD BACK, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BECOME A DRAG AND DETERRENT IN A MOST VITAL ISSUE."

THOSE ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE, OR THE FINANCING OF SUCH TRADE, HAVE SUFFERED GREATLY IN THE LOSS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY, HE SAID, AND ARE FURTHER HARASSED BY THE DIFFICULTIES OF CARRYING OUT SUCH BUSINESS AS IS POSSIBLE.

SALINGER SAID POST-WAR NEEDS WOULD BE SUCCESSFULLY MET IF BANKERS WERE READY TO TRANSFER THEIR WAR ZEAL AND ABILITY IN THE DIRECTION OF DEVELOPING METHODS AND PROCEDURE TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE MOVEMENTS OF GOODS AND MONIES.

"MUCH TIME WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE CONVERSION FROM A WAR TO A CIVILIAN ECONOMY," HE SAID.

"WE SHOULD, THEREFORE, AVOID IN SO FAR AS POSSIBLE, THE

30.24—16891

LIQUIDATION OR ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES, FOR THEY WILL BE IN GREAT DEMAND IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD."

rome (from italian broadcasts), june 4-(ap)--british planes attacked augusta, sicily, again last night but failed to do any damage, the italian high command said today. one of the raiders was reported shot down in flames.

JUN 5 1942

[redacted], JUNE 4--(AP)--RUSSIA'S CANNON MAKERS WERE CREDITED TODAY BY THE SUPREME SOVIET FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE INDUSTRY, THE STUDY OF NEW TYPES OF ARTILLERY AND FOR GOOD MANAGEMENT OF FACTORIES.

JUN 5 1942

BORIS VANNIKOV, COMMISSAR OF MUNITIONS, ZHAVOY USTINOV, COMMISSAR OF ARMAMENTS, AND VLADIMIR NOVIKOV, VICE COMMISSAR OF ARMAMENTS, WERE MADE HEROES OF SOCIALIST LABOR.

USTINOV TOLD PRAVDA THAT MANY PLANTS LAST MONTH EXCEEDED THE PLAN OF PRODUCTION OF ARTILLERY, MORTARS, MACHINE GUNS AND CARTRIDGES. HE SAID RUSSIA HAS DEVELOPING NEW CANNON WITH INCREASED FIRE POWER.

NIGHT LEAD MADAGASCAR

LONDON, JUNE 4--(AP)--A VILLAGE HEADMAN'S TIP TO THE BRITISH COMMANDER OF THE DIEGO SUAREZ NAVAL BASE ON THE FRENCH ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR RESULTED IN THE SHOOTING OF TWO JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS AND FURNISHED HERE PROOF THAT THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN PLANNING TO SEIZE THE ISLAND, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY. JUN 5 1942

THE WAR OFFICE, ISSUING A REPORT FROM THE COMMANDER AT DIEGO SUAREZ, SAID THE NATIVE CHIEF REPORTED ON JUNE 1 THAT TWO FOREIGNERS HAD BEEN OBSERVED IN HIS VILLAGE NEAR DIEGO SUAREZ.

"A BRITISH PATROL WITH NATIVE GUIDES PROCEEDED TO THE VILLAGE," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED. "ONE TWO FOREIGNERS FLED BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE PATROL BUT WERE PURSUED AND SURROUNDED.

"WHEN CALLED UPON TO SURRENDER THEY OPENED FIRE ON THE BRITISH PATROL AND WERE SHOT.

"ON EXAMINATION OF THEIR CLOTHING, PAPERS SHOWED THEY WERE JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS."

A BRITISH SOURCE HERE SAID THE OFFICERS LIKELY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO MAKE PLANS OF THE DIEGO SUAREZ NAVAL BASE TO PREPARE FOR A JAPANESE LANDING. HOWEVER, THE BRITISH STRUCK FIRST AND TOOK DIEGO SUAREZ LAST JANUARY.

MEANWHILE, INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE BRITISH WERE HERE CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS AROUND DIEGO SUAREZ. THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF TROOP MOVEMENTS OUTSIDE THE PORT AREA, ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN VICHY THAT BRITISH FORCES HAVE OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF ANTSIRANANA, 25 MILES SOUTH OF DIEGO SUAREZ. JUN 5 1942

NEW DELHI, JUNE 4--(AP)--- INDIA'S WAR PRODUCTION WILL BE SPEEDED UP GENERALLY FOLLOWING A STUDY MADE BY AN AMERICAN TECHNICAL MISSION, SIR HORMASJI PEROSHAW MODY, INDIAN SUPPLY MINISTER, SAID TODAY IN DISCUSSING PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE AMERICANS.

JUN 5 1942

THE MINISTER GAVE ASSURANCE THAT SOME OF THE AMERICANS' PROPOSALS WOULD BE ADOPTED BUT INDICATED THAT SOME OTHERS WOULD NOT. HE SUGGESTED THAT REGIMENTATION OF INDUSTRY WOULD BE MORE DIFFICULT IN INDIA THAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

A CARIBBEAN PORT, JUNE 4-(AP)-- AN AMAZING STORY OF HARDSHIP, SUFFERING AND ENDURANCE SCARCELY EQUALLED IN THE ANNALS OF THE SEA WAS UNFOLDED BY JULES SOUSA, 33-YEAR-OLD NEW BEDFORD, MASS., SEAMAN,

30.24——16893

30.24-16893

as he lay in a g hospital here today recuperating from 32 days on a lifecraft in the atlantic. JUN 5 1942

deeply sunburned and gaunt from lack of food but otherwise little the worse for his experience, souza was the lone survivor of four men who took to the raft after their ship had been shelled and sunk by three enemy submarines.

the fate of the remaining members of the crew of 40, some of whom managed to get away from the sinking vessel in two lifeboats, still is uncertain.

[illegible]'s survivor [illegible] the more remarkable because it was his first ocean voyage. JUN 5 1942

two of his companions --the chief engineer and a fireman-- died after a week aboard the raft [illegible] souza and the fourth man, a 19-year-old ordinary seaman, sat beside the bodies in the bottom of the tossing raft for another week before they [illegible] them into the sea.

"i figured a rescue ship would come soon and i didn't know the regulations about throwing corpses over the side," souza explained. "finally i blessed them and threw them overboard."

JUN 5 194

the ordinary seaman finally slipped overboard the night before souza was rescued by a passing vessel which was making her maiden voyage.

four 10 days before the rescue ship hove in sight souza and his young companion were without food and fresh water. [illegible] tortured by thirst, the [illegible] ordinary seaman finally began gulping salt water in desperation, souza, though aware of the danger, finally followed suit.

"i was getting so i didn't care," he said. "on the JUN 5 1942 morning of the sixth day i drank a pint of sea water. it didn't taste so good, but it made me feel better."

after the seaman disappeared overside the night of the 31st day, souza said he made up his mind he was done for himself and drank two more quarts of salt water to ease his suffering.

when at 3 p.m. the following day he saw a vessel on the horizon he was so weak he [illegible] was unable to stand. as the ship approached, however, he [illegible] summoned strength to wave a white rag attached to an oar and the vessel hove to and drowned a lifeboat.

"when they finally lifted me into the lifeboat," souza [illegible] recalled, "the first thing i said was 'h about some water?' they gave me the bottle and i took several drinks. then i offered to row, because t e quicker i got to that ship the better."

souza said that when he [illegible] returns to new bedford he hopes to get a little home, marry and settle down ashore.

JUN 5 1942

born on a farm in taunton, mass., he went to work at 21 on cruise ships plying martha's vineyard and nantucket sound, earned a first class pilot's license and [illegible] decided to try a voyage on deep water [illegible] the war broke out.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-EZIO PINZA, ITALIAN-BORN METROPOLITAN OPERA BASSO WHO WAS ARRESTED MARCH 12 AS AN ENEMY ALIEN, HAS BEEN PAROLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND MAY SING ON A GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RADIO PROGRAM SOON, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

THE 50-YEAR OLD SINGER, SAID BY THE FBI TO HAVE BEEN FRIENDLY ONCE WITH BENITO MUSSOLINI, WAS FREED A WEEK AGO AND WENT HOME TO HIS AMERICAN WIFE, MRS.DORIS NEAL LEAK PINZA, AND THEIR YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER IN MAMARONECK, N.Y.

AT THE TIME OF PINZA'S APPREHENSION, MRS. PINZA SAID THAT THE CHARGE THAT HE WAS FRIENDLY WITH MUSSOLINI WAS "PERFECTLY RIDICULOUS."

PINZA SAID TONIGHT IN A STATEMENT THAT HE WOULD DEVOTE AS MUCH TIME AS POSSIBLE TO "HELPING THE UNITED STATES AND THE ALLIES WIN THIS WAR."

JUN 5 1942

MRS.PINZA SAID HER HUSBAND HAS TAKEN OUT HIS FIRST CITIZENSHIP PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LIEUTENANT JAMES DORR GRANT, 34, 904 WEST WALNUT ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., HAD BEEN AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS "FOR MERITORIOUS PERFORMANCE" OF HIS DUTIES "DURING NAVAL OPERATIONS."

JUN 5 - 1942

THE NATURE OF THE OPERATIONS WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, JUNE 4-(AP)-JAPAN'S AERIAL ATTACK ON DUTCH HARBOR BROUGHT FROM GOVERNOR ERNEST GRUENING COMMENDATION FOR THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES IN THE AREA AND A CALL FOR ALL CIVILIAN DEFENSE UNITS TO BE ON THE ALERT.

JUN 5 1942

KETCHIKAN, SOUTHEAST OF JUNEAU, REPORTED A 20-MINUTE ALERT YESTERDAY, APPROXIMATELY AN HOUR AFTER YESTERDAY'S FIRST EARLY MORNING AIR RAID ON THE ALEUTIAN NAVAL STATION.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT, ISSUED AFTER THE FIRST OF TWO ATTACKS HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY, SAID:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA:

Censored

ELIMINATED

30.24—16895

30.24-16895

"AN ANTICIPATED AIR RAID ON ALASKA BEGAN THIS MORNING WITH AN ATTACK BY JAP PLANES ON DUTCH HARBOR.

"OUR ARMY AND NAVY ARE RENDERING AN EXCELLENT ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES ALL CIVILIAN DEFENSE UNITS SHOULD REMAIN ON THE ALERT. DETAILS, AS DEEMED ADVISABLE, WILL BE RELEASED IN TIME BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES."

MOST ALASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE COASTAL REGIONS HAVE BEEN ALERT-MINDED SINCE THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, FEELING THAT EVENTUALLY JAPAN'S ATTACKING ARM WOULD STRIKE TO THE NORTHWARD.

JUNEAU IS EQUIPPED WITH WHAT IS PROBABLY ONE OF THE BEST AIR RAID SHELTERS ON THE CONTINENT--A BIG CAVE CARVED OUT OF SOLID ROCK AND LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY. IN ONE RECENT TEST, 900 CHILDREN WERE EVACUATED FROM THE JUNEAU SCHOOLS WITHION TWO MINUTES AND A LARGE CONTINGENT OF THEM FOUND PROTECTION IN THE MAIN SHELTER. JUN 5 1942

MANY ALASKAN PENINSULA SETTLEMENTS HAVE HAD NIGHTLY BLACKOUTS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN THE PACIFIC, ALTHOUGH THE PERIOD OF NIGHT IS SHORT AT THIS TIME OF YEAR. ONE OF THE MILITARY BASES REPORTED RECENTLY THAT IT COULD ENJOY A SOFTBALL GAME IN THE TWILIGHT AT 11 P.M.

JUNEAU'S POPULACE HAS PREPARED LONG SINCE FOR A MASS EVACUATION TO A SPOT WHERE TENTS AND A FOOD CACHE ARE AVAILABLE IN CASE OF ANY ATTACK ON THIS TERRITORIAL CAPITAL. AT KETCHIKAN, RESIDENTS HAVE BUILT PATHS INTO THE HILLS FOR USE IN AN EMERGENCY.

ISOLATED ALASKA WAS ATTACK-MINDED LONG BEFORE THE DTUCH HARBOR

EDITORS:

JUN 5 1942

THE ARMY'S WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND HAS REQUESTED THAT THE JUNEAU, ALASKA, STORY QUOTING GOVERNOR ERNEST GRUENING AND TOUCHING UPON THE ATTACK ON DUTCH HARBOR, BE WITHHELD FROM FURTHER PUBLICATION IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY. THIS APPLIES TO BOTH AMS STORY LAST NIGHT AND PMS STORY TODAY, THURSDAY.

UNDATED DUTCH HARBOR - FCLO WASHINGTON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO IGNORED TODAY THE JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS ON DUTCH HARBOR, PERHAPS EMULATING WASHINGTON'S INITIAL SILENCE ON THE AMERICAN RAIDS ON JAPAN, BUT THE BERLIN RADIO, DECLARING "UNIMAGINABLE PANIC" GRIPPED ALASKA, BROADCAST A NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.

JUN 5 1942

ELIMINATED

UNDER A LISBON DATELINE, IT SAID:

"UNIMAGINABLE PANIC CAUSED IN ALASKA BY JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS ON THE ALEUTIAN BASE OF DUTCH HARBOR, ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON THURSDAY MORNING, INDUCED THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA, ERNEST GRUENING, TO PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY FOR THE ENTIRE ALASKAN REGION."

ALSO UNDER A LISBON DATELINE, IT REPORTED THAT ALL RADIO STATIONS ON THE U. S. PACIFIC COAST WERE SILENT WEDNESDAY

NIGHT AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE, THAT "INHABITANTS OF THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES PACIFIC COAST WERE GRIPPED WITH EXCITEMENT, AND THAT AIR RAID ALARM SIRENS HAD SHRIEKED IN SANFRANCISCO LAST NIGHT.

UNDER A BUENOS AIRES DATELINE IT REPORTED THAT THE ENTIRE MEXICAN PACIFIC COAST HAD BEEN PLACED IN A STATE OF READINESS FOLLOWING REPORTS OF THE JAPANESE ATTACKS.

APR MISC OL 525A

(WIDE WORLD BUDGET FOR PMS)

- - -

RIVER RAID

- - -

JUN 5 1942

RAF FLIERS ATTACK
BOATS GRABBED
BY JAPANESE (900)

- - -

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

AN ALLIED AIR BASE IN INDIA, MAY 29-(DELAYED)-(WIDE WORLD)-DAILY, THROUGH FAIR WEATHER AND FOUL, RAF FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS ARE SMASHING AT THE SALVAGED STEAMERS AND CRUDE BAMBOO RAFTS WHICH BRING JAPANESE TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT UP THE WINDING, MUDDY WATERS OF THE CHINDWIN RIVER, WHERE THE NAGA FOOTHILLS RANGE ALONG THE BORDER OF BURMA AND ASSAM, INDIA'S EASTERNMOST PROVINCE.

IN THE NORTHERN TIP OF ASSAM, 100 MILES BOMBER FLIGHT FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHINDWIN, LIES ONE OF INDIA'S TWO MOST IMPORTANT OILFIELDS. THERE, TOO, RUNS THE BRAHMAPUTRA, GREAT WATERWAY WHICH JOINS THE GANGES IN THE BENGAL PLAIN AND SURGES ON TO THE SEA THROUGH SCORES OF MOUTHS NEAR CALCUTTA.

TODAY I FLEW MORE THAN 1,200 MILES, MORE THAN EIGHT HOURS, WITH ONE OF THE BLENHEIM BOMBER CREWS ENGAGED IN THE RAF'S CAMPAIGN TO SMASH THE JAPANESE OUTPOSTS ALONG THE PALM-SHADED CHINDWIN.

OUR BLENHEIM WAS ASSIGNED A 300-MILE SWEEP INSIDE ENEMY TERRITORY, INCLUDING 180 MILES OF LOW-LEVEL RECONNAISSANCE ATTACK ON THE UPPER CHINDWIN ROUTE. JUN 5 1942

SOON AFTER DAWN I STOOD WITH THE CREW AROUND A MAP IN THIS AIR BASE WHILE AN ARMY LIAISON OFFICER PLOTTED OUR OBJECTIVES.

HE GAVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR BOMBING OF THE YU RIVER JUST WEST OF THE CHINDWIN.

IN THE TROPICAL HEAT, WRINGING WET WITH PERSPIRATION, MY PILOT, STOCKY, MUSTACHED SQUADRON LEADER ERIC FROM KENT, NAVIGATOR PILOT OFFICER DICKY, ALSO FROM ENGLAND, AND AIR GUNNER SERGEANT PADDY FROM BALLARAT, AUSTRALIA, WAITED AS MECHANICS REPLACED A SHREDDED TIRE ON THE BLENHEIM'S TAIL WHEEL.

WEARING A BORROWED PARACHUTE AND HELMET, I CLIMBED INTO THE COCKPIT AND TOOK A SEAT BY ERIC.

WE SLICED THROUGH THE MIST THAT CURTAINED THE FLAT, PATCH-QUILT INDIAN FARMS FROM VIEW. THE WIND STREAMED IN THE HALF-OPENED WINDOW ON THE PILOT'S LEFT. ERIC CLOSED THE WINDOW WITH ONE HAND AND TRIMMED THE SHIP WITH THE OTHER.

OUR SWEATY SHIRTS BECAME FRIGID. KNEES LEFT BARE BY SHORTS TURNED BLUE. IN THE MIDST OF HIS NAVIGATIONAL COMPUTATIONS DICKY

30.24 16897

30.24-16897

DRAPED HIS SHOULDERS WITH A BATH TOWEL TO KEEP WARM.

OUR BLENHEIM CLIMBED HIGHER, BELTING THROUGH CLOUD BANKS AND GAME AS AN OLD FIREHORSE FOR MORE ALARMS. IN ASIA THE BLENHEIMS STILL HAVE A BIG JOB TO DO. OURS SAW DUTY IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND THE BATTLE OF BURMA AND STILL CARRIES ON.

JUN 5, 1942

WE SIGHTED A FORMATION OF U.S. ARMY BOMBERS BELOW THE STARBOARD WING, ALSO BURMA-BOUND. ERIC AND DICKY EXCHANGED SIGNALS--THUMBS UP.

THEN IT WAS TIME TO CHECK THE MACHINEGUNS FORE AND AFT.

DICKY FIRED THE COUPLE WHICH SLAT TO THE REAR FROM UNDER THE COCKPIT WHERE THEY GUARD THE BLENHEIM'S BELLY. PADDY BLAZED AWAY FROM HIS TURRET. ERIC PRESSED THE FIRING BUTTON ON THE JOYSTOCK. ALL WERE OKAY.

ICE FORMED ON OUR WINGS AND THE MIST BLOTTED OUT THE SUN AND EARTH.

JUN 5, 1942

ONE ENGINE STARTED TO MISS.

THERE IN THE CROWDED COCKPIT WE EXPERIENCED THE AIRMEN'S NIGHTMARE--ENGINE FAILURE. THE LITTLE NEEDLE ON THE REVOLUTIONS-PER-MINUTE GAUGE POINTED TO 2,000, THEN 1,800, 1,600. IT CONTINUED TO FALTER: 1,200 REVOLUTIONS AND DROPPING FAST.

DICKY PEERED AT ERIC AND ME AND FORCED A WRY GRIN.

WITH ONE ENGINE LEFT, ERIC COULDN'T MAKE THE CHINDWIN VALLEY AHEAD OF US BUT WOULD HAVE TO TURN BACK TO ASSAM, OUT OF ENEMY COUNTRY, FLY AS FAR AS POSSIBLE AND THEN JUMP. THERE WAS NO CHANCE OF A SUCCESSFUL LANDING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

BUT ERIC CONTINUED TO NURSE THE ENGINE WITH INFINITE CARE.

SLOWLY IT RESPONDED, COUGHED, STUTTERED, THEN PICKED UP. WITH A FATTER GAS MIXTURE IT RENEWED ITS STRENGTH AND THE RPM NEEDLE WAVERED BACK TO NORMAL.

I LOOKED AT ERIC'S FACE. IT WAS EXPRESSIONLESS, BUT HIS FOREHEAD WAS BEADED WITH SWEAT.

SWOOPING FROM THE CLOUDS INTO THE SULTRY HEAT OVER THE CHINDWIN WAS ALMOST AN ANTI-CLIMAX.

THE HALF-MILE WIDE RIVER IS THE COLOR OF LIGHT COFFEE. WE SKIMMED ALONG AT AN ALTITUDE OF 200 FEET TO SPOT RIVER CRAFT. THE ROUGH AIR JOLTED US.

BIG RAFTS WERE TETHERED ALONG THE EAST BANK WHERE VILLAGE SUCCEEDS VILLAGE IN ALMOST A CONTINUOUS SETTLEMENT. IN HALF AN HOUR I COUNTED MORE THAN 35 RAFTS, BARGES AND BOATS.

THE CHINDWIN NOW IS A JAPANESE WATERWAY, MAIN ROUTE FOR SUPPLIES FOR A POSSIBLE ASSAM INVASION.

IN THE BURMA CAMPAIGN THE JAPANESE USED CARAVANS OF BULLOCK CARTS. NOW THEY COMMANDEER THE PEACEFUL-LOOKING RIVER CRAFT OF VILLAGERS TO TRANSPORT THEIR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

THE AMMUNITION BELTS OF OUR FORWARD GUNS WERE NOT SUPPLIED WITH TRACERS TODAY SO IT WAS HARD TO FOLLOW OUR MARKSMANSHIP IN THE GLARING SUNLIGHT. NOR COULD WE TELL WHAT WAS FIRED BACK AT US FROM THE GROUND UNTIL WE INSPECTED THE FUSELAGE LATER IN THE AFTERNOON.

AT MAUNGJAN WE SURPRISED A STEAMER 200 FEET LONG TIED TO AN EAST BANK JETTY. AT LEAST 20 MEN, SOME OF THEM WEARING MILITARY-LOOKING CLOTHES, SCATTERED WILDLY AS THE VESSEL BEGAN SINKING RAPIDLY AFTER OUR ATTACK.

JUN 5 1942

OUR BLENHEIM CAST A SHADOW OF FEAR MILE AFTER MILE ALONG THE SNAKY

RIVER.

THE SMELL OF SULPHUR FROM THE GUNS CLUNG IN EVERY CRANNY OF THE COCKPIT.

PADDY WHIRLED ROUND AND ROUND IN HIS GUN TURRET, WATCHING THE SKY.

JUN 5 1942

NEAR SINGKALING KHAMTI, WHERE A HEARD OF WATER BUFFALOES DOTTED THE RIVER'S EDGE, THE BLENHEIM COMPLETED ITS MISSION AND TURNED SHARPLY TOWARD THE CLOUD-HIDDEN NAGA RANGE.

A RAINBOW CURVED UNDER US AND THEN RAIN BEAT UPON THE BOMBER'S NOSE.

THE MAP SHOWED 10,000-FOOT PEAKS AHEAD OF US AND ALSO AN UNCHARTED AREA WHERE 13,000-FOOT MOUNTAINS WERE LIKELY.

WE SLASHED UPWARD INTO HEAVY CLOUDS. REMEMBERING OUR FORMERLY AILING ENGINE, I HATED THOSE CLOUDS. BUT WE REACHED THE TOPSIDE OF THE OVERCAST. WE WERE FOUR MILES ABOVE SEA LEVEL, ACCORDING TO OUR ALTIMETER.

DICKY WAS USING THE TOWEL AGAIN FOR AN OVERCOAT; MY TEETH WERE CHATTERING; ERIC NEEDED TWO HANDS AND TWO FEET TO HANDLE THE BLENHEIM AND DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO NOTICE THE COLD.

THEN DICKY SAW IT FIRST AND WAVED US A WARNING--A MILITARY AIRPLANE A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AHEAD AND BELOW US OFF THE STARBOARD WING.

JUN 5 1942

IT LOOKED LIKE A TWIN-ENGINED MODEL BUT WAS NOT IDENTIFIABLE AS A BLENHEIM AND IT WAS HEADING STRAIGHT FOR JAPANESE-HELD BURMA. SOME JAPANESE PLANES WITH TWO ENGINES OUTSPEED AND OUTGUN THE BLENHEIMS. MOREOVER, WE HAD NEITHER FUEL NOR AMUNITION LEFT TO SEEK COMBAT. IF CHASED, IT MIGHT BE TOO BAD FOR US.

ERIC KICKED THE RUDDER AND WE HEADED FOR THE NEAREST CLOUDBANK ON THE PORT SIDE.

AGAIN WE WERE FLYING IN A WORLD OF NOTHING BUT WHITE SHADOW--BUT WHITE SHADOW THAT WAS FRIENDLY NOW.

DICKY MADE HIS RECKONINGS AND ERIC STEERED BY THE COMPASS WHICH SAW ABOVE HIS LEFT KNEE.

OUR WINGTIPS WERE INVISIBLE TO US IN THE MIST--BUT WE DIDN'T MIND. WE HAD CROSSED THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND OUR ENGINES SANG.

EVEN A BLENHEIM KNOWS THE TUNE "GOING HOME." #

MEXICAN SOLDIERS
ARE TOUGH
- - -
LEASE-LEND WILL
GIVE THEM NEW
EQUIPMENT (750)
- - -

JUN 5 1942

BY WILLIAM D.PATTERSON

(ADVANCE)...MEXICO CITY,JUNE 4-(WIDE WORLD)-THE MEXICAN ARMY WHICH HAS JUST JOINED THE ANTI-TOTALITARIAN RANKS IS NOT A PARADE-GROUND OUTFIT AND ITS OFFICER CORPS IS OVERWHELMINGLY PRO-UNITED STATES. THOSE ARE THE TWO SALIENT FACTS ABOUT THE NEWEST ALLY OF THE ARMIES OF THE DEMOCRACIES.

JUN 5 1942

THE 70,000 OFFICERS AND MEN OF MEXICO'S FIGHTING FORCES HAVE BEEN TOUGHENED IN THE SMOKE OF REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.

IN RECENT YEARS THEY HAVE BEEN WHIPPED INTO A DISCIPLINED, WELL-TRAINED ORGANIZATION BY GENERAL MANUEL AUILA CAMACHO, BOTH AS NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER AND PRESIDENT.

THE OFFICER CORPS HAS LONG URGED THE CLOSEST MILITARY COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES. NO SECTOR OF THE COUNTRY COULD BE MORE HAPPY TO SEE MEXICO BECOME AN ACTIVE, FULL-FLEDGED

30.24—16899

30.24-16899

ALLY OF WASHINGTON.

DESPITE ARDENT NAZI WOOING, GERMAN INFLUENCE AND SYMPATHY ARE NOTABLY LACKING IN THE ARMY. BY TRADITION, BY ASSOCIATION AND BY TRAINING, THE MODERN MEXICAN OFFICER IS MORE AMERICAN THAN EUROPEAN.

JUDGED ON TRAINING, RUGGEDNESS AND POINT OF VIEW, MEXICO'S ARMY SHOULD BE COUNTED ON TO SHARE IN PROTECTING THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE UNITED STATES OR IN REINFORCING A THREATENED FRONT ANYWHERE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

JUN 5 1942

ENERGETIC COLLABORATION IN "SAFEGUARDING AMERICA" WAS PLEDGED BY PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS WHEN HE URGED A DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN LAST MONTH.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE POINTEDLY REFRAINED FROM LIMITING THE SCOPE OF THE ARMY'S ACTION TO MEXICAN TERRITORY.

THE ONE SHORTCOMING OF THE ARMY HAS BEEN ITS COMPARATIVE LACK OF MODERN WEAPONS. A FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHE SAID AFTER OBSERVING THE TROOPS DURING SEVERAL DAYS OF STRENUOUS MANEUVERS:

"THEY COULD WHIP THEIR WEIGHT IN WILDCATS IF THE WILDCATS WEREN'T DRIVING TANKS." TODAY THIS EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE IS BEING RAPIDLY REMEDIED.

UNDER THE $100,000,000 LEASE-LEND AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE TROOPS ARE BEING EQUIPPED WITH THE MATERIALS NECESSARY TO INCREASE THEIR MOBILITY AND FIREPOWER.

JUN 5 1942

STATISTICS ON SUCH DELIVERIES ARE CLOSELY GUARDED, BUT ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO THE GENERAL STAFF ANNOUNCED FORMATION OF FIVE NEW UNITS--AN AIRCRAFT DETEC[illegible] COMPANY, A HEAVY MACHINEGUN REGIMENT, A BATTALION OF PARACHUTE JUMPERS, A MOTORIZED SQUADRON EQUIPPED WITH LIGHT MACHINEGUNS AND FLAMETHROWERS AND A COMMUNICATIONS BATTALION.

HARD-WORKING GENERAL SALVADOR SANCHEZ, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, WILL SAY ONLY THAT M[illegible]ICO WITHIN A FEW MONTHS WILL HAVE A STREAMLINED, MECHANIZED FIGHTING FORCE.

MEXICO'S WIRY, TIRELESS MEN MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS. THE YEARS IN WHICH THE REPUBLIC WAS SWEPT BY GUERRILLA WARFARE AND BATTLING REVOLUTIONARY ARMIES MADE A RESOURCEFUL FIGHTING MAN OF PRACTICALLY EVERY MALE CITIZEN.

JUN 5 1942

BESIDES 65,000 TRAINED RESERVES, THERE IS A MANPOWER BASE OF PERHAPS 300,000 PEASANTS WITH MILITARY EXPERIENCE WHO COULD BE WHIPPED INTO FIGHTING SHAPE QUICKLY. THERE ALSO ARE ABOUT 50,000 MEMBERS OF THE WORKERS' MILITIA WHO HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS.

MEXICAN ARMY OFFICERS ARE FIRST-CLASS MEN. THE TRADITION OF FORMAL MILITARY EDUCATION IN MEXICO STEMS FROM FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE LATTER INFLUENCE ALREADY PREDOMINANT AND MOUNTING STEADILY.

JUN 5 1942

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES STATE THAT THE WAR COLLEGE COMPARES WITH ANY ON THE CONTINENT AND THAT THE MILITARY COLLEGE, MEXICO'S WEST POINT, IS A WELL-RUN INSTITUTION WITH A STIFF, COMPREHENSIVE CURRICULUM.

A CONCISE SUMMARY OF THE ARMY TODAY BY A FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHE WAS: "MORALE GOOD, EQUIPMENT BEST IN HISTORY AND GETTING BETTER EVERY DAY."

A BRANCH OF THE ARMY THAT IS CHANGING DAILY FROM WEAKNESS TO STRENGTH IS THE AIRFORCE. MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, LIMITED LANDING FACILITIES AND LACK OF FUNDS IN THE PAST SEVERELY LIMITED THE AIRFORCE.

JUN 5 1942

IT RECENTLY NUMBERED ONLY ABOUT 100 PLANES AND 700 MEN AND OFFICERS. ITS STRENGTH TODAY IS A MILITARY SECRET, BUT PILOT AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL HAVE MOUNTED. NEW PLANES ARE KNOWN TO HAVE ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND TWO NEW TRAINING SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN OPENED.

THE NATION'S NETWORK OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN AIRBASES IS BEING EXPANDED RAPIDLY SO THAT BOTH MEXICAN AND UNITED STATES PLANES, IF NECESSARY, WILL BE ABLE TO FLY OUT TO MEET AN ENEMY ATTACKING FROM ANY QUARTER.

JUN 5 1942

THE AIRFORCE WAS ALREADY PATROLLING THE PACIFIC COASTLINE DURING MEXICO'S BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY. WITH AN ACTUAL STATE OF WAR AND ITS OWN INCREASING STRENGTH IT MAY HELP TO FILL ANY GAPS IN THE U.S. PATROL SYSTEM OVER BOTH THE GULF, WHERE SUBMARINES HAVE BECOME SO ACTIVE, AND THE PACIFIC.

SMALL BUT ALERT AND WITH EXCELLENT MORALE, THE MEXICAN NAVY SHOULD SHIFT WITH BUT LITTLE EFFORT TO A WAR FOOTING, AS IT HAS ALSO BEEN CRUISING THE WATERS OF THE GULF AND PACIFIC FOR MONTHS TO WARN UNITED STATES CONVOYS AND WARSHIPS OF ENEMY ACTIVITY. WITH WAR IT ADDS NOT ONLY ITS EYES BUT ITS STRIKING FORCE TO THAT OF THE U.S. FLEET ARM IN THOSE IMPORTANT WATERS.

THE NAVY HAS THREE 2,000-TON GUNBOATS, FAIRLY WELL ARMORED AND MOUNTING 4.7 INCH GUNS. THERE ARE 11 FAST COASTAL PATROL VESSELS ARMED WITH 3-INCH GUNS AND A LARGE TRANSPORT, THE DURANGO.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 5--SENT JUNE 3).

FLEET BELIEVED PURSUING JAPANESE FORCE, BUT SILENCE SHROUDS ACTION IN MID-PACIFIC; ROOSEVELT WARNS JAPAN OF GAS REPRISALS

American Attacks Continue

Possession of Midway Isl. Believed at Stake —Warships, Planes Support Marines.

JAPANESE GET HOT RECEPTION

Navy Flatly Denies Rumors of Another Assault On Pearl Harbor.

BULLETIN

HONOLULU, June 5. (AP)—Japanese naval forces attacking Midway Island have suffered "very heavy" damage to carrier, battleship, cruiser and transport classes and appear now to be withdrawing, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in a communique tonight.

HONOLULU, June 5. (AP)—A great air and naval battle, possibly with the possession of Midway Island at stake, presumably was in progress today off the low-lying outpost northwest of Hawaii, following an attempt in force by the Japanese yesterday to raid the strongly fortified base.

JUN 6 1942

The enemy ran into a hot reception, said a communique by Admiral Chester N. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, and suffered direct hits on at least one battleship, an airplane carrier and possibly other warships. In addition, the defense forces took a heavy toll of attacking warplanes.

No Mere Token Raid

Midway's defenders continued the attacks on the enemy, Admiral Nimitz said, leading to comment by naval experts in Washington that the ensuing engagement may have been one of the greatest battles of the war in the Pacific so far.

These sources went so far as to say the outcome may determine the enemy's ability to strike again at Pearl Harbor, at Alaska, the West Coast of the United States or even the Panama Canal. That the enemy had in mind no mere token raid, like the five previous slashes at Midway, they pointed out, was indicated by the presence of capital ships, carriers and cruisers in the attacking force.

Midway Alert

When the enemy struck shortly after dawn yesterday he found an island alert and ready. Forewarned by the earlier attacks on Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and inspired by the historic defense of Wake island, the defense forces replied savagely. Five times previously they had beaten back enemy attacks on the island, the last previous one in March.

JUN 6 1942

Admiral Nimitz himself was on the island only last month, to decorate four naval and marine officers for heroism in previous raids. He commended then the ground and air defenses under command of Commander Cyril T. Simard. In those attacks enemy submarines shelled the island while warplanes fought overhead. In the March 10 attack a huge four-motored Japanese patrol seaplane was shot down by marine corps aviators.

Heavy Ships in Raid

While the official communique said enemy carriers "were accompanied by battleships and cruisers," there was no indication whether a major portion of the Japanese fleet was engaged. The fact that so powerful a force had ventured more than 2,000 miles from its home base, however, led observers in Washington to surmise that this time the Japanese intended to wipe out the island, last American outpost in the Pacific to the northwest of Hawaii.

Still to be disclosed was the

30.24 - 16901

30.24-16901

grand strategy of the enemy. The relation of the Dutch harbor and Midway attacks to any projected attacks on the west coast, or on the Panama canal, was in the fact that they are on the flank of the sea lanes over which the enemy must move.

JUN 6 1942

This vast expanse of water, much of it shrouded in fog for long periods of time, must be patroled by planes based on Midway and Dutch Harbor, more than 1,600 miles apart.

Admiral Nimitz's Report Indicates Sixth Thrust At Island Failure

COMMUNIQUE MINIMIZES CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE

'Our Attacks Against Foe,' Continue, Admiral Says In Report to Navy

JUN 6 1942

Honolulu, June 5 (AP) — American defenders, spurred by initial successes, closed battle today with a strong Japanese sea-air task force in what may be a finish fight for possession of Midway Island.

Already the island garrison had scored hits an an enemy battleship, an aircraft carrier and possibly other war vessels. Raiding planes were brought down in great number.

AMERICANS READY

And, said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, "our attacks on the enemy are continuing."

This latest assault on the tiny island outpost, last line of defense before Hawaii itself, began shortly after dawn yesterday.

It found the American forces keyed to fighting pitch by long preparation and patently strengthened in the months since they first repulsed such an attack December 7.

It found them alert and forewarned by the preceding day's raid upon Dutch Harbor, 2,000 miles to the north. It seemed the enemy may have stepped unwittingly into a spot too hot to handle.

Presence of capital ships in the attacking force and the heavy toll the defenders were able to exact in the first few hours of the operation suggested the enemy was at hand with the sole purpose of taking over the island, completely and finally.

Island Damage Little

Admiral Nimitz's communique indicated the Americans' first success was achieved at little cost to themselves. He reported that damage to material and installations on the island, 1,149 miles northwest of Hawaii, was minor.

"No reports of personnel casualties were received," the communique added.

All Services Represented

Nor did the admiral clarify which units of the United States defenders delivered the telling blows against the Jap battleship and carrier.

"The attack was repulsed by local defenders in which all armed services are represented," he said, indicating that Marine, sea and air forces were in action.

The admiral's communique told this terse story:

"At 6:35 a. m. today (Thursday), Midway time, that island was heavily raided by Japanese carrier-based planes. The attack was repulsed by local defenders in which all armed services are represented. A heavy toll of attacking planes was taken. Damage to material and installations on Midway were reported minor. No reports of personnel casualties were received.

JUN 6 1942

Attack Continues

"The Japanese carriers were accompanied by battleships and cruisers. One battleship and one carrier definitely were damaged and other vessels are believed to have been hit. Our attacks on the enemy are continuing."

Broadening the fast developing Pacific war, the Midway raid followed by a day two raids of Japanese plains on Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

The Midway attack was the first the Japs had aimed at that island since Admiral Nimitz flew there last month to decorate four naval and marine officers for their bravery in previous raids. At that time he said the ground and air forces under Commander Cyril T. Simard had demonstrated a commendable efficiency of co-ordination.

First Attack Dec. 7

Japan's first, and previously their heaviest, attack was made by cruisers and destroyers Dec. 7, the same day of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor precipitating the war with the United States.

Shelling submarines and raiding planes carried on other attacks which reached five on March 10, the last one delivered prior to yesterday's heavy assault. Marine Corps aviators were decorated by Admiral Nimitz at Midway for shooting down a four-engined Japanese patrol seaplane in the March 10 attack.

Midway is the last United States' outpost in the Pacific to the northwest of Hawaii, Wake and Guam having fallen to the Japanese.

New York, Saturday, June 6-(AP)-The Japanese naval forces attacking Midway Island in the Pacific apparently have suffered very heavy casualties in the aircraft carrier, battleship and cruiser, and transport classes, the New York Times said today in a Honolulu dispatch quoting an official communique.

JUN 6 1942

One Japanese carrier, already damaged by air attack, has been hit by three torpedoes from a U.S. submarine, the dispatch said.

The damage i flicted on the Japanese was far out of proportion to that suffered by the Midway defenders, the communique was quoted as saying.

Midway Seen Touching Off Great Ocean Battle

JUN 6 1942

Communique From Admiral Nimitz Implies Fierce Engagement Now in Progress

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Washington, June 5 (AP)—American and Japanese fleet units apparently were engaged today in one of the greatest battles of the Pacific as a result of the enemy's attempt yesterday to raid the strongly-garrisoned United States outpost on Midway Island.

EXPERTS INTERPRET COMMUNIQUE

Commenting on the communique issued at Pearl Harbor early today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, naval experts here emphasized that Nimitz had said "attacks on the enemy are continuing."

JUN 6 1942

This seemed to indicate, it was said, that the fight which started at Midway yesterday morning had continued for many hours with both American and enemy units maneuvering for advantage in what may be a crucial engagement determining the enemy's ability to strike at more vital points, including Pearl Harbor, the United States west coast, Alaska and even in the Panama Canal.

Big Ships Involved

The action off Midway involved not noly Japanese aircraft carriers but battleships and heavy cruisers. As great as this force appeared to be, however, there remained a possibility that it was engaged in a diversionary operation and that a main force was developing an attack elsewhere.

It was the first time that Japanese battleships have been reported east of home waters.

There was no immediate indication here whether a major portion of the enemy fleet was involved, but observers agreed that the presence of so large a force more than 2,000 miles from Yokohama indicated the Japanese were bent on reducing America's growing offensive power in the Pacific and possibly bringing the war within threatening distance of the West Coast.

The Jap's grand strategy was still to be disclosed, and Washington authorities could at best only cite the possibilities based on what has been announced to date.

Four Moves in Prospect

The Midway and Dutch Harbor assaults, however, were viewed as evidence of a carefully conceived plan which may have any one of these ultimate actions in view:

1. An effort, preliminary to an attack on Russia, to destroy or conquer Alaskan bases and thereby cut a route over which aerial reinforcements might be moved to the Soviet armies in Siberia.

2. Clear the way for a new and powerful attack on Pearl Harbor, or even the western U. S. Coast and Panama, by trying to knock out aerial reconnaissance and interception forces which may be based on Midway and Alaska.

3. A new attempt to cut U. S. supply lines into the Southwest Pacific by forcing attacks on the guardian islands south of Hawaii, after, the Japanese would hope, having diverted American forces into the North Pacific.

4. A knockout try against the bases from which Japan may be or may have been attacked, including past and future air raids on the Japanese homeland and submarine operations against Japanese shipping.

Flanking Attack Seen

The relation of Midway and Dutch Harbor to any projected attacks anywhere on the North American continent arises from the fact that they flank the vast expanse of ocean over which an assaulting fleet would almost certainly move. Planes operating south of Dutch Harbor and north of Midway should be able to keep a fairly good watch over the 1,653-mile stretch of water between those two points.

Even if an attack in force were made against Alaska the Japanese fleet units participating undoubtedly would take a round-about course to their objective so that an effort to prevent reconnaissance from Midway would be a logical screening operation, and the assault on Dutch Harbor would fall into the category of either a preliminary raid to test strength or an attempt to divert defense forces from the scene of the main attack.

If the enemy's plan is to try to wipe out Midway preliminary to attack farther east—in which case the Dutch Harbor attack would have been chiefly diversionary—he may anticipate that he is in for trouble.

Midway Can Be Taken

Yet, just as at Wake and at Bataan and Corregidor in the Philippines, if the Japanese want to take Midway at any cost—and the fact that battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers took part in yesterday's raids indicates that may be their intention—they may possibly succeed in doing so.

An attempt to drive the United States out of Hawaii, unquestionably would produce one of the greatest battles of history, but aside from the Hawaiian Islands there are many much less strongly held outposts in the Pacific which probably could be taken.

What use the enemy could make of them once he was in possession is another matter. Wake Island, so far as is known, has cost the Japs more than they have profited by it. They expended seven warships, many planes and hundreds of men to capture it. They installed various equipment to make it into a plane base. Then a U. S. task force went over on February 24 and bombed their equipment out of existence.

But some experts consider it highly possible that the Japs may turn west rather than east, once they feel relatively secure in the North Pacific. For several weeks now they have been reported concentrating military forces in northern China and Manchukuo. This move, it was said authoritatively, could augur an attack on Russia.

JUN 6 1942

And in attacking Russia as in waging war against China by closing t Burma Road, one of the enemy's primary considerations would have to be to sever any routes over which air power could rapidly be transferred from this country to the Allied army in Siberia.

Reports of Pearl Harbor Attack Flatly Refused

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP) — A Navy spokesman late today issued "a flat denial of rumors" that the Japanese were again attacking Pearl Harbor.

JUN 6 1942

The spokesman said:

"We have had direct communication with Honolulu. All has been and is, up to this time, quiet there.

This is a flat denial of all rumors of air raids on Pearl Harbor."

The Navy statement was issued after Rep. McCormack (D-Mass)

had said in the House that members had told him of a radio report that "Pearl Harbor again is being attacked."

Believe Nazis Started Pearl Harbor Rumors

NEW YORK, June 5. (AP)—Competent foreign observers expressed the belief today that rumors of a new Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor were started by German radio broadcasts which have been recorded in New York and London since shortly before 8 a. m. (EWT.)

All these broadcasts were sent out as "news items" under Olso, Stockholm or Shanghai dates by Nazi radio stations in Berlin or in other parts of German-occupied Europe, and all of them were patently garbled versions of yesterday's Japanese aerial raid on Midway Island.

A typical broadcast was this one, recorded in New York at 7:56 a.m. E. W. T. from Radio Berlin:—

"Shanghai—Honolulu was attacked by Japanese airplanes Thursday at 6:35 a. m. local time, it was reported here from Honolulu. The airplanes started from a Japanese airplane carrier which is said to have been accompanied by battleships and cruisers."

The only authority specifically cited for the information in any of the broadcasts was "an American news service."

Persons familiar with Axis broadcasts said this was a typical example of Nazi "war of nerves" propaganda.

Tokyo Silent On Midway And Dutch Harbor Raids

New York, June 6 (AP)—The Associated Press tonight recorded a Tokyo broadcast which said the Japanese press carried jubilant accounts of attacks by Japanese submarines on Sydney, Australia, and the Diego Suarez naval base on Madagascar.

"Our naval operations are extending over an ever vaster area," boasted the newspaper *Asahi*.

[There still was no word, however, official or unofficial, from Tokyo on the Japanese attack Wednesday upon Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and on Midway Island, Thursday.]

Hochi said the navy's latest exploits "have established complete Japanese domination of the Pacific and Indian oceans."

3 More Jap Subs

Raises Total for Week to 7 as Swift Blows Continue Against Enemy—Stabs at Australia's Supply Lanes.

JUN 6 1942

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 5. (AP)—Allied fliers sank two and probably three Japanese submarines for a week total of perhaps seven in swift retribution against enemy undersea stabs at the continent's vital supply lanes, headquarters announced today.

Four Tiny Subs Sunk Sunday

Four midget submarines were sunk Sunday night in and around the great Sydney harbor.

The communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's operational base said of the latest successes:

Locate 3 Subs

"Allied aircraft of one Netherlands East Indies and two Australian squadrons on reconnaissance off the east coast located three enemy submarines on the surface in widely separated localities. In ensuing attacks, two submarines certainly were destroyed, and a third probably sunk."

The Dutch pilot of one of the planes, a big American bomber, said he dived on the surfaced submarine from 12,000 feet, but the wind carried him off the target. On his second try, six bombs hit the submarine's deck from 400 feet and the plane was rocked by the explosions.

Bombs Hit Target

"The path of bombs followed the length of the vessel and seemed to hit the sub everywhere," said one of the crew.

Then the bow of the submarine appeared, upright, surrounded by a 400-square-yard patch of oil.

Observers believed that the Japanese, unable because of the rain of blows by Australian-based air power to pursue the island-to-island hops that marked their advance in other areas, and thwarted in the Coral sea in their first effort at a sea-borne invasion, had now turned to a third phase—a submarine offensive against the supply lanes.

But at a cost of six or seven submarines, the Japanese so far had been able to sink but one old ferry boat in Sydney harbor Sunday and one Allied merchant ship 35 miles east of Sydney last Wednesday. Twenty-three more survivors of the crew of about 50 from this ship were landed today. Twelve previously had been picked up.

Without let-up, Allied fliers continued to bomb Japanese bases along the vast northern are from Timor to the Solomons. Fires were started and anti-aircraft installations destroyed at Koepang, in Dutch Timor. A troop camp was bombed and wharves blasted at Rabaul in New Britain. A seaplane was machinegunned at Tulagi in the Solomons.

Naval officers now believed that one of the submarines raised from Sydney harbor with its whole after section blown away, had been destroyed by its crew.

Experts said it was about 75 feet long and 22 feet in circumference, but otherwise was practically identical with the smaller two-man submarines used at Pearl Harbor.

AIRMEN SINK TWO JAP SUBMARINES

Pilots of United Nations Flying Big American Bombers Blast Subs

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 5 (AP)—Allied planes, protecting the vital shipping lanes over which United States war supplies are flowing into Australia, have sunk two Japanese submarines and probably a third off the east coast of this continent, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Six Known Sunk

This success brought to six, and possibly seven, the number o. Japanese undersea raiders destroyed by the defenders of Australia in the last five days, four enemy midget submarines havng been reported sunk Sunday night in an abortive raid on Sydney harbor.

JUN 6 1942

Allied airmen also were reported to have struck yesterday at Japanese bases in the islands north of Australia, blasting airdromes and shipping facilities.

The Allied aircraft credited with the latest submarine sinkings apparently were searching for submersibles which only yesterday were reported to have attacked three vessels in the Sydney area, sending one to the bottom, but failing to damage the other two. The official announcement said the planes manned by Dutch and Australian airmen, spotted the submarines on the surface in different localities.

Bomber Misses First Time

An eye witness account of the sinking of one of the submerines was given by a Dutch airman piloting a big American bomber carrying a crew of six men.

"I sighted the submarine suddenly on the surface," the pilot reported," and opened by throttle and roared down, but my bombardier missed seeing the vessel.

"I pulled the plane down again for a low level attack. This time the bombarier made no mistake. He loosed his bombs on the submarine's deck. The submarine tried desperately to escape, but came up after the bombing, her bows sticking straight up through the water and surrounded by oil."

Range Over Wide Area

Fanning out over a broad area to the north of Australia, Allied airmen bombed Japanese bases on Timor and New Britain and scouted as far east as the Solomon Islands, General McAuthur's headquaters also announced.

The planes which winged their way to Timor, some 500 miles northwest of Darwin, concentrated on the airport at Koepang, capital of the Dutch half of the island, where they started fires and destroyed anti-aircraft installation, a communique said.

The Allied raiders were reported to have flown through heavy anti-aircraft fire to reach their target.

The attack on New Britain—approximately 800 miles northwest of Cape York—was directed against Rabaul, where wharves and adjoining areas, including a military camp, were reported bombed. The mission was carried out without the loss of a single Allied plane.

Allied air scouts on reconnaissance over Tulagi in the Solomon Island, more than 300 miles east of Rabaul, were reported to have machinegunned a Japanese seaplane caught on the water.

Night Raiders Hit Harbor at Rabaul

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Saturday, June 6.—(AP) Allied planes have made a night attack on the harbor at Rabaul, New Britain, bombing the wharf, warehouses and a coaling jetty, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

A communique said:

JUN 6 1942

"Rabaul: Allied air unit made night attack raid on hasbor, placing bombs on wharf, warehouses and coaling jetty."

23 Men Picked Up at Sea.

Melbourne, June 5 (A. P.).—Twenty-three survivors of an Allied merchant vessel sunk by a Japanese submarine Wednesday night thirty-five miles east of Sydney, landed from a lifeboat today at a small Australian fishing port. The survivors, most of whom were lightly clad, were suffering from exposure but quickly responded when given warm food and clothing.

Twelve other men from the sunken vessel, which carried a crew of about fifty, previously had been picked up from three life rafts by an Allied warship.

Sydney, Australia, June 5-(AP)-Twenty-five occupants of a lifeboat from a vessel torpedoed off the New South Wales coast were landed today after fisherman had sighted their flares and guided them to shore. This brings to 37 the number accounted for out of a crew of fifty.

AIDE TO MacARTHUR

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 6.—(Saturday)—(AP) Lieut. Col. Carlos P. Romulo, winner of a Pulitzer prize for distinguished correspondence and the last man to leave Bataan peninsula before its fall, was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

Romulo, formerly connected with The Philippines Herald at Manila, was awarded a $900 prize last month for his observations and forecasts on the Far Eastern situation.

ALLEGED KILLER IS NEW YORKER

JUN 6 1942

U.S. Army Court to Try Him for Australia Murders.

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 5 (A. P.).—Private Edward J. Leonski, 24 years old, former New York delivery boy and part-time grocery clerk, will go on trial before an American military court about June 10 on murder charges growing out of the slaying of three Australian women.

Leonski was arrested several days after the body of Miss Gladys Lilian Hosking, 40, a university chemistry school secretary, was found May 18 near a United States Army camp. The arrest was subsequently announced by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, but the identity of the prisoner was not disclosed officially until today.

The authorities said that Miss Hosking had been attacked and strangled.

The other two victims, both Melbourne residents, were Mrs. Ivy Violet McLeod, 40, who was slain on May 3, and Mrs. Pauline Buchan Thompson, 31, whose body was found May 9.

JUN 6 1942

Was Homesick, Sister Says.

At Private Leonski's home, an apartment on the fifth floor of a tenement house at 424 East 77th street, his sister, Helen, said that the family had not heard from him in five months. His last letter was heavily censored, she said, and told only that he was in Australia.

Miss Leonski said her brother was inducted into service February 17, 1941.

"Ed liked the army at first, but I think he has been a little homesick," she said.

After graduation from the High School of Commerce here he worked as a delivery boy and part-time clerk in a chain grocery store near his home.

JUN 6

He is one of six children of Max and Amelia Leonski. The father is an unemployed laborer. His brother, Vincent, 34, is a private in the army, stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C.

AMERICAN NURSES IN NEW CALEDONIA

Hospital Unit from Philadelphia Cares for U. S. Troops in Pacific.

By CLARK LEE

WITH THE U. S. ARMY IN NEW CALEDONIA (Delayed)—(AP) "When we first arrived a few weeks ago we were just babes in the woods for the first time in our lives. Now we are pretty much settled down and liking it."

Other American nurses seated outside a tent amidst a eucalyptus grove somewhere in New Caledonia agreed with the speaker, a pretty girl from Pennsylvania.

"But," one of them interjected "I'm afraid we're not very attractive babes. These Army issue pants they make us wear certainly don't add to our glamour."

Wear Army Trousers

The girls are wearing regular

Allied Fliers Wreck

30.24 - 16903

30.24-16903

Army trousers and shirts, and even men's cotton undershirts, partly because only a portion have their own uniforms and partly for protection against mosquitoes which are the one disagreeable feature of an otherwise pleasant countryside.

This hospital unit from Philadelphia and its doctors include many of the city's foremost specialists. Few of the doctors and nurses had even been in uniform until they were sworn in last December, and most of the nurses had never spent a single night outdoors.

They set up a field hospital in a woods many miles from Noumea, which is New Caledonia's only fair-sized city. They had no movies or other entertainment, except what they provided themselves. But they can swim the deep river running nearby, hunt deer and take hikes, and most of them are thoroughly enjoying outdoor life except when it rains.

JUN 6 1942

Health Excellent

Professionally they've had little to do since the health of the American forces in New Caledonia has been excellent. There has not been a single death from disease. The mosquitoes do not carry malaria and, except for some mild cases of jaundice, there has been little illness.

The nurses have learned to haul their own drinking water, bathe in the open and prepare and cook special meals from wild game, in which the countryside abounds. Ordinarily, they eat regular Army chow.

As everywhere else, the first question they ask is whether the Japs are likely to come here. Most of them admit they'd rather be somewhat bored than have that happen.

As one of them said, "I've been practicing and trying but I just can't get myself to like rice. If the Japs come and it looks liked we would be captured, I'm going to take to the hills and live with some friendly natives."

South Seas Revolution In Progress

Americans Take Control of Many Tiny Islands

JUN 6 1942

By CLARK LEE

Somewhere in the Pacific, June 5—(AP)—A full-fledged revolution is in progress throughout the labled South Sea islands today.

Its outward manifestations aree ubiquitous jeeps, the high-pitched song of swift fighter planes taking off on dawn patrol, and the thousands of young Americans in khaki who are being toughened and trained to come to grips with the Japanese.

On islands, whose names you have never read in your newspapers, American engineers and engines have built huge airplane runways, constructed barracks and installed artillery positions, hacked out roads and dug bomb-proof shelters.

These islands are links in a chain stretching from Hawaii to Australia and New Zealand. They screen the sea lanes over which American men and materials are moving into position from which the northward push to reconquer the East Indies, Malaya, and the Philippines some day may start.

By itself, probably none of the islands could be considered invulnerable against a major attack. But they are close enough for mutual air support. They are protected by United States warships, and forces on them are a warning to Japanese that their days of easy plucking are over and that wherever the Japanese attack in the Pacific from now on they will be opposed by land-based bombers, by American troops, tanks, guns and planes.

Occupation Undertaken With Consent of Rulers

Occupation of the islands was carried out in every case with the consent of the sovereign authorities concerned. American commanders established friendly relations with local governments, some of them European colonial officials and others native rulers including one six-foot-two-inch island queen.

Local customs and beliefs were rigidly respected by the American forces with the result that they have had no major difficulties.

The islanders have accepted changes in their daily lives with characteristic aplomb. They have learned snatches of American slang. They salute with thumbs up, or fingers spread in the victory signal. They bounce happily to work in huge American trucks. They know value for a nickel and a quarter.

Powerfully-built men with red hibiscus behind their ears sing harmonic island melodies as they pad barefooted down gangplanks to ships unloading ammunition and gasoline.

Americans have quickly adapted themselves to their new surroundings. On the various islands they work side by side in friendly fashion with Frenchmen, Australians, New Zealanders; with Polynesians, Malynesians, Malayans, Japanese, Tonkinese and Indians. They have picked up a little of each language.

In larger groups, the Americans live nearly as they would in army camps back home. They have whatever comforts available. Their health is excellent, even better in many cases than at home. They hunt, fish and swim when off duty, and play handball and baseball, listen to the radio. Poker and pinochle are the favorite card games.

On the whole, they have only two complaints. They are itching for action against the Japs and want more letters from home.

Chinese Report 8,000 Japs Die

JUN 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 5—The Chinese high command announced tonight that about 8,000 Japanese were killed or wounded yesterday in fighting around Chuhsien, rail center in western Chekiang province.

That increased the number of Japanese casualties reported in two days of fighting for the important walled town to 10,000.

Observers here said the Chinese announcement might indicate a decisive turn in the battle for the western Chekiang air base area from which Japan might be bombed.

Use 100,000 Troops

The Chinese said the importance with which the Japanese regarded the battle was reflected in that they had sent more than 100,000 troops into the assault.

Earlier Chinese war reports said the Japanese, closing in on Chuhsien from three sides, smashed to within three miles of the town from the north before being checked by defense artillery fire and counter-attacks.

[redacted] Another spirited battle was reported from Kiangsi province, immediately to the west, where the Japanese were attempting to drive a supporting column into Chekiang from Nanchang.

The success of that operation would give the Japanese control of all the Nanchang-Hangchow rail line, of which the Chinese hold a vital middle segment nearly 200 miles long. Fighting also continued in Kwangtung province, to the southwest.

The Japanese there were reported meeting stiff resistance to their attempts to push north from Canton in a thrust which might cut off Chinese communications to the Chekiang battle zone.

Japan Loses 10,000 Men In China Battle

JUN 6 1942

Hurl 100,000 Troops Into Fierce Onslaughts Against Chuhsien.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 5 (AP) — The Chinese High Command announced tonight that the Japanese had hurled 100,000 troops in fierce new onslaughts against the walled defenses of Chuhsien, but said the western Chekiang province rail town still held out as a barrier to a broadened scheme of Japanese conquest.

Attacks in two days of intensive fighting on three sides of the town in one of the closest air base areas from which Japan could be bombed were reported officially to have cost the Japanese 10,000 casualties in two days.

Underlining the importance of the defense stand there, high Chinese quarters said the eastern seaboard province had been marked by the Imperial Command at Tokyo for the first blows of an intended knockout of all southeastern China that would open overland communications with French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma.

Shipping Shortage Worries Japs

These sources said that Japan, concerned over a shipping shortage and the possibility that the Allies eventually might threaten seriously the coastwise shipping lanes, hoped to smash on from Chekiang across Kiangsi, Hunan and Kwangsi provinces for rail and road connections with Indo-China.

Fighting already has intensified during the past week in Kiangsi province just west of Chekiang, where the Japanese have a wedge from the north, and in Kwangtung province where a wedge is bing driven up from the Canton area to the south.

JUN 6 1942

8,000 Jap Casualties

The High Command's announcement that the Japanese suffered 8,000 casualties yesterday alone in dawn-to-dusk assaults on Chuhsien was taken by some observers as an indication that the tide of fighting might be turning against the invaders in this key salient. During the first part of the week the Japanese swept rapidly toward the town in a drive which carried them within three miles of the northern city limits.

"This morning, with the arrival of more reinforcements, the Japanese renewed their onslaughts, and most sanguinary fighting is now in progress," a communique reported.

It said the Japanese, despite support of their field guns and bombers, were held off by point-blank Chinese artillery fire and rolled back in fierce hand-to-hand conflict in the sectors north and south of the city.

The little farm town of Lingschanchen northeast of Chuhsien was reported recaptured.

Another spirited battle was reported under way in Kiangsi Province south of Nanchang, one of the Japanese-held terminals of the Hangchow-Nanchang railway which runs through Chuhsien.

The Chinese said the Japanese also were meeting stiff resistance in their thrust north from Canton, and announced that new Japanese attempts to cross the upper Salween River in Yunnan Province, bordering Burma, had been repulsed.

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts)-Saturday, June 6-(AP)-Advance Japanese units battling against stubborn Chinese resistance outside of the walled city of Chuhsien in Western Chekiang Province were reported by Domei to have occupied the city's airfield this morning.

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts) June5-(AP)-Japanese forces advancing down the Fu River from Nanchang, in Kiangsi Province, early today occupied Linchwan (Fuchow) 60 miles southeast of Nanchang, Domei said in a battle-front dispatch.

BY SPENCER MOOSA

China Fears All-Out Attack

CHUNGKING, June 5 (AP).—Japan is developing a knockout blow against China designed to end the Chinese war at any cost and simultaneously guarantee her overland communications with occupied French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaya, high Chinese quarters declared today.

The Japanese concern over the and communications with occupied territories in Asia was said to be heightened by the possibility that the Allies might reach the stage where they could threaten seriously Japan's sea routes.

These Chinese circles asserted they had received information that high Japanese diplomats recently submitted the following recommendations to Tokio after a tour of south China:

JUN 6 1942

Dispose of the "China Incident," as the Japanese call the war in China, at any cost; shelve the Russian problem until the China affair is settled, or well on the way to settlement; minimize the effect of future Allied warfare against Japanese shipping by insuring overland communications with French Indo-China and other occupied areas.

These Chinese sources said it was most likely that Japan first would seek to obtain full control of the Peiping-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways, thus bisecting China.

Next, they said, the Japanese would endeavor to establish the overland connection between Chekiang, eastern seaboard province, and Indo-China by carrying the present drive in Chekiang Province right through Kiangsi, Hunan and Kwangsi Provinces, supplemented with a campaign to take the whole Burma Road and the railway between Kunming, terminus of the Burma Road, and Laokai, on the French Indo-China border.

After the wrecked sections of the railroad had been rebuilt, it was said, the Japanese would have two complete railway connections from Manchukuo and Corea to Kweichow and Kwangsi Provinces in southern China bordering on Indo-China. From Liuchow, Kwangsi Province, the existing highway could be linked with the Indo-China railway system.

The plan could be extended, the Chinese said, to connect Liuchow with Kunming by way of Kweiyang and Weining, both in Kweichow Province.

Great Convoy Reaches India Without Loss

Too Large to Be Unloaded at One Port—Japanese Reported Strengthening Forces 45 Miles From Border.

JUN 6 1942

By PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, India, June 6. (AP)—The United Nations have reinforced India with the greatest convoy of modern equipment and fighting men ever to reach that sub-continent, it was officially announced today, at a time when Japan's troops seemed moved with determination within 45 miles of the Indo-Burman border.

Arrived Month Ago

British officials, lifting for a moment the curtain of military secrecy which has enveloped the defense of India since the failure of the British independence plan and the loss of Burma, disclosed the convoy had reached India a month ago without the loss of ship or life.

It was unloaded at several East India ports, because it was too large for the facilities of any one harbor. Possibly, officials hinted, it was the largest convoy ever to leave Great Britain.

U. S. and British light and heavy tanks, anti-aircraft weapons of various caliber, and a large number of both fighting and technical personnel came in the ships.

A British spokesman said the troops were very fit. Included were some Indians trained in Britain and other troops with battle experience in both France and Libya.

Crews for U. S. Kittyhawks and British Hurricane fighters now operating in India also were on the convoy.

(As far back as April 22, Louis Johnson, U. S. advisory envoy to India, said in New Delhi: "United States troops already are in India and more will come." Before that, long-range U. S. Army bombers were striking effective blows at the Japanese invaders of Burma.)

The British spokesman who announced the convoy's arrival disclosed also that Japanese troops now were operating about Homalin, 45 miles east of the Indian border in Burma, and that others were streaming north toward that area along the Chindwin River, which was the route of withdrawal for Lieut. Gen. Harold Alexander's British army.

The spokesman said the number of Japanese troops now within striking distance of the Indian frontier was not large enough to indicate the peril of an immediate attack, but he made it clear that the enemy is at least determined to strengthen the forces in northwest Burma.

RAF attacks on barge and boat movements on the Chindwin have slowed up this strengthening process, however, and the early deluges of the monsoon season also have handicapped the Japanese movements.

The United States Army Air Force also has been active against the Japanese. It bombed shipping and docks at Rangoon, in occupied Burma, in daylight yesterday, suffering its first loss of a heavy bomber since it began operating from India.

Two and perhaps three Japanese fighting planes were shot down when twelve of them attacked, and heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered, a communique said.

The exact type of plane lost was not specific, but it was assumed to be a four-motored bomber, such as those used in previous Burma bombings.

ma frontier, the B[illegible] today that the larg[illegible] reinforcements ever [illegible] the defense of India had been unloaded at eastern India ports.

The reinforcements included light and heavy anti-aircraft guns, British and American light and heavy tanks and a large number of both fighting and technical personnel.

The convoy put into Indian ports early in May and was so big it could not be handled at any one port. It came through without loss.

More Planes Arrive

Among the troops were some Indian soldiers trained in Britain and other troops with battle experience in France and Libya.

Crews for Hurricane fighters and American-built Kittyhawks now operating in India arrived on the convoy.

The number of troops and materiel was described as possibly the largest ever to leave the United Kingdom.

Japanese troops have reached Homalin, 45 miles east of the Indian-Burman border, and are continuing to rush troops up the Chindwin River in Burma, a British spokesman said today.

Jap Force Strengthened

The spokesman declared the Japanese evidently planned at least to strengthen their forces holding that section of territory captured in Burma.

Homalin is on the Chindwin River, 200 miles northwest of Mandalay.

At the same time, the spokesman said, the RAF attacks on Japanese barge and boat movements up the Chindwin River were so successful that the movement was definitely slower.

Except for air attacks on the Japanese in Burma, British forces are not in contact with them on the Indian-Burman front.

The spokesman emphasized that the Japanese troops near the Indian frontier were not strong enough to indicate the intention of an immediate attack.

Moreover, the territory now has been caught in the early stages of the heavy rainy season.

INDIA GETS STRONG NEW PROTECTION

Largest Convoy Ever to Reach India Arrives as Japanese Approach From Burma

New Delhi, India, June 5 (AP) — As Japanese forces pressed to a point 45 miles east of India's Bur-

U. S. BOMBERS RAID DOCKS OF RANGOON

One Plane Lost in Daylight Attack on Burma Harbor.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(AP) Major General Lewis H. Brereton reported today that American Army heavy bombers shot down at least two enemy planes in a daylight attack on the harbor of Rangoon, Burma. One American plane failed to return.

The bombers, led by Captain Frank D. Sharp, raided enemy shipping and docks yesterday, but because of a heavy overcast it was impossible to determine the damage inflicted.

Reporting the raid in a communique, the War department said 12 Japanese fighter planes attacked the American force, which also encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire. Two enemy planes were shot down and a third is believed to have been destroyed, the War department said.

Indian Government Objects To U. S. Mission's Proposals

JUN 6 1942

Agent General Releases Summary Of Grady Group's Recommendations With "Explanatory Remarks"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 5—Proposals of an American technical mission for increasing the war effort in India have encountered objections from the Indian Government on many points, it was disclosed here today.

The office of the Agent General for India made public an Indian Government summary of recommendations by the American mission headed by Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, together with what were described as the Government's "explanatory remarks."

Army Increase Suggested

Some of the recommendations and observations as outlined in the release were:

"The mission suggests a substantial increase in the Indian army.

"Large-scale expansion of the armed forces is not merely a matter of man power or population strength, and the mere act of enrolling a large number of men into the armed forces does not create organized formations of trained men for fighting.

"The Indian army is now being expanded to its maximum extent, keeping in view the fact that the quality is of more importance than the quantity.

Organization Discussed

"The mission discusses the organization of the Government of India for war and, without making any final recommendation, suggests something in the nature of a war cabinet.

"It is clear, as Dr. Grady and his colleagues themselves recognized, that it is not possible blindly to transplant administrative models or machinery from one country to another. . . .

Suggested Before

"A high-powered control on the American model would be difficult and perhaps impossible to introduce in India.

"Separation of production and supply in one of the two ways mentioned by the mission has been suggested before. . . .

"If production were separated from supply, various directorates will be in one division of the supply department and the buying section in another. But the work of the two groups of officers is inextricably interconnected. . . .

"The mission recommends much more drastic rationalization and regimentation of industry than hitherto has been attempted in India.

Sees "Obvious Difficulties"

"Measures are being taken in the United States to include, it is understood, absolute prohibition of the manufacture of certain goods. . . .

"In India there are obvious difficulties about wholesale rationalization and regimentation. . . . The whole problem is being examined. . . .

"The regimentation of the economic life of the entire country is implied in the mission's recommendation about industry. For many things, India starts rationed. . . .

Peak Held Still Ahead

"While, as the mission has recognized, great expansion has taken place, particularly during the last year, it would be foolish to say that our war effort has reached its peak.

"There are shortages of material, machinery, plans and personnel, but with help from the United Kingdom and the United States, these shortages can, in part, at least, be overcome.

"We cannot be too grateful for the assurance we have received in this regard from the American technical mission."

INDIA WILL FIGHT, BAJPAI DECLARES

JUN 6 1942

Is Fighting; No Passive Role For Her Against Axis, Says Her Agent General

[By the Associated Press]

Pasadena, Cal., June 5—India will fight—is fighting—says her Agent General in the United States—and the world need have no fear that she will play a passive role against the Axis.

But it is up to the United States to see that both India and China receive the implements necessary for effective resistance. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, the agent general, said at California Institute of Technology commencement services today.

Discusses Resolution

"The resolution of the All-India Congress committee, favoring only non-violent non-cooperation with Japanese invaders has raised misgiving regarding India's will to resist," he said. "There is no justification for pessimism on this score.

"Axis promises are appraised at their true worthlessness . . . danger and the conviction that freedom can only come to India through the victory of the United Nations combine to inspire faith in India's will to resist."

India's Contribution

He said India's contribution to this war included "more than a million soldiers, recruited on a voluntary basis; a mobilization of the country's industry for the production of war equipment. . . .

"India must be held, not only for her own sake, but for the sake of China, whose resistance already ranks as one of the immortal epics of history.

"Neither country lacks man power; each is in urgent need of planes. Each looks to the United States for prompt and effective supply of these essential implements of war."

Improvement of the lot of the Indian people "is our first and highest duty"; it needs peace for its fulfillment, he concluded.

JAPS MAKE RAID ON MADAGASCAR

JUN 6 1942

Report Submarine Attack on British Warships.

Tokio (from Japanese Broadcasts) June 5 (A. P.).—Imperial headquarters reported today that special submarine units of the Japanese Navy had made a surprise attack on Diego Suarez, Madagascar, at dawn May 31, torpedoing and seriously damaging a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and a cruiser of the Arethusa class.

The Japanese headquarters also announced that a flotilla of special Japanese submarines penetrated the harbor of Sydney, Australia, on the night of May 31 and sank an enemy warship. Of the submarines participating in the raid, three have not yet returned to their base, the announcement added.

[Allied headquarters announced Monday that Japanese midget submarines had sneaked into Sydney harbor shortly before midnight Sunday, but said that they succeeded merely in sinking a small harbor vessel used as a naval depot ship. Yesterday Australian Prime Minister John Curtin declared definitely that four Japanese submarines had been sunk in the raid.]

31.24 - 16905

30.24 - 16905

British Deny Damage To Warships

JUN 6 1942

London, June 5 (AP)—The Admiralty denied today a Japanese declaration that a battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and a light cruiser had been damaged by a submarine attack on the Diego Suarez harbor.

An Admiralty communique said a submarine attack was made on Diego Suarez, British-occupied naval base of Madagascar, on May 30 (whereas the Japanese gave the date as May 31) and declared "Japanese claims to have damaged a battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and a cruiser of the Arethusa class are untrue."

No Casualties Reported

"There were no casualties in His Majesty's ships," it said.

Further details were withheld in the interest of security.

London sources expressed belief the attack was launched the night of May 30 and continued until the early hours of the next day, explaining the Japanese announcement that it was made May 31.

Three Ships In Each Class

The Queen Elizabeth class is made up of three 30,600-ton British battleships bearing eight 15-inch guns and normally carrying from 1,124 to 1,184 men. They are the Queen Elizabeth, the Warspite and the Valiant, which were built just before the first World War.

The Japanese claimed that they damaged a battleship of "the Warspite class" in the battle of the Coral Sea, but this was flatly denied by British authorities.

The Arethusa cruiser class is made up of three 5,220-ton vessels whose major armament is six 6-inch guns. Each carries 450 men. The cruisers are the Arethusa, the Penelope and the Aurora. Another of the class, the Galatea, was sunk by a torpedo in the Mediterranean last December 16.

Commons Hears U. S. Diverted Machines Aboard Ship

OTTAWA, June 5 (AP).—Canada's expeditionary force to Hongkong, which surrendered to the Japanese on Christmas Day, 1941, fought without its mechanical transport because 212 vehicles were diverted by United States naval authorities, a royal commission reported to the House of Commons today. "There is no evidence, however, that the troops suffered" through this "miscarriage," the report said.

When Canadians sailed for Hongkong there was not room on the troop ship Awatea, the report said, but "shortly after the expedition sailed, space for the vehicles unexpectedly became available on an American ship, and that ship sailed with the vehicles on Nov. 4, but did not reach its destination before the outbreak of hostilities, as she was diverted by the United States naval authorities. Had she been allowed to follow her normal route she would have reached Hongkong before the Japanese attack opened."

JUN 6 1942

The report said that 6 per cent of the two regiments, the Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Royal Rifles of Canada, had less than sixteen weeks of military training, but that this did not detract from the "efficoency of the battalion as a whole."

The inquiry, which was made by Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff, was ordered after complaints in the House of Commons that the expedition was not properly equipped and trained.

Canadians in Hongkong Fought Without Vehicles

U.S. Warns Japanese On Use of Poison Gas

Retaliation Will Follow Immediately If Japs Persist in Gas Attacks on Chinese, Declares Roosevelt.

JUN 6 1942

By RICHARD L. TURNER

WASHINGTON, June 5. (AP)—President Roosevelt accused Japan today of using poisonous gas against the Chinese, and said that if she persisted America would retaliate at once with gas attacks upon the Japanese.

Complete Retribution Threatened

"We shall be prepared to enforce complete retribution," the Chief Executive said. "Upon Japan will rest the responsibility."

Bringing the subject up himself at a press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said this government had received authoritative reports that the Japanese were using gas in China. Then, he read a statement carefully prepared for him at the State Department to make the position of this government unequivocally clear.

"Authoritative reports are reaching this government of the use by Japanese armed forces in various localities of China of poisonous or noxious gases," the statement said.

"I desire to make it unmistakably clear that, if Japan persists in this inhuman form of warfare against China or against any other of the United Nations, such action will be regarded by this government as though taken against the United States, and retaliation in kind and in full measure will be meted out."

The document concluded with Mr. Roosevelt's statement on complete retribution and the responsibility of Japan in the situation.

He of course declined to say in what way the retailiation would come.

U. S. Prepared to Act

While preparations for gas warfare are one of the deepest of military secrets, it is no secret that this country is prepared to carry out Mr. Roosevelt's threat. The Army's chemical warfare division has been working for years to meet just such an eventuality.

Major General William N. Porter, chief of the division, said several months ago that while gas warfare had not been used, it was perfectly possible for "it to burst into full intensity at any moment."

"It is fully realized by all," he said, "that the best insurance against such an attack lies not only in gas masks and protective clothing, but in the ability to retaliate immediately."

Nazis Given Similar Warning

Mr. Roosevelt's statement of today was similar in some respects to the one which Winston Churchill, prime minister of England, directed at Germany several weeks ago. If the Nazis should use gas warfare against the Russians, he said, England would use gas in her bombing raids on military objectives in Germany.

JUN 6 1942

Asked whether he had received any reports of the use of gas in the European theatre of war, Mr. Roosevelt replied that such reports had reached him but were not authoritative. He declined to answer a question as to what would be the position of this government should such reports be substantiated.

The Office of facts and figures later issued a statement declaring that President Roosevelt's charge against Japan was corroborated by broadcasts of the official Chungking radio. In the last five years of Sino-Japanese conflict, the invaders have made "no less than 1,000 gas attacks", Radio Chungking delared in a broadcast summarizing the enemy's use of poison gas. The Chinese reported two major gas attacks on the Chekiang front on May 26.

"When the Chinese expeditionary force in Burma was holding the Japanese at bay at Tungoo in April, the invaders resorted to intensive gas warfare during their repeated attacks," said the broadcast, as quoted by the Office of Facts and Figures.

ROOSEVELT WARNS JAPS TO HALT GAS WARFARE IN CHINA

Grimly Declares U. S. Will Retaliate in Kind and in Full Measure.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today told of official information that Japan was using poison gas against China, and declared grimly that if the Japanese persist in this form of warfare the United States would mete out "retaliation in kind and in full measure."

The report that Japan has on several occasions resorted to gas warfare was described by the President to his press conference as authoritative. He read a brief formal statement which, he said, the State Department had prepared, making it unequivocally clear that the United States would consider the use of gas against China or any other United Nation as an action against the United States.

Text of Statement.

The text of the statement follows:

JUN 6 1942

"Authoritative reports are reaching this Government of the use by the Japanese armed forces in various localities in China of poisonous or noxious gases. I desire to make it unmistakably clear, if Japan persists in this inhuman form of warfare against China or against any other of the United Nations, such action will be regarded by this Government as though taken against the United States, and retaliation in kind and in full measure will be meted out. We shall be prepared to enforce complete retribution. Upon Japan will rest the responsibility."

Where or in what manner this retribution might be carried out was, of course, a matter of continuing secrecy. The American bombing attack on key Japanese cities and military objectives in April came readily to the minds of Mr. Roosevelt's listeners. However, the United States would apparently stand ready to use gas warfare, on the basis of Mr. Roosevelt's statement, against Japanese fighting forces anywhere in the world.

Question Are Sidestepped.

To questions whether he had had any reports on the use of poison gases in the European war theater, the President replied that he had had such reports but that they were not yet authoritative.

"If they were authoritative, would we take the same position?" a reporter inquired.

The President dismissed that question by observing that his interrogator had been around long enough to know better than to ask any question starting with the word "if."

"Suppose we say," another newspaper man put in, "that our policy with respect to the Axis will be uniform."

Again Mr. Roosevelt sidestepped the inquiry by telling his questioner that he ought to be in the State Department.

JUN 6 1942

Stands on Statement.

He agreed, however, that Great Britain had taken a stand with regard to Germany such as that now enunciated by this country against Japan. Prime Minister Churchill has warned Germany that if she uses poison gas against the Russians the British will inexorably use it against the Germans.

Mr. Roosevelt said he did not wish to go beyond the language of his statement, which the State Department, he said, had written very carefully. He declared that the various Government departments concerned had concurred in the views enunciated in that statement. He did not name the departments, but the War and Navy departments would naturally have a direct interest.

Asked whether he had any reports on mistreatment of American prisoners held by the Japanese, the President said he had received nothing authoritative.

He was informed that an article in the current Saturday Evening Post spoke of Japanese mistreatment of the British and said that the author had talked it over with Mr. Roosevelt and had been told to go ahead with his article. The President said he had so told the writer.

The Army Chemical Warfare Service has been preparing for years for just such an eventuality as the President's threat to retaliate against Japan.

Major-Gen. William N. Porter, chief of the service, advised months ago that although gas warfare had not thus far been used on the battlefields of Europe or Asia, it could burst into full intensity at any moment.

"It is fully realized by all that the best insurance against such an attack lies not only in gas masks and protective clothing, but in the ability to retaliate immediately," he added.

The first use of gas depended on whether the enemy felt its advantages to him would outweigh the disadvantages, he continued. Mussolini, he noted, employed gas against the defenseless Ethiopians.

What measures the army has taken and what forms of gas are ready for use is a war secret. Substantial appropriations have been made before and since this country's entry into war, however, for chemical warfare material of all kinds.

In the course of an address before the Chemical Warfare Society last September, Gen. Porter said that the United States had considerable knowledge of what the belligerents were manufacturing and storing, and knew that all the European belligerents particularly were well equipped with chemical agents and prepared to use them. The United States is not a party to any treaty prohibiting the use of gas in war.

ARMY IS EQUIPPED FOR GAS WARFARE

JUN 6 1942

Fully Able To Carry Out Roosevelt's Retaliation Threat, Officials Assert

OFF Quotes Chungking Radio On Japan's Use Of Poison Fumes In China

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 5—The army is fully able, officials reported today, to make effective President Roosevelt's threat to retaliate if the Japanese persisted in the reported use of poison gas in China.

Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chemical Warfare Service chief, said only last month, they noted, that "we are ready" if the Nazis started using this form of warfare.

"We could give it to them as well, if not better, than they," he said, adding that it was "positively true" that the United Nations had an edge over the Axis in gas production.

Long On 24-Hour Basis

The army's principal chemical warfare arsenal, much expanded in size, has long been operating on a

twenty-four-hour basis. Two large new arsenals in the South and West were scheduled to add their productive capacities this year, along with some fifteen other chemical warfare plants throughout the country.

The army has given much emphasis to defensive measures, such as providing gas masks for every soldier, along with protective clothing as deemed necessary. A start has been made toward providing masks for civilians, although General Porter said recently that "I do not expect that gas will be used by our enemies anywhere inside the continental United States" because bombs probably would be favored by raiders.

No Party To Anti-Gas Treaty

The United States is a party to no treaty prohibiting the use of gas in war, the Senate having failed to ratify the Geneva proctocol against gas. Japan, along with Brazil, Argentina and other powers, likewise failed to put the treaty into effect.

The Office of Facts and Figures issued a statement declaring that the President's charge against Japan was corroborated by broadcasts of the official Chungking radio. In the last five years of Sino-Japanese conflict, the invaders have made "no less than 1,000 gas attacks," the Chungking radio declared in summarizing the enemy's use of poison gas. The Chinese reported two major gas attacks on the Chekiang front on May 26.

JUN 6 1942

2 Navy Flyers Honored For Routing 3 Bombers

Scout Plane Hit Two Japanese Craft, Chased Third Away

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—The Navy honored today two of its airmen, who pitted their tiny scout plane against three Japanese bombers, shot down one, damaged the second and pursued the third 155 miles before diminishing gasoline supplies forced them to give up the chase.

Lieutenant Edward H. Allen, thirty-four years old, of Grand Forks, N. D., the pilot, received the Navy Cross. His radioman-gunner, Bruce Roundtree, twenty-six, of Clovis, N. M., was commended for meritorious conduct and promoted to the rank of chief radioman.

The three bombers were sighted while the scout plane was on patrol over the Pacific. "Lieutenant Allen attacked unhesitatingly and the Japanese turned and fled," the Navy said. Mr. Roundtree is a son of Francis Ballard Roundtree, an employee of "The Lubbock (Tex.) Morning Journal."

Admiral Given Medal For Philippine Service

Washington, June 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt, the navy announced today, has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Admiral Francis Warren Rockwell, who was naval commandant in the Philippines, for "exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility."

Admiral Rockwell, 55, of Annapolis, left the Philippines with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and went to Australia.

120,000 Japs On Islands

The percentage of women to men had been drastically changed by evacuation of women and children to the mainland—except in the case of the Japanese, of whom there are some 150,000 on the islands.

There have been extreme shifts in business. In general, the business activities income, as reported by the territory income tax division, shows a gross decrease of some eight per cent. Retail business, however, has jumped up some 12½ per cent., even though stores close between 4 and 4.30 P. M.

Theaters and the amusement business register a drop in gross income of some twenty-six per cent. —there are no night shows—no night life—blackout at 8 P.M. and curfew 10 P. M.

Hawaii, At War's Crossroads, Ready For Any Eventuality

JUN 6 1942

Pre-Pearl Harbor Vacation Land Transformed, Now Geared Tensely For War Under Martial Law

By WALTER CLAUSEN

Honolulu, June 5 (Wide World). Six months ago Hawaii was blacked out as a vacation land. It emerges as the chief parapet of the Pacific.

In real blackouts there is no other American region comparable. The half million people have witnessed and experienced tremendous changes.

The crossroads for some 25,000 tourists a year, spending some $125,000,000 annually, quickly changed to crossroads of war. Movements of men and material multiplied, but all in secrecy.

Geared Tensely

For six months this has been a combat zone, geared tensely for war, working under martial law, every man, woman and child ready for any eventuality.

Famous beaches were strung with barbed wire entanglements. Famous hotels became military establishments. The gay boat days ceased. Gone are the days of sport fishing, even of commercial fishing.

Today the civilian population is fingerprinted, each carries an identification card, a gas mask, is innoculated against typhoid and smallpox, has some sort of air-raid shelter, and plans for evacuation of danger districts and evacuation kits packed.

Marriages Up 34 Per Cent.

Church attendance has dropped some twenty per cent., marriages have gone up ninety-four per cent., 3,883 recorded in the last six months, compared with the similar period a year ago, and births have increased ten per cent., 4,285, compared with 3,903.

Public school attendance has dropped eight per cent. for all classes in the territory, but amazing is the drop of forty-seven per cent. for high schools. Many students left high schools for war jobs or the services. There is a great demand for workers—an acute scarcity—despite the tens of thousands of defense workers brought from the mainland.

There has been a great change in that place whose name sounded throughout the world on December 7—Pearl Harbor. But secrecy shrouds it.

Eighty per cent. of the dependents of fleet personnel, both officers and enlisted men, have been evacuated to the mainland.

An interesting angle of conditions is indicated by a report of the fleet medical officer that seagoing components of the Pacific fleet experience better health than enjoyed by members of the naval shore establishments.

After almost six months of war, the general health of the fighting fleet is "better than in peacetimes," he added. There has been no epidemic among the forces which have spent long months on the high seas.

Reds Launch Counter-attack On Luftwaffe

JUN 6 1942

42 Nazi Planes Destroyed —Battleship Tirpitz Reported Hit.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, June 5 (AP)—The Red air force was declared tonight to be pounding at Germany's Arctic airdromes in a major counter-attack on the Nazi air fleet which is trying to cut the Midnight Sun supply line from Russia's Western allies.

Destruction of at least 40 German aircraft was claimed in the initial stages of the assault.

Local Fighting Reported

The midnight Soviet communique said that on the general front yesterday there was local fighting in some sectors and reconnaissance by both sides.

It said that on Thursday the Soviet air force knocked out 20 German tanks, shot up five enemy infantry companies and destroyed 135 vehicles loaded with troops and supplies, 23 guns and 40 railroad cars.

(Norwegian sources in London said they had learned that the R.A.F., in raids on Trondheim April 29 and 30, had scored direct hits on the German super battleship Tirpitz and the heavy cruiser Admiral Hipper, which for weeks have been considered a grave menace to the Arctic supply route.

(Although these great warships have been holed up in Trondheim, Anglo-American convoys sailing the frigid route to Murmansk have been continually attacked by German dive bombers, torpedo planes and other aircraft from Nazi Norwegian bases, as well as by U-boats and destroyers.)

Russian dispatches from Murmansk said planes of the northern Red air fleet had conducted two assaults on German airports deep in Nazi-occupied territory.

In one attack, 12 German planes were wrecked; in the second, the Red fliers destroyed 25 aircraft which the Germans just had brought north.

At another air base a fuel depot and repair shops were reported blown up and three more airplanes destroyed.

Other Russian warplanes fought duels with German aircraft trying to raid Murmansk itself, and in one of these a Soviet fighter was said to have blown up a Junkers with its entire bomb load. The explosion was so great, the dispatches said, that a second Junkers following the first crashed with its crew in Kola Gulf.

On the battlefront, action was mounting from the Kalinin sector northwest of Moscow to Leningrad, and the Red Army reported it was ejecting the Germans from favorable positions and improving its own lines.

With wide expanses of terrain now open for maneuver, the Germans were throwing more and more men, tanks and planes into local encounters—but the Russians, too, were getting strong forces into the field.

Red Army scouts on the Kalinin front found a number of weakly defended junction points, opening the way to a German trench line which ran through a village described as the center of German defenses in one sector. Military dispatches said shock units penetrated the junction points at night, filtered into the village and routed out the Germans in attacking simultanously rom several sides. Five German counter-attacks were declared repulsed, and the Russians mopped up the trench line. One German infantry battalion was reported routed with 400 vasualties.

The Russians were strengthening their lines at Leningrad, too. A sniper battalion, in a low-lying position facing a superior enemy location, was reported to have forced the Germans to abandon their line.

On this front Germany's foreign legions appeared to be in the most trouble. Russian dispatches reported consecutive defeats for the Spanish "Blue Division," the Norwegian Legion and the Belgian "Flanders" Legion, recruited at Brussels.

Of 1,000 Belgians sent to the Leningrad front, 700 were killed or wounded and the survivors sent to another sector, it was reported.

Red Army artillery was reported today to have frustrated a German effort to drive a wedge into Russian lines on the Bryansk front, heavy shellfire forcing the invaders back to their original positions with the loss of 280 dead. The sector pivots on the German-held city of Bryansk, a railway center 210 miles southwest of Moscow.

Russ Bag 40 Nazi Planes

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 5 — Fighting to safeguard Russia's Arctic Ocean route for war supplies from Britain and the United States, the Red air force hammered home three hard attacks on the bases from which German bombers have been ranging the far northern seaways, dispatches from Murmansk reported today.

JUN 6 1942

At least forty German planes were said to have been destroyed in addition to the damage to the Nazi-built landing fields (presumably in the Petsamo region of Finland and the frozen North Cape country of Norway).

Fuel Supply Blasted

The dispatches from Murmansk—landing port for much of the supplies coming to Russia from her allies—said the attacks were made deep behind the German-Finnish lines.

Twelve planes were said to have been smashed in the first attack, and the second was said to have destroyed twenty-five more planes which the Germans had just brought to the Northern front.

Three planes were reported wrecked in a third bombing in which pilots said they blew up a German fuel supply and splintered Nazi repair shops.

Dual Bag Reported

The Germans continued sporadic air raids on Murmansk, met each time by Russian fighters. In one recent battle in the sky over the port a bomb-laden Junkers was said to have blown up with an explosion so terrific that a second German plane following close behind also was destroyed.

With both armies throwing increasing numbers of men, tanks and planes into local encounters all along the front, the Red army was reported to have ejected the Germans from favorable lines and improved its own positions in the Kalinin and Leningrad sectors.

Nazis Claim Local Gains

BERLIN, June 5 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press) — German troops gained ground in attacks on southern, central and northern sectors of the Russian front yesterday, the High Command declared today.

German coastal artillery attacked shipping in Kronstadt Bay, approach to Leningrad from the Gulf of Finland, "with good effect," the communiqué said.

Minor Red Army attacks were said to have been repulsed in a southern sector and a counter-thrust led to the capture of both ground and prisoners, it was reported.

JUN 6 1942

In central and northern sectors, the High Command said, "stubborn enemy resistance was broken in our own attacks and the territory gained was cleared of the enemy."

Repulse Landing on Azov Shore

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), June 5 (AP).—The Rome radio quoted German military quarters today as saying that Nazi troops last night repulsed an attempted landing by Russian forces on the north shore of the Sea of Azov, between Mariupol and Taganrog. Three motorized barges were said to have been employed by the Russians in the attempt.

DANISH COMMANDER KILLED

BERLIN—(From German Broadcasts)—June 5.—(AP) Commander of the Danish free corps von Schalburg was killed in action on the eastern front last Tuesday, German officials announced today. He was 46 and a captain of the Danish guards.

FINNS SURPRISED BY HITLER'S VISIT

Spokesman Declares Government Will Continue Independent Course.

HELSINKI, Finland, June 5—(AP) With the Finnish nation still

30.24- - 16907

30.24-16907

overwhelmed with surprise at Adolf Hitler's sudden visit yesterday a government spokesman said tonight that Finland would "continue to steer a strictly independent course."

He said Prime Minister Jukha Rangell, in his address on Field Marshal Gustav Mannerheim's 75th birthday yesterday, disclosed Finnish policy, saying "in everything touching Finnish relations with foreign states, Marshal Mannerheim has represented sovereign demands of Finnish independence to the most infinitestimal detail."

This spokesman recalled Mannerheim's declaration in 1919 when, as regent, he said "our solemn decision is never again to allow any other state to dominate us or force us into national dependency."

(Yesterday Hitler and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel visited Mannerheim, presented him with a medal, and tendered birthday greetings Then they had a long conference).

Correspondents were told that Finland wanted to retain her friendship with the United States at all cost, "although national defense forces her to keep men in the field against Soviet threats."

New Hint of Nazi Invasion of Sweden

LONDON, June 5. (AP)—A Reuters dispatch quoting "reliable sources" in Stockholm said today that flat-bottomed invasion boats, which the Germans massed in large numbers along the Dutch, Belgian and French coasts in the summer and fall of 1940, were being moved in growing numbers through the Kiel canal into the Baltic Sea.

(An invasion of Sweden by Germany, particularly if the United Nations make a move into Norway, has been rated by expert observers for weeks as one of the top possibilities on Hitlers 1942 schedule. The Associated Press, in a symposium of expert observers' opinions, reported on April 15 that Hitler "seems to be preparing for an invasion of Sweden.")

FIGHTER PLANES CROSS CHANNEL IN DAYLIGHT FORAYS

JUN 6 1942

100 Spitfires Race Inland to Abbeville in Diversion Maneuver.

BOSTONS BOMB AIRPORT

Whirlwinds Follow Up with Low-Level Cannon Attacks.

LONDON, June 5.—(AP) R.A.F. fighters swept over nearly 400 miles of the German-held continental coast this afternoon in what the Air ministry announced was one of the biggest simultaneous offensives by these swift craft in all the war.

These vast operations ranged along the entire French channel coast from Belgium to Britanny and followed morning bombing attacks upon the Calais and Dunkerque area.

Four separate sorties were made, three in which American-made Boston bombers attacked targets at Ostend and Le Havre and airdromes at Morlai and Lannion, bases 100 miles across the channel from which German convoy raiders operate.

100 Spitfires Hit Abbeville

The other attack was of a diversionary nature and was made by more than 100 Spitfires thrusting inland to Abbeville.

Morlai and Lannion were attacked in a single operation against heavy anti-aircraft fire but little Nazi fighter opposition, the Air ministry reported.

The raiders planted their bombs squarely on Nazi airdromes and everyone of them returned safely home.

Before the Germans had recovered from the shock of the first sortie, Lannion was attacked again by British Whirlwinds, each blazing away at low level with all four of their cannon. They were accompanied by Spitfires.

Set Buildings Afire

At Morlai British pilots on a follow-up sweep found buildings and hangars ablaze. The second section shot up planes which the Germans had hurriedly pulled from the burning hangars.

While the Ostend and Le Havre attacks were in progress, the German ground staff at Abbeville had a grandstand seat for dogfights in which their own airmen came out second best, although at least 50 Nazi craft were hurled into the battle.

Part of the fighting which developed on the diversionary raid took place directly above the airdrome. One German was sent down almost on his own runways and another plummeted in flames on the outskirts of town.

The R.A.F. beat the sun up and in the half light of dawn started massed formations of fighters and bombers across the channel in a day-long procession against northern France.

JUN 6 1942

Big Bombers Idle

Industrial targets along the Nazi-held continental coast were pounded by the daylight raiders following upon a weather-dictated lull which kept most of Britain's bombers at home last night. Despite bad flying conditions over inland Europe, the RAF made short night hops across the Channel to blast Dieppe and airfields in The Netherlands.

It was the second raid-free night for Germany proper out of the last six.

Targets included those in the Calais-Dunkerque area, harbor works at Le Havre, airdromes in Brittany and military establishments at Ostend.

The British announced losses for the day were six fighters each for both sides.

WEATHER CURTAILS BRITISH AIR FORCE

London, June 5. (AP)—The British Royal Air Force skipped attacks upon Germany last night for the first time this month and, instead, bombed the channel port of Dieppe, France, and airdromes of Nazi-occupied Holland, authorities said today.

"None of our aircraft is missing," the Air Ministry said.

The raid upon Dieppe was the second within two nights.

Officers said the bad weather over the continent forced the break in the bombing of Germany.

Sounds of explosions and anti-aircraft fire along the French coast thundered across the English Channel intermittently for two hours.

R.A.F. ATTACK AGAIN

LONDON, Saturday, June 6. — (AP) British bombers were over enemy territory again last night, it was announced today.

Report Raid on Sunderland

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), June 5 (AP).—D. N. B., German official news agency, said today the port and shipyards of Sunderland, in northeast England, were bombed by German airmen last night.

Historic Cologne 'Forever Lost', First Rhineland Newspapers Say

JUN 6 1942

BERN, Switzerland, June 5—(AP) The first Cologne newspapers since the monster R.A.F. raid of last Saturday night reached neutral territory today, carrying the somber statement that the historic Rhineland city, as its people have known it, is "forever lost."

The Koelnische Zeitung, resuming publication on Wednesday of this week, described Cologne as "still smoking ruins," with some fires still alight and "whole quarters of the town empty."

(A German dispatch quoted by the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said all the property of 10,000 persons had been destroyed; that the central district of the city was ruined and that the damage had reached deep into the suburbs).

Said the Koelnische Zietung:

"The entire aspect of the city is completely changed. Tens of thousands of inhabitants during that night learned with horror that the individual is powerless against fate.

The newspaper avoided saying whether the vast and magnificent Gothic cathedral, famous the world over, had been hit, but it did say that "most of the precious monuments which have held a chief place in German art were more or less destroyed by fire and are irreparable." It went on:

"Those who survived the night of May 30 and who on the morrow looked at the city were fully aware that they had bade farewell forever to their Cologne, because the damage is enormous and because the integral part of the character and even the traditions of the city is gone forever.

"Everywhere the same spectacle —indescribable destruction. Only shattered windows and walls are seen.

"Around the Church of St. Martin and the Church of St. Maria the ruins are still smoking."

The St. Martin is a Romanesque church with a foundation attributed to the tenth century. It is situated a few hundred yards from the cathedral. St. Maria im Kapitol, a Romanesque basilica of the eleventh-thirteenth centuries, is near by.

[A German dispatch quoted by the Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" said all the property of 10,000 persons had been destroyed.]

Gauleiter's Statement

A Berlin dispatch to the Zurich newspaper "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" quoted the following statement to the people of Cologne from the local gauleiter (Nazi leader): "Apart from the heavy damage which the city has endured . . . there is hardly any one among us who has not been affected personally by the consequences of this night. We still shall need much patience and a long time to overcome the worst effects of this attack."

[German broadcasts on Friday quoted a dispatch from The Hague as saying several thousand children from the German Rhineland would arrive in the Netherlands soon to pass the summer with Dutch families. Four hundred already were said to have reached there. It was described as an "exchange of children between Germany and Holland which has been taking place for many years."]

Nazi Papers Say Cologne Still Smolders

JUN 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, June 5—Tremendous damage inflicted by Britain's first 1,000-plane raid Saturday night ruined the central district of Cologne and reached into the suburbs, destroying all the property of 10,000 persons, said a German dispatch quoted today by the Stockholm newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter*.

From the bomb-damaged office of Cologne's *Koelnische Zeitung* (and through the Nazi censorship) came the report, written Wednesday by Franz Berger:

"To all who surveyed the attacked city May 31, it was instantly clear that they had taken farewell of their Cologne.

"Destruction is tremendous everywhere.

Some Fires Continue

"Destroyed buildings, damaged schools, churches, hospitals, museums, monuments, many warehouses and shops still are burning. Whole quarters of the town are empty, the windows in ruins."

The first issue of the Cologne newspaper to appear since last Saturday reached Stockholm today. It quoted the Cologne *Gauleiter* as saying, "it will require much patience and a long time to repair the worst effects of this night attack."

"Enormous damage" and "indescribable devastation" were expressions the paper used to describe the raid.

2 NAZI WARSHIPS DAMAGED IN RAID

Norwegians Confirm Bomb Hits on Battleship and Cruiser by British

London, June 5 (AP)—The German battleship Tirpitz and the German heavy cruiser Admiral Hipper received "several direct hits" during the last RAF bombing raid on the Trondheim area, Norwegian sources reported here today, quoting advices from Trondheim.

One of the ships, not specified, developed a definite list, these sources said.

The Norwegians said the RAF raids April 29-30 also scored hits on airfields at Vaernes and Oerlandet. The Germans blocked off the Oerlandet field, but it was learned the barracks were hit and 17 Germans killed at Vaernes.

After the raids, these sources added, workmen on the German naval base being built at Trondheim went on strike and many left the area.

RAF Hit 47 Ships In May, Says London

LONDON, June 5—(AP)—Forty-seven Axis freighters and warships were sunk or damaged by the RAF in the North Sea, the Atlantic, and Mediterranean during May, the Air Ministry said today.

An official review of operations last month said the RAF destroyed 283 Axis airplanes over Europe and the Middle East and lost 301 aircraft. The total included 64 planes lost in offensive action against Germany and occupied territory in daylight and 130 lost over Europe at night, it added.

EAGLE FLIERS DECORATED

LONDON, Saturday, June 6 — (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today the award of Distinguished Flying Crosses to American Eagle Pilot Officers R. F. Tilley of Clearwater, Fla., and J. E. Peck, Berkeley, Calif. The citation credited Tilley with downing four Axis planes and with "displaying great gallantry." Peck downed at least three enemy planes.

Nazis Thrown In Confusion By Commandos Fire on Own Men During Raid On French Coast

JUN 6 1942

London, June 5—(AP)—Germans fired upon Germans during the British Commando raid early yesterday against Boulogne-Le Touquet defenses, one Nazi patrol boat was sunk and another was grounded in flames and smoke columns marked areas of destruction, eye-witnesses said today.

"Jerry has got the jitters," com-

mented a 23-year-old officer of the British special service troops.

Dropped from naval craft into the surf of the channel coast of occupied France where an Allied expeditionary force may land one day, the raiders were heavily armed and lightly clad. Many wore only shorts, stockings and soft woolen headgear.

The leader was Maj. K. R. S. Trevor, 29, nephew of a retired British barrister, T. W. Trevor, who lives in Charlottesville, Va.

The Commandos were established on the beach and slashing through barbed wire entanglements before discovery touched off a pattern of fire and cross-fire from confused Nazi gun crews, the British said. The raiders' anti-tank and Bren guns silenced one outpost that was not confused, a machine gun nest at the edge of the dunes.

German pill-boxes exchanged tracer-bullets, it was reported, grey-clad patrols swapped rifle fire sporadically and gunshots still sounded from the region after the Commandos—their work completed within an hour—again stood out to sea.

Naval escort vessels headed by Lieut. Comdr. T. N. Cartwright encountered two German patrol boats while the Commandos were ashore and dispatched them swiftly, it was said, sinking one and firing the other from bow to stern. The burning boat was grounded and blazed beacon-like for hours.

RAF fighter command planes, in addition to protecting the withdrawal, were credited with shooting out searchlights, machine-gunning outposts and bombing various targets to divert German fire. All this helped to hold down Commando casualties, which were described officially as slight.

R. Maillard Stead of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., accompanied the Commandos as a representative of American newspaper correspondents in London. He was chosen by lot.

Libyan Battle Of Increased Fury Indicated

JUN 6 1942

Stukas, Dive-bombers Repulsed in Attack on Desert Stronghold.

By FRANK MARTIN

CAIRO, Egypt, June 5 (AP)—The British have repulsed weak efforts of German tank-dive bomber teams to erase the desert anchor at Bir Hacheim, military quarters said today, as the 11-day-old battle temporarily died down and the combatants prepared for a renewal of the indecisive struggle.

(A Reuters dispatch from "near Kingsbridge" said Friday night the Axis forces now have lost about 340 tanks, or about half of Marshal Erwin Rommel's estimated frontline strength.)

With supply the whole battle, a force of British torpedo carriers sank an enemy merchant ship, despite its destroyer protection, in the Eastern Mediterranean, while other British planes hammered at German transports, bases and air fields and ranged on to attack Catania in Sicily.

Possibly indicating an even more ferocious phase of the battle, the German High Command declared Briish prisoners captured henceforth would be denied food and drink until the British cancel an order which the Germans said did not permit Axis prisoners to have rest, food or water until they had been questioned by officers.

The German charge was branded as without foundation.

6 Stukas Shot Down

The carefully-husbanded dive-bombers of Rommel were brought into use against the Indian and Free French—dubbed the Fighting French by Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck—at Bir Hacheim, but British fighters twice intercepted these vulnerable warplanes and shot down six of them as well as three of other types.

German tank attacks likewise were broken up by British and Indian armored forces which struck from their rear.

Front line reports said these encounters were hardly more than skirmishes and the rest of the front was described as quiet.

But strong Axis reinforcements, including tanks, were reported moving up in parallel columns from the west, and the British were not idle.

The position of the forces, with the Germans occupying a wedge nine miles wide through the British line and threatened from both sides, seemed to assure that the battle would be renewed with all violence before long.

Flanking the Germans, the British had brought up heavy and light artillery ranging from anti-tank rifles to nine-inch siege pieces and with these they were pounding the German positons.

The Free French, their position at the south side of the German spearhead still unimpaired, were said to have rejected two German demands to surrender.

AXIS TANKS FAIL IN NEW ASSAULT ON BIR HACHEIM

JUN 6 1942

Free French Hold Key Fort Tenaciously as British Attack From Rear.

AXIS GETS REINFORCEMENTS

Two Columns Move East in Libya —Nazis Order Reprisals for Prisoner 'Mistreatment.'

Cairo, June 5 (A. P.).—British Imperial columns and air squadrons drove off a tank-supported Axis force attacking Bir Hacheim, desert anchor of the eastern Libyan defense line, for the second time in two days yesterday, a communique announced today.

British and Indian troops struck from the rear to relieve the Free French and Indian garrison at that southern outpost of a fifty-mile line from the Mediterranean at Ain el Gazala, a line broken by a wedge of Nazi Field Marshal Rommel's army at the center.

"Our air forces were also very active in this area," British headquarters announced, "destroying dive bombers and bombing and shooting up enemy concentrations."

Nine Enemy Planes Downed.

The R. A. F. reported that its fighters operating over the Bir Hacheim region shot down nine planes including six dive bombers. The British planes inflicted more than 100 casualties on enemy personnel in motor transport vehicles. Other planes raided the main landing grounds at Tmimi and Derna.

British headquarters said there was nothing to report from other sectors.

Rommel, however, appeared to be massing his forces for determined assaults on both Bir Hacheim and Ain el Gazala to relieve pressure on the Axis-held corridor between them.

Axis Reinforcements Moving Up.

Strong Axis reinforcements, including a considerable number of tanks, were reported moving eastward in parallel columns, one along the Libyan coast and the other approximately fifty miles inland. There were indications, too, of increased German aerial activity, suggesting that Rommel was about to throw his carefully hoarded dive bombers into an all-out attempt to smash the British positions blocking his advance toward Egypt.

Sharp fighting continued to swirl indecisively over a large desert area southwest of Tobruk as British mechanized forces slashed at the Axis tank spearhead extending through the breach in the Ain el Gazala-Bir Hacheim line. Artillery ranging from anti-tank guns to big nine-inch pieces hammered out a grim, unending refrain as the battle of position went into its eleventh day only slightly abated by the wear and tear on men and machines.

Navy Using American Planes.

Dispatches from the front indicated the position of the Free French forces holding Bir Hacheim with the support of British Indian troops was unimpaired. The Free French were said to have twice rejected German demands that they surrender their stronghold, a thorn in the side of the Axis forces.

Group Holds Highway

From the other end of the front came the story of how a small group of British Imperials, using two captured Axis field pieces, had thwarted an attempt by German mechanized forces to cut the coastal highway east of Ain El Gazala.

The Imperials—remnants of a South African platoon and twelve men from another group—were said to have held the Germans at bay until British tanks put in an appearance and drove them off.

The British disclosed that Royal Navy pilots, flying American-built fighter planes, now are operating from bases in the western Egyptian desert and are giving the RAF valuable support.

JUN 6 1942

The navy flyers, who had been operating from aircraft carriers for two years, were said to be striking at both shore targets and Axis shipping off the coast. The American planes, originally consigned to Greece before that country was overrun, were reported to be performing well.

Germans Order Reprisals.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 5 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that British prisoners captured in the Libyan battle would be denied food and drink until the British canceled an order which the Germans said resulted in mistreatment of German prisoners. (There has been no confirmation of the German contention that their soldiers were refused food or water when captured by the British.)

The High Command's statement said:

'During fighting in North Africa an order of the Fourth British Armored Brigade was captured. It said that prisoners must not be given any food, sleep, water, friendly treatment or any conveniences until they have been questioned by competent quarters. The Supreme Command of the German forces consequently issued orders that starting June 6 at noon no food nor drink will be given to British officers and men captured in the present battle in Africa and in German hands until this shameful order defying and insulting humanity is canceled and this is made known to the Supreme Command of the German forces through an official British declaration."

Dispatches from Rome said the Italian High Command also had announced similar action.

Britain Scouts Germany's Charge of Mistreatment

London, June 5 (AP)—A well-informed British source said today that the German allegation of improper treatment by the British of prisoners in Libya was without foundation. He said it had not been determined immediately whether the British government would take official notice of the charge.

This source declared the British army "always has and always will" scrupulously observe the Geneva convention for treatment of war prisoners.

Axis Claims 26 British Planes

ROME, June 5 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—German and Italian fighter planes shot down twenty-six British aircraft in bitter dogfights over Libya yesterday and two others were destroyed by Axis anti-aircraft fire, the Italian High Command said today.

On the land front, counter-attacking Axis troops were said to have driven back strong British forces with considerable losses to them in men and equipment.

British aircraft attacked the Sicilian town of Syracuse for the second time in forty-eight hours, last night, causing some civilian casualties and damage to private property, the High Command reported.

Torpedo Planes Sink Ship

Cairo, June 5 (AP)—British torpedo-carrying planes sank a large enemy merchant vessel escorted by destroyers and aircraft in the eastern Mediterranean Wednesday night, the RAF reported today.

The communique said hits were obtained with torpedoes and subsequent air observation showed the ship gone and a hospital vessel rescuing survivors.

Other British planes raided Catania, Sicily, on Wednesday night, the British added.

Six planes were missing.

British Destroyer Sunk Off Tobruk, Berlin Says

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 5—(AP)—A Stefani (official Italian "news" agency) dispatch from Rome said today a British destroyer had been sunk off Tobruk by "Axis units."

(The nature of the "units," whether air or naval, was not given and there has been no confirmation from any other source of such a sinking.)

Belgians Have Big Army In Congo

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The Belgian Minister of Colonies, Albert de Vleeschauwer, saw President Roosevelt today before departing for Belgian Congo, where, he said, the largest army in Central Africa was ready to fight and raw materials production for the Allies was increasing.

The army in the Congo, while under the over-all command of the British, is the larger than the combined British and Free French forces in Central Africa, Vleeschauwer asserted.

Nazi Killings In Czech Drive Mount To 203

JUN 6 1942

26 More Shot as Heydrich's Body Lies in State.

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—While the body of Reinhard Heydrich, the assassinated Gestapo hangman, lay in state in the castle of Czech kings at Prague today, Nazi firing squads executed 26 more Czechs, making a total of 203 put to death in the Nazi counter-terror campaign now ten days old.

The sentences were imposed by courts martial set up by Heydrich himself before Czech patriots hurled a bomb at him a week ago Wednesday. According to Nazi custom, the Prague radio announced, they were carried out immediately, maintaining the score-a-day average once again.

Through torch-lit streets lined solidly with heavily armed German stormtroops and blackshirt elite guards, the body of the 38-year old "Henker" (hangman) was borne last night to Prague castle from the hospital where he had died a few hours earlier.

Silent Czechs, standing behind the German guards, watched the ornate procession. Between them and the soldiery stood Nazi party representatives.

At the castle a death watch was established over the swastika-bedecked casket with four blackshirts at each corner.

30.24-16909

30.24-16909

UNREST IN TIRANA

JERUSALEM, June 5.—(AP) Albanian sources here said today that Italian authorities had arrested 200 persons in Tirana, the Albanian capital, in connection with an attempt to assassinate the Italian-dominated puppet premier, Mustafa Merlika Kruja.

A bomb was said to have been thrown at Kruja. The man who threw the bomb was captured, put in prison and then killed there, these reports said.

JUN 6 1942

Forced Belgian Service Hinted

London, June 5 (AP)—German occupation authorities in Belgium have ordered the compulsory registration of all Belgian army officers, including non-commissioned officers, military doctors, chemists and chaplains, it was reported today.

Belgian Government circles here said this might foreshadow forcing these men into German service on the Russian front.

3 BELGIANS EXECUTED

Killed Two Germans, Army Authorities Say.

Brussels, June 5 (A. P.).—German authorities announced today that three Belgians described as Communists had been executed at Liege for acts against the army of occupation. The announcement said the three not only had killed two Germans but had effectively sabotaged railway lines, mines and high tension lines.

Somervell Praises A. E. F

Supply Chief Says U. S. Equipment Is Being Rushed to British Isles

WITH THE A. E. F. IN NORTHERN IRELAND, June 5 (AP).—Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell, United States Army Supply Chief, declared today that "we can fully equip any troops we can send abroad."

He said there had been no delay in moving equipment to the British Isles.

"It looks like the job is being handled very creditably," he said after visiting United States establishments in Northern Ireland with ranking American officers. "The to be a regular lawn-bowling stylist, command seems to have vim and dash and is ready to do a good job."

British Cooks Mess Up U. S. Officers' Mess

LONDON, June 5 (AP).—The officers' mess of United States Army Headquarters here is getting some startling dishes from a mixture of English cooks, headed by an Australian, endeavoring to create "American dishes."

The cooks have served these concoctions: Cream of peanut butter soup; fried carrots and peanut butter; cream of cucumber soup; hamburgers with dried onion shavings sprinkled over them; canned corn with syrup for dessert.

JUN 6 1942

The salads are the "real surprises, though," one officer said. "About everything in the kitchen goes into them, from dried macaroni to jelly."

Hero of Time Bomb Incident Is Cashiered

LONDON, June 5—(AP)—Captain Robert Davies, awarded the George Cross in 1940 for removing a time bomb from St. Paul's Cathedral, was sentenced today by a court martial to be cashiered from the Army and to serve two years in prison.

The term was reduced later to 18 months by the general commanding officer, London District.

Davies was convicted on seven charges of improperly receiving funds from a business firm. He was acquitted on six counts and had pleaded guilty to 14 others, mainly for having issued bad checks.

Queen Bowls for Scots

King Smiles as Her Shot Wins Praise at Miners' Welfare Center

SOMEWHERE IN LANARKSHIRE, Scotland, June 5 (CP).—Queen Elizabeth, touring Scotland today, bowled a fast one at a miners' welfare center and earned this tribute from the Lawn Bowls Club president: "You threw a real good wood."

A miner's wife had asked: "Will your majesty throw a bowl?" While the King smiled and looked on, the Queen sped the jack up, and followed with a bowl that stopped within a yard of the jack.

Press pictures showed the Queen bowling with both knees slightly bent and the right arm stretched out as the bowl sped down the green.

20,000 MINERS IDLE

LONDON, Saturday, June 6. — (AP) Nearly 20,000 miners have been forced into idleness in northern British coal fields by fresh walkouts of haulage hands and pit-boys seeking higher wages, The Daily Telegraph estimated today.

Argentine Congress Questions Reasons for State of Siege

JUN 6 1942

BUENOS AIRES, June 5.—(AP) An aroused Chamber of Deputies, even supported by the Conservatives who ordinarily back acting President Ramon S. Castillo's "policy of prudence," voted 85 to 13 today to require Interior Minister Miguel Culaciati to appear and explain "the true reasons" for the state of siege imposed last December.

Angered also by the Axis submarine sinkings of two Argentine ships, Luis Carlos Caggiano, a Radical (liberal), declared the state of siege "either was a weapon for cowardly governments or a weapon for those who have dictatorial ambitions."

Castillo's reason for the state of siege was to check "agitators" said to be inflaming public opinion by taking sides in the war. But Radical Reginaldo Manubens Calvets said this explanation was "ridiculous and tragic" since the measure had for its goal the silencing of the press "which in peace and war constitutes the fourth power of government."

Manubens Calvets recalled that two Argentine ships had been torpedoed in the first World war — "the same as the Uruguay and Victoria now have been"—but the government then "obtained diplomatic guarantees that saved the dignity of the nation, while now the guarantees are more unrealiable than the stupid fact which motivated them."

Miguel Orosio's Conservative bloc supported the Radicals and Socialists in the move to make Culaciati appear on June 18 to explain the government's motives.

MEXICO TO ADHERE TO ANTI-AXIS PACT

Joins United Nations in Support of Principles of Atlantic Charter.

MEXICO CITY, June 5—(AP) Mexico joined the United Nations formally tonight through a message sent to all the nations with whom she maintains diplomatic relations informing them of her determination to support the ideals set forth in the document the anti-Axis forces signed in Washington January 1

A statement from Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, after recalling the circumstances which led Mexico into the war, said:

"My government judges the moment has arrived to give more concrete adhesion to the program drafted by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.... In taking this position my government is doing no more than continuing its national policy. The principles of the Atlantic Charter coincide with the desires of the Mexican people for social justice.

"Therefore I have the honor to make known that Mexico adheres formally, through this message, to the declaration of the United Nations."

Mexico thereby becomes the 27th nation to support the policies formulated and signed Jaunary 1, and the first to join the United Naions since the declaration was signed.

KING CAROL DEFENDS PEOPLE OF RUMANIA

MEXICO CITY, June 5.—(AP) Former King Carol of Rumania said tonight the United States' declaration of war against his homeland was "against the actual leaders of the country but I can not consider, and I don't think anybody else can consider it a declaration against the Rumanian people."

"There never has been and there is now no conflict between the United States and the Rumanian people," the exiled monarch said in a statement. "I believe that the day the Rumanian people are able to express themselves freely they will be able to overthrow the present government and they certainly then will pass completely to the side of the United Nations."

35 ARRESTED IN NASSAU AS CURFEW VIOLATORS

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 5 — Thirty-five persons were arrested today for violating a curfew imposed following Monday's riot, but workers streamed back to their jobs on a large United States project.

JUN 6 1942

Eighty rioters were arrested prior to those taken into custody for disobeying the curfew. No new disorders have occurred since the march on Nassau in protest against an 80-cents-a-day wage scale paid common labor.

Approximately 2,000 workers are back on the job and lines formed in front of the laborers' bureau as others sought work. The Duke of Windsor, who left his duchess in Washington and hurried back here, toured the huge project and discussed problems with workers.

AIR TRAINING PACT

New Agreement Signed by Britain and Dominions.

Ottawa, June 5 (A. P.).—A new air training agreement continuing the present British Commonwealth air training plan for two years was signed today by representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Under the program Canada is the vast training center for air recruits from the four co-operating nations.

NAVY'S FIRST JOB IS TO SINK SUBS, SAYS KAUFFMAN

Gulf Sea Frontier Will Be Battlefield Until Every U-Boat Is Destroyed.

MIAMI, Fla., June 5.—(AP) Naval forces along the gulf sea frontier, scene of a costly wave of Axis torpedoings, were told by their new commander today that their first job is to "sink submarines."

"We must consider this area as a battlefield until every submarine which enters it is destroyed," declared Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, anti-sub specialist transferred here from Iceland to direct the sea warfare from Jacksonville along the entire coastline to the Mexican border.

To Increase Protection

"Protection for our shipping is important and will be increased," he added, without elaborating.

Kauffman said there is reason for encouragement in the course of the campaign against the U-boats. He compared them to burglars saying "they pick soft spots, and don't go into well-guarded places."

Asked whether he believed submarines are being supplied in the western hemisphere, Kauffman replied that it is difficult to say.

"It's a question depending on the cruising range of the submarines," he explained. "We thought during the last war that they were being fueled over here, but after the war we found out that they had not been. We learned that they had a greater cruising range than we had expected."

The veteran officer will direct the far-flung operations from here, having his living quarters in the headquarters building in order to keep day and night tab on the situation.

"The only way to conquer the submarine menace is to sink submarines," he told a press conference, "and I have instructed all our forces that sinking submarines is their primary mission. Sinking submarines is not easy and depends upon the rapidity with which we are able to utilize the forces available to us."

Navy Cites Low Sinkings Rate

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 5—Naval officials of the Eastern sea frontier, stretching from Canada to Jacksonville, today said the submarine menace in the Atlantic Ocean between those points has been steadily decreasing and that actual losses suffered by the United Nations is but slightly more than one half of one per cent.

Of 2,500 ships sailing from an eastern port, those officials said, the actual losses between December 7, 1941 and May 31, this year were exactly six-tenths of one per cent. IN THE SAME RATIO?

"We have been getting help from England," one official said, "including corvettes and fishing trawlers. The situation will continue to improve with the addition of other protective boats."

2 Torpedoings Interrupt Journey

JUN 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

An Eastern Port, June 5—Torpedoed—five days in an open boat—rescued at last and then torpedoed again—three more days in an open boat on the Atlantic and, finally, safe ashore.

That was the experience of two British lads, one 15 years old, the other 17, whose first reaction to the torpedo's crash into their rescue ship was "here we go again."

The torpedoing of the ships, one Norwegian, the other, Dutch, was announced today by the navy. Of the forty-eight crew members on the Norwegian ship, at least fourteen survived the two torpedoings. The others were unaccounted for, but believed rescued.

15 Chinese Killed

On the Dutch ship, there were seventy-five crew members, including two passengers, in addition to the fourteen rescued from the Norwegian vessel. More than fifteen Chinese crew members were killed when the Netherlands vessel was torpedoed '500 miles off shore May 26, but the number rescued was

uncertain.

At another eastern port, twenty-three survivors of the two sinkings were landed. Ten of them—two Norwegians and eight Dutch—were brought in by a fishing boat which picked them up after they had been in their lifeboat for five days.

Two days later, thirteen more survivors—two Norwegians and eleven Dutch—were brought in after a plane had sighted them. One man was hospitalized for broken bones.

"Auf Weidersehn"

Among the survivors was the captain of the Dutch ship. He said the first torpedo struck at 6.15 P. M., and the second, two minutes later. The ship sank within a half-hour and the skipper said he was not certain whether all the men got off.

JUN 6 1942

The submarine circled the five life boats, and her commander bade the victims "auf weidersehn" before moving the U-boat away.

Victory Haggith, of Wembley, England, 17, said that he was the youngest gunner in the British merchant marine and that he ran away from school to join a ship a year ago because he "got a bit fed up with staying ashore."

The other boy was Frank McMillen, 15, of Greenock, Scotland, who said he "just joined up."

"Pretty Big Hole"

Both boys shipped for their almost fatal voyage on a Norwegian ship because, they frankly admitted, the pay was higher. Their ship was torpedoed on May 20 in the Atlantic.

"The torpedo shook us about a bit and left a pretty big hole," said Victor. "Everybody was scared, me included. We could have made port, but the submarine came up and started shelling."

The crew scrambled into lifeboats and as they pulled away they saw the submarine still shelling their vessel. They were five days in the boat. The sea was rough; it rained and one day they had to heave to and put out a sea anchor. Their daily rations were four biscuits, two inches of water in a cup and two bits of chocolate.

A Netherlands merchant ship rescued them and Frank said they were given clothes, coffee and tea. "They fed us well and gave us a bed."

"Here We Go Again"

Victor took up the story:

"The next night I was in a cabin listening to the gramophone and reading a book when I heard crashes and felt the ship lurch. I nearly went through the ceiling and thought 'here we go again.' I ran out, the book still in my hand, grabbed a lifebelt and got off in the nearest boat."

Frank was in the same boat and the boys tolds how the submarine captain, "quite a nice bloke he was," asked if they had enough cigarettes and then tossed them several packages.

"They were made of hay, I think, maybe that's why he gave them to us," Victor explained.

The boys said the submarine crew took pictures of the sinking ship as the lifeboats pulled away. They were three days in the boat before they were rescued and the weather was more kind than after the first sinking.

CAPTAIN OF U-BOAT QUIZZES SURVIVORS

JUN 6 1942

Crew of Merchant Ship Reports Conversation with German.

A SOUTHERN U.S. PORT, June 5.—(AP) Twenty-eight survivors of a medium sized United Nations merchant ship who were landed here Wednesday after being adrift in an open lifeboat seven days told of being questioned by an officer of a submarine which attacked and sank their vessel off the Atlantic coast with shellfire the night of May 27.

All the crew of 45 was saved and the other 17 were landed at another port, the Navy reported as it announced the sinking today.

The seamen landed here said the submarine forced them to flee their ship under shellfire and then cruised between their lifeboats while an officer asked Capt. T. H. Mathews the tonnage of the vessel, its name and where it was from.

"Although he spoke good English," the captain said, "it was with a strong German accent. They did not bother us nor did they make any comment."

Captain Mathews said the first knowledge they had of the submarine was when it fired at them off the port side. The first shell ripped through the deck and burst in the engine room, while a second shell crashed directly into the engine room. A third carried away the forecastle ventilator.

The skipper estimated that shells were fired at the beginning of the attack and that 30 more were fired after the crew had abandoned ship. Although they did not actually see the ship sink, Captain Mathews stated that a loud explosion was heard after they pulled away and that the next day the water was covered with wreckage.

Record Ship Production Is Forecast

JUN 6 1942

20 Million Tons Can Be Built In Year, Claim

Milwaukee, Wis., June 5—(AP)—Rear Admr. Howard L. Vickery declared today that, given the necessary steel, the nation-s shipyards in one year could build "more tonnage than the entire British merchant marine had at the beginning of the war."

Vickery, the 50-year-old vice-chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, summarized the story of ship production in the United States by saying some of the bombs dropped by American planes in the battle of the Coral sea were carried to the Pacific war region in ships whose keels were laid after Pearl Harbor.

"They asked me for 15 million deadweight tons of ships next year," he said. "We can give them 20 million tons if we can get the steel. . . . And I don't mean we'll merely launch that many ships .We'll deliver them, ready for service.

"Last month we turned out 58 ships. I don't mean tugs—I mean big ships. That was 632,000 tons deadweight of steel shipping, more than any nation has ever before delivered in one month. And that's not half what we're going to do.

"By September we'll be launching three ships a day. By January—or maybe February—it will be four a day."

Vickery said that as tankers are diverted to America's globe-wide supply lines, he plans to supplant them with tugs and concrete barges for coastal use. Each tug, he stated, would pull two barges, holding about as much oil as a large tanker.

Tugs now being porduced for this purpose "will go far toward solving the problem of gasoline supply on the East coast," he added.

Vickery was in Milwaukee on an inspection tour.

Sub Menace Decreasing, Declare Naval Officers

JUN 6 1942

By The Associated Press

Naval officers of the eastern sea frontier, a wreck-littered stretch of 1,200 miles extending from Canada to Jacksonville, Fla., said today that the submarine menace in this district was steadily decreasing and that steps were being taken that would insure more gasoline for the drying New England states.

More Protection in Gulf

This information came as Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, commander of the Gulf sea frontier, promised more protection for vessels plying between Jacksonville and the Mexican border.

Kauffman, recently transferred to Miami from Iceland, said "we must consider this area as a battlefield until every enemy submarine which enters it is destroyed."

Kauffman said there is reason for encouragement in the course of the campaign against the U-boats. He compared them to burglars, saying "they pick soft spots, and don't go into well-guarded places."

Asked whether he believed submarines are being supplied in the western hemisphere, Kauffman replied that it is difficult to say.

"It's a question depending on the cruising range of the submarines," he explained. "We thought during the last war that they were being fueled over here, but tfer the war we found out that they had not been. We learned that they had a greater cruising range than we had expected."

The veteran officer will direct the far-flung operations from here, having his living quarters in the headquarters building in order to keep day and night tab on the situation.

"The only way to conquer the submarine menace is to sink submarines," he told a press conference, "and I have instructed all our forces that sinking submarines is their primary mission. Sinking submarines is not easy and depends largely upon the rapidity with which we are able to utilize the forces available to us."

Three More Ship Losses

Meanwhile, three more ship losses in the Atlantic—one Dutch, one Norwegian and one British—were reported, bringi g the total to 20 this week and the total officially announced Atlantic attacks to 247 since Pearl Harbor.

Commenting on these losses naval authorities said today that they were severe and that the next four or five months would be "a critical period."

In New York, Naval officials said that less than 1 per cent of 2,500 ships leaving an eastern port between Dec. 7 and May 31 had been destroyed. They said that anti-submarine activity by planes and ships had driven U-boats southward to the Gulf and the Caribbean.

They emphasized that American Naval and air forces are still inadequate to cope with the problem completely and that it was up to America's humming shipyards and factories to produce the necessary vessels—and planes.

"We've got to take it on the nose and on the chin until production catches up with the needs," a spokesman said.

Improvement in Oil Deliveries

Defensive steps are being taken to insure oil tanker deliveries along the coast. A "fair" improvement has already been made.

Another cheering statement from the eastern frontier was that more than 90 per cent of the ships torpedoed in the Atlantic had been rescued.

Declaring that the "German submarine of today combines the characteristic of a destroyer and a submarine" because of its speed and guns, an officer said the problem was much more critical than the last war.

"They are using subs with a surface speed of 20 to 22 knots, and they carry 12 to 16 tordedoes," he said.

Frontier officials reiterated their request for more radio marine telephones. They said many still privately-owned ships had been rejected by the Navy because of the lack of radio equipment and general unseaworthiness.

Chairman Ellender (D-La.) of a naval affairs sub-committee, said in Washington Thursday that "if we are not entirely satisfied that everything possible is being don to halt these sinkings, we are going into the whole matter in public."

U. S. Officially at War With Balkan Nations

WASHINGTON, June 5. (AP)—The United States went to war officially today with Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania when President Roosevelt signed a congressional resolution passed by both Houses yesterday.

The President affixed his signature at approximately 4:40 p. m., Eastern War Time.

He asked Congress Tuesday to declare war on the three countries, which he said were engaged in military activities against the United Nations and were planning an extension of these activities.

U. S. Officers Are On Staff Of Commandos

JUN 6 1942

Revealed By Mountbatten —Tells of Raid on Rommel's Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, June 5. (AP)—Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the youthful chief of the daring British Commandos, disclosed today that the Commando general staff included American Army officers.

He made this disclosure in a brief talk to American newspapermen in which he told how the Commandos raided the headquarters of Field Marshal Rommel in Africa, with the intention of killing Rommel and his staff and depriving the Nazis of leadership at the moment of the last great British offensive there. Rommel, it developed, was in Rome attending a birthday party, but the Commandos got his staff.

"He had to get a new staff," Mountbatten said, "but unfortunately he was still the same Rommel."

Trim, tall and erect in the white uniform of the British Navy with the golden cords of an aide-de-camp to the king slung over and under his right shoulder, Mountbatten stood behind a table at the end of a hotel drawing room and described the work of this organization.

He was sorry, he said, that so much emphasis was given to the Commandos, because it gave the impression that in England there was just that one small group that was anxious to fight, and because the other services were an integral part of this organization and took part in the Commandos raids.

Not A Separate Service

"Combined operations," of which he is chief, with the honorary rank of a lieutenant general and air marshal, was "not a separate service," he said emphatically, but a combined staff. And on that staff, he added, are American officers, so that actually it is an inter-Allied combined staff.

The staff members live together in one building, and so get to know each other. One small group plans each raid, without its members knowing what raids other groups might be making preparations for. This, Mountbatten said, was to keep the number "in the know" to a minimum.

Carefully skirting the subject of opening up a second front in Europe, Mountbatten commented on the large number of people in England who were eager to "get at the enemy," and who had tried in every way to obtain places in the Commandos.

"The desire to get at the enemy is very great," he said, "and it's our lucky duty to exploit that job and organize the operation that will get us at the enemy."

SEEKS U. S.-BRITISH AGENCY ON OUTPUT

JUN 6 1942

Lyttelton Says He Seeks To "Integrate" War Production Of Two Countries

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 5—Britain's Minister of Production, Sir Oliver Lyttelton, said today that the objective of his visit to this country was the "integration" of British war production with that of the United States through establishment of a joint production agency.

He had made a call at the White House to discuss with President Roosevelt the production blueprint for a United Nations victory.

He had conferred previously with Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, and remarked that "we see very much together" on Anglo-American production problems.

Talk On "Broad Lines"

Lyttelton said he had taken up with Mr. Roosevelt "the war on broad lines, and more particularly the thing I've come here to fix up—the integration of British production in the general plan.

"We feel," he added, "that the war doesn't wait, and we want to relate our production not only to the future strategical plan, but also to the plan for the next few

30.24 - 16911

30.24-16911

months."

The projected joint production agency, Lyttelton explained, would analyze the requirements of the strategic plan from both the short and long term points of view, add them all up, and then determine whether they could be met by Anglo-American production facilities.

JUN 6 1942

Shipping Is Considered

Interrelated with this problem, he added, is that of adequate shipping.

Declaring that "we want to get everything on a combined basis," the British Minister said he hoped the joint committee would be created while he is in this country. He indicated it would be used as an instrumentality for standardizing the output of war supplies and arms wherever possible.

Harry L. Hopkins, American chairman of the Anglo-American Munitions Assignment Board, participated in the Roosevelt-Lyttelton conference. Most of the British Production Minister's talks thus far have been with his American counterpart, War Production Chairman Donald M. Nelson. And the Briton said that he and Mr. Nelson "see very much together" on the problems confronting them.

Standardization Sought.

While the question of Russian production fits into the discussions here, Sir Oliver said he was confining his conversations to British-United States relations at this time.

Efforts to obtain standardization of weapons and war supplies would come under review of a projected joint production board, Sir Oliver declared. On such things as tanks, he said, "we can save ourselves some sweat and some ships."

He disclosed that he had brought to Mr. Roosevelt several messages from Prime Minister Churchill.

Of his talk with the President he remarked:

"We discussed the war on broad lines, and more particularly the thing I've come here to fix up—the integration of British production in the general plan. We feel that the war doesn't wait."

FRENCH AID ON 2D FRONT PREDICTED

Expert Expects "Damnedest Fifth Column You Ever Saw"

JUN 6 1942

Declares Neither Axis Nor Allies Will Get Fleet At Toulon

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 5—An authority with the best of information on conditions in France declared today that "the damnedest fifth column you ever saw" would spring into action agaist the Germans if a second front were established in France.

Further, he said the bulk of the French fleet was at Toulon, in southeastern France, under orders to yield to no one, Axis or Allied.

The people of both occupied and unoccupied France, this authority declared, would begin immediately to increase sabotage and to snipe at their German oppressors once the United Nations establish a foothold in France with a reasonable certainly of keeping it.

Laval's Ouster Held Possible

The French were described as thoroughly out of sympathy with the men at the top of their Government with the exception of Marshal Petain, the Chief of State.

Although the Germans put on pressure to make Pierre Laval head of the Government, this source said that if Laval could not deliver what the Germans wanted, and apparently he could not, he would be ousted.

In such an event, it was said Lavals' successor would probably be Jacques Doriot, former legislator and publisher, and a leader of the Popular party.. While Laval was described as contending that he was not a Nazi collaborationist, Doriot was said to have openly avowed his support of the Nazi regime.

JUN 6 1942

The Fleet Situation

Some units of the French fleet were said to be at the African ports of Casablanca and Dakar, but most of it was at Toulon.

"The French Government," this authority declared, "doesn't intend to turn it over to the Germans. But it didn't intend, either, to put Laval in charge of the Government.

"The French fleet is assumed to be suffiicently loyal to carry out orders."

U. S. Called Stimulus

If anyone tries to take over the fleet, its orders are to send the warships to the bottom, it was stated. A lot of the navy, it was said, does not want to help the Nazis, but some of it would if ordered to do so. And, by and large, the French Navy has little liking for the British.

The French would take greater stimulus for an uprising against their conquerors if Americans participated in opening a Western front in Europe, this person declared. They have little confidence in the British, he said, although they probably would welcome it if Britain ever put "more than six men" in France and kept them there.

View Of Commando Raids

Commando raids, as well as American pamphlets dropped from the air and American short-wave broadcasts, were described as having made little impression on the French. It was noted, however, that the Nazi domination of the French press is virtually absolute and that few persons can have radio sets adequate to bring in American broadcasts.

Many Frenchmen were reported to view with favor Britain's raids on plants making weapons and supplies for the German armed forces, although naturally regretting the loss of some French lives.

Similarly it was said, the French would probably approve arrangements by which the United States might take over the protectorate of the French island of Martinque in the Caribbean.

Norway And Netherlands Offered Lease-Lend Aid

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The United States offered lease-lend agreements covering military aid to Norway and the Netherlands today.

JUN 6 1942

Draft proposals similar to those received recently by the Russian and Chinese Ambassadors were handed to the Norwegian and Netherlands Ambassadors by Secretary of State Hull.

FOREIGN AGENTS SENT TO PRISON

JUN 6 1942

Jap Is One of Three Who Flouted Registration Act.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Two Americans and one Japanese were sentenced to prison today for violating the foreign agents' registration law in the only case of its kind tried thus far in which Japanese agents were involved.

Frederick Vincent Williams and David Warren Ryder, both of San Francisco, were sentenced to serve from sixteen months to four years, and Tsutomu Obana, secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, was sentenced to serve from two to six months.

A fourth man indicted in the case, Ralph Townsend of Lake Geneva, Wis., who pleaded guilty, will be sentenced next Friday. Obana pleaded guilty and testified for the Government. Two other Japanese named in the indictments have left the country.

The foreign agents' registration law requires persons with foreign connections to report their activities to the State Department. Justice T. Alan Goldsborough commented that it merely asked them to keep the Government informed of their activities which was "so little to ask."

Justice Goldsborough noted in sentencing Obana that in any event he would be held in a detention camp for the duration of the war.

Williams and Ryder were convicted in the District Court Monday. Justice Goldsborough paid tribute to the two Justice Department attorneys who represented the Government at the trial, Albert E. Arent and A. B. Caldwell, for presenting the case "in a dignified and altogether proper manner."

With respect to the defendants, he said that this was a case "where men attempted to be crookedly smart with their own Government at a time when the ideology of democracy hung in the balance."

Commenting that the law merely asked that they keep the Government informed of their activities, Judge Goldsborough said "it is so little to ask—so little to ask and such a terrible thing to be crookedly smart."

"It is to be said for Obana that he did not play crookedly smart with his Government," the judge added.

Williams was convicted on ten counts, each carrying a maximum of two years in prison. Ryder was convicted on two counts. Judge Goldsborough said that he would not impose fines because the defendants had families who needed "what little they have."

CITIZENSHIP FORFEITED BY NAZI SYMPATHIZER

NEW YORK, June 5.—(AP) A Bronx toolmaker who refused to work in a defense factory because he said its materials might be used against Germany was ordered today by the Federal court to surrender his citizenship papers on the grounds that they were obtained fraudulently.

He was Paul Huissel, part-owner of Camp Nordland, Andover, N. J., former gathering place for German-American Bundists, and now in the Federal correctional institution, Milan, Mich., serving a 2 1-2 year term for violating the Selective Service act.

He was the first German-American to go through the government's denaturalization bureau.

Huissel was admitted to American citizenship in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on Nov. 10, 1934, and on the following day joined the Friends of New Germany, which later became the German-American Bund.

U. S. Post-War Plans Board Under Study

Action Expected As Soon as Tide On Battle Turns

JUN 6 1942

Washington, June 5—(AP)—Creation of a broad representative commission to plan for post-war reconstruction and employment and to blueprint this nation's place in world economy found mounting support today in congressional quarters.

One influential administration leader said Congress would tackle post-war planning "just as soon as the tide has turned definitely in the war, and just as soon as we have solved the problem of shipping and transportation."

Even more definite was Chairman Mary Norton (D-NJ), of the House labor committee, who expressed conviction that Congress would write legislation on the subject this session.

"Studies should be made and plans formulated now," Mrs. Norton said, "to offset the mass unemployment which may rightfully be expected to confront our nation at the conclusion of the war and for the achievement and maintenance of a just and equitable relationship as to wages between agriculture and industry in order to preserve the system of free enterprise."

"We may be broke ourselves at the end of the war," she said. "But, for a time, we are going to have to police the world. We are going to have to feed whole starving nations until the world emerges from the darkness of war. But we have the resources. And we must have the plans ready."

The House labor committee already has approved a bill introduced by Rep. Voorhis (D-Calif) to form a 34-man commission made up of members of the legislative and executive branches of the government, together with representatives of labor, industry, agriculture, religious, social and consumer groups.

JUN 6 1942

Voorhis said the commission could coordinate the activities of various post-war planning agencies already set up, among them one in the Board of Economic Warfare. "There were 96 at the last counting," he said.

U.S. Assumes Control Of All Food Supplies

Far-reaching Changes in American Eating Habits Seen—Designed to Assure Ample Supplies for Allied Fighting Forces.

By OVID A. MARTIN

JUN 6 1942

WASHINGTON, June 5. (AP)—The government assumed complete wartime control over food supplies today in a move which eventually may make far-reaching changes in the eating habits of American civilians.

9-member Committee

Designed to assure ample supplies for the fighting forces of this country and its Allies, this control was vested by the War Production Board in a nine-member food requirements committee under the chairmanship of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

The group has authority to say what foods may be produced or may not be produced, to determine what commodities may be imported or exported and to allocate food supplies among civilians, the armed forces, and American allies.

Besides the Agriculture Department, the committee has representatives from the State, War and Navy departments, the Lend-Lease Administration, the Board of Economic Welfare, and the WPB divisions of industry operations, materials, and civilian supply.

With creation of this powerful committee focussing new attention on present and prospective food supplies, Agriculture Department officials emphasized that it should not be assumed that food shortages or consumer rationing of most foods are in prospect.

The total supply of food this year is expected, they reiterated, to be the largest on record and larger than total requirements, including those of Great Britain and Russia under the Lend-Lease program.

Some Shortages Have Appeared

Shortages may occur, and have appeared, in some individual items, particularly sugar, canned vegetables, canned fish, pork, animal fats, vegetable oils, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and tropical fruits.

Plentiful supplies of wheat, fresh fruits and vegetables, fluid milk and cream, eggs, beef, lamb and mutton are in prospect.

This picture of the food supply was based upon the assumptions that (1) factors affecting production this year—such as weather, farm labor supplies, and the availability of transportation and food processing equipment—are not unfavorable, and (2) that the present tight shipping situation will continue to limit Lend-Lease food shipments.

A severe drought this Summer or an acute shortage of farm labor might cause food production to fall below present expectations, or elimination of the submarine menace to Allied shipping might increase exports of food to Britain and Russia.

Either event, or any other development tending to reduce supplies or increase demands, might necessitate rationing of some items in which there is presently no shortage.

It is expected that a joint British-American food board will be established soon to correlate food programs of the two nations.

OPA to Carry Out Rationing

Officials made clear that any food rationing necessary in this country would be carried out by the Office of Price Administration.

It will be the duty of the Wickard Food Committee to keep abreast of all food needs, production and import prospects, and to adopt whatever measures may be necessary and feasible to obtain supplies to meet those needs.

Whenever supplies might be short of all needs, it would be the duty of the committee to allocate the available quantities among various users in a manner best suited to serve the war effort.

One of the first problems expected to be taken up by the committee is the prospect that demands for fats and vegetable oils this year will exceed production and imports. The war has cut off important foreign supplies of vegetable oils. The committee must decide whether to limit use of these raw materials or to draw upon reserve stocks.

The committee also will have much to say about details of the 1943 AAA farm program. This year's program has already been made.

DEPORTATION RULE ASSAILED BY C. I. O.

Executive Board Pledges Fight in Defense of Harry Bridges.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(AP)—The C.I.O. executive board today pledged a fight in behalf of Harry Bridges, Pacific coast longshoreman's leader, and declared the deportation order of Attorney General Biddle was based "neither on the facts nor on common sense."

The board, winding up a three day meeting, also expressed its desire for perfecting unity with the A.F.L., urged closer cooperation with organized workers of all the United Nations, and laid down a taxation program with the assertion that the House ways and Means committee had "failed miserably."

Sees Blow to Unity

A resolution declared the order to deport Bridges on the ground that he was a Communist was "a blow not only to all concepts of American justice but even more a blow to national unity and morale necessary to victory." It said "the attorney general chose to rely on hearsay evidence x x x."

The board said Bridges and the union he represents were "giving the nation and our allies the utmost in service for rapid and efficient shipment of war materials to the fighting fronts throughout the world."

The C.I.O. board expressed a "sincere desire" for unity with the A.F.L. but made plain that as long as functional unity prevailed, organic unity must be considered secondary to the winning of the war. In an apparent retort to the demand of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers for the immediate opening of unity negotiations, the board said it "does not intend to permit anyone to interfere with the nation's war effort by injecting the false issue of immediate organic labor unity, thereby hoping that efforts to achieve this end would create disputes and friction that would undermine the growing collaboration and cooperation between the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. behind President Roosevelt and the nation's war program."

The board also proposed calling a national conference to win the war, with representation for every national and international union affiliated with the C.I.O. and A.F.L.

Conference Agrees On $46 Pay for Army

JUN 6 1942

Unanimous Compromise on Boosting Basic Rate for Soldiers, Seamen—Raise Would Be Retroactive to June 1.

WASHINGTON, June 5. (AP)—A Senate-House conference committee today agreed unanimously on a compromise increase to $46 a month in the base pay of buck privates and apprentice seamen, but legislators said the fight for a higher rate was far from over.

Senate Action Monday

The Senate had voted a minimum pay of $42 and the House $50. The present pay is $21 for the first four months, then it goes to $30.

First class privates and corresponding naval ratings under the compromise would receive $52 a month compared with a Senate-approved rate of $48 and a House-approved $54.

The conference agreement, reached speedily after two unheralded meetings during the day, will come up first in the Senate on Monday.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo), co-author of the legislation, predicted Senate adoption of the compromise. But Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis), an advocate of $50, said he would fight to defeat it.

If rejected, it probably would be returned to conference with instructions to accept the House rate of $50. The House approved the latter figure in passing the bill in the first place. It did so by almost a 10 to 1 vote again in rejecting a conference report proposing $42.

Increases Retroactive

The conferees not only compromised on $46 today, but agreed to make the increases operative as of June 1 last. The original bill provided that the increases should become effective in the first calendar month after the legislation was enacted.

Of the five members from each chamber on the committee, only three senators and four representatives were present at today's two sessions, at the first of which the senators proposed the compromise, with the agreement coming at the second.

The three senators, however, constituted a quorum under the rules, thus making their proposal and subsequent action legal, according to Senator Austin (R-Vt). Others present were Senators Johnson and Guerney (R-SD) and Reps. Thomason (D-Tex), Harter (D-Ohio), Andrews (R-N. Y.), and Arends (R-Ill).

Members said the three were out of the city and it was not known whether they would return in time to record their attitudes before the report comes up in the Senate.

Fixes Induction Order

Another provision of the Senate bill would authorize the Selective Service, under the president's direction, to fix the order in which registrants would be called for active service.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said this section ought to make it fairly certain that men of 30 or over who had been married before the draft would be the last to be called.

He said Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, had indicated that men would be classified and called in the following order:

1. Registrants unmarried or married since the draft law was enacted.
2. Men with dependent parents who would be taken care of by federal allowances.
3. Married men with no children.
4. Married men under 30 with children.
5. Married men over 30 with children.

The controversy over minimum pay reached a new pitch in the Senate yesterday with charges by LaFollette that attempts were being made to "chisel" enlisted men out of the extra $8 a month the House had approved by delaying efforts to compromise.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo), a Senate conferee, hotly denied this but LaFollette told reporters he was not disposed to wait any longer and would demand a vote Monday.

"We don't hesitate to vote billions for military equipment," he declared. "Why should we be niggardly with the soldiers?"

ROOSEVELT, AIDES STUDY PROBLEM OF GAS RATIONING

Conference Delves Into Question of Rubber Conservation.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(AP)—President Roosevelt and his ranking aides dug into the twin problems of rubber and gasoline today, while a hundred House members at a boisterous meeting asserted their opposition to gasoline rationing unless shown "facts" to prove its necessity.

No decisions were reached at the White House session, its participants said as they left, but one of them, Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures, intimated that Mr. Roosevelt would issue a statement in a few days.

The hundred congressmen adopted a resolution opposing nationwide rationing after hearing speeches criticizing the government for "bureaucratic methods" and "dictatorial policies," and objecting to the rationing methods used by Leon Henderson, price control administrator.

The resolution was proposed by Reps. Rankin (D-Miss) and Gossett (D-Tex) and was accepted after revision to include a statement that the meeting favored any necessary war sacrifices. Rep. Kleberg (D-Tex) was authorized to appoint a five-man committee to "determine what steps are necessary."

To Call on Roosevelt

Kleberg selected Reps. Scrugham (D-Nev), Houston (D-Kan), Lea (D-Calif), Fogarty (D-RI), Holmes (R-Mass), Brown (R-Ohio) and Hope (R-Kan). This group asked the White House for a nappointment with President Roosevelt Monday or Tuesday.

Meantime, there were these other Capitol developments bearing on the situation:

Chairman Somers (D-NY) asserted in a statement that the House Coinage committee had received "shocking revelations" indicating the "big four" rubber companies had gained control of the rubber program and were impeding the war effort. His committee, he added, would investigate the situation. He did not name the "big four."

Wants Full Information

Rep. Johnson (D-Okla) introduced a resolution to direct that the Office of Price Administration, before extending gasoline rationing, file information with the House showing the necessity for such a step.

At a Senate committee hearing, Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) charged the War Production board had been "absolutely derelict" in its duty to plan for alcohol production. The Senate group, an agriculture subcommittee, is investigating the question of making rubber from farm products by an alcohol process.

Earlier Joseph B. Eastman, defense transportation director, said in a letter to Rep. White (D-Ida) that there was no hope that rubber would become available for making tires for civilian owned cars for several years and called gasoline rationing the "most practicable way to conserve rubber."

Those who attended the President's conference included, in addition to Henderson, Eastman and MacLeish:

Secretary of Commerce Jones, Interior Secretary Ickes, the petroleum coordinator; Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production board; Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Budget Director Harold Smith, Wayne Coy, executive director of the Office of Emergency Management, and Arthur Newhall, the rubber coordin-

193 Will Arrive Monday On Liner From Sweden

Washington, June 5 (AP) — One

30.24-1693

30.24-16913

hundred and ninety-three persons will arrive in New York from Sweden on the liner Gripsholm Monday.

Mostly they are American citizens or dependents of American citizens stranded in Sweden by the war, the State Department said today, and do not figure in the exchange arrangements under which American diplomats and others recently came home on the liner Drottningholm.

After landing its passengers in New York, the Gripsholm will transport Japanese officials and nationals to Portuguese East Africa to be exchanged there for Americans from Japan and Japanese-occupied areas

PUERTO RICO MAY FLY FRESH FOODS TO ISLAND

MIAMI, Fla., June 5 — (AP) Puerto Rican officials are considering the use of airplanes to import food to the island, hit by a shipping shortage, Harry A. Kenning of the American Red Cross said today.

Kenning, representative for Florida and Georgia, returned from Puerto Rico where he set up civilian defense first aid classes. Kenning said the pinch brought on by submarine activities and diversion of shipping to war uses made fresh meats and potatoes especially scarce.

He praised the islanders for their interest in civilian defense, declaring that classes go forward in blackouts and that some students ride in from the hills on horseback or in carts to attend.

W.A.A.C. Head to Wear Silver Eagle of Colonel

Bill Gave Her Major's Pay, Failed to Specify Insignia

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—Unless the Army has a change of mind, the director of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps will wear a silver eagle—the insignia of a colonel in the Army—although the legislation creating the corps set her pay as equivalent to a major's.

This was learned today when the model of the uniform with the proposed insignia was sent down from New York for inspection. It is expected that Director Oveta Hobby will don her new uniform next week.

The law creating the W. A. A. C. provides that the director is to receive a $3,000 salary with other allowances. The base pay of an Army major is $2,400 to $3,000 with additional allowance for maintenance. That of a colonel is $3,500 to $4,000 plus maintenance.

Major J. Noel Macey, public relations officer and temporary deputy director of the W. A. A. C. S., explained that while the law set the pay of the director it did not specify the kind of insignia. It was therefore decided to put silver eagles on the directors' shoulders.

The assistant director will wear either the insignia of a lieutenant colonel, a silver leaf, or that of a major, a gold leaf. The first leader will have a captain's bars; the second leader, the silver bar of the first lieutenant, and the third leader, the gold bar of a second lieutenant.

Report U.S. Barred Return From Italy of Poet Ezra Pound

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Nancy Horton, American woman who returned from Italy on the Swedish liner Drottingholm, said today that Ezra Pound, American poet who has been broadcasting Italian propaganda, was refused permission to leave Italy aboard a diplomatic train carrying other Americans.

Miss Horton said Pound told her that George Wadsworth, United States Charge d'Affaires in Rome, had informed him he could not return to the United States.

Pound has been forced to live on a frugal scale entirely from his earnings as a propagandist, Miss Horton said, because war has cut off any royalties on his books in England and America.

Toll Now 54 In Munitions Plant Blast

Explosion, However, Fails To Halt Production at Illinois Factory.

JOLIET, Ill., June 5—(AP)—An explosion inside the Elwood ordnance shell loading plant left 54 men dead or missing today, but it halted production in only one of 12 units inside the plant, one of the biggest in the nation.

One building was destroyed at 2:45 a.m. (Central War Time) as a night crew packed cartons and loaded box cars with explosives. Army officers said there was no suspicion of sabotage.

Captain David P. Tunstall said 21 persons were known to be dead and 33 others were missing.

Nineteen bodies have been identified. Others were literally blown to pieces and finger print experts were summoned to help with identification.

Calls were being made to homes of missing to see, by their own good luck, they had stayed away from work last night.

Tunstall's original list of dead and missing contained 57 names, but it was quickly shortened as workmen were located in hospitals and away from the plant.

The ordnance plant's hospital treated 41 injury cases. Five were reported of a serious nature.

Buildings Scattered

The Ordnance Department's policy of scattering buildings over an immense area—the Elwood plant covers 15,000 acres of flat prairie—helped localize to one building the explosion that was felt as far away as 100 miles.

With one ear-splitting roar and a flash of flame, the shipping building in group two was demolished. Group two consists of four major buildings, inter-connected but strung along the distance of a mile.

Army officers said the shipping plant could be replaced with less trouble than other ordnance buildings and that group two would be back in production "very shortly."

Meantime the eleven other loading lines continued on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

Lt. Col. Don M. Hoffman, Elwood's commanding officer, was expected to convene a board of inquiry. Capt. Tunstall said the cause of the blast was unknown and probably couldn't be determined before debris is cleared away, if at all.

While Dr. H. L. Shultz, medical director, took charge of rescue operations, Dr. E. A. Kingston, Will County coroner, said an inquest would be held as soon as the extent of the casualties is definitely determined.

James McCann, an undertaker here, said he had parts of 24 bodies before all had been brought in from the scene of the explosion.

CANADIAN FLIER DIES

SACKETS HARBOR, N. Y., June 5—(AP) Aircraftsman Linley Douglas Wetmore, 23, of Ottawa, a Royal Canadian Air force pilot, died today of a fractured skull. He was injured Monday when his training plane crashed as he attempted an emergency landing.

Private advices state that the Nazi chief has ready for action some 200 divisions of fresh troops —say in the neighborhood of two and three-quarter million men.

General Axis Onslaught Against Allies Is Seen

Japs' Attacks In Pacific Seen as Part of Campaign

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Expansion of the Japanese raid on Dutch Harbor into an attack on Midway island, with heavy naval and air forces, compels us to take a wider view of these operations and note they are further indications that we are on the verge of a general Axis onslaught which will try to force a decision in the World war this year.

While the precise purpose of the Japanese raids are still in doubt, they fit in perfectly with the signs that the Axis volcano is about to erupt. Certainly the fact that the Japs struck at little Midway in strength, even employing a battleship, would seem to indicate that they are bent on something more than hit-and-run raids. They are building towards a climax.

Also a part of this broad picture, as I indicated earlier this week, is the thus far unsuccessful but determined offensive of wily Nazi Marshal Rommel in an effort to get set for a drive against Egypt and the Suez canal across the Libyan sands. That is an integral item of the Hitlerian strategy for conquering the Middle East and thus reaching the supplies which Germany must have.

In short, the Nazi Fuehrer is about to strike and his allies and heichmen are coming into action.

Drive Against Reds May Come Any Day

Any day now we may expect him to launch against the Muscovites that much advertised "spring" offensive which has been so long delayed that summer already is edging onto the southern Russian steppes. We are on the verge of the conflict which bids fair to be the greatest and bloodiest of history, for upon its course depends in major degree the outcome of the entire World war, both in Europe and the Pacific. These are in addition to the million and a half who have been holding the long Russian line during the past fierce winter of Napoleonic tragedy. They are resting on new arms which have been pouring from the hard pushed factories of Germany and the occupied countries.

Nazi Air Power Kept For Coming Events

Then we have that vast Nazi air fleet which has been largely idle for months. Hitler apparently has been husbanding and adding to his aerial striking power for ing events. The strength of this armada is, of course, problematical but military experts are agreed that it is a mighty force.

All this sounds formidable —and indeed it is. Any Allied complacency because of recent successes certainly would be badly misplaced and it should be emphasized that the Allied high command is in no way under-rating Hitler's strength. He is a dangerous enemy.

What we can note with satisfaction is that drawn up against him is a Russian force which numerically is superior. Whether the Reds are equipped to withstand the mechanized German onslaught cannot be answered in advance of the event.

We can say, though, that if the Russians can hold the Germans—keep them from breaking through to the resources of the Caucasus and Middle East —then the Allies will have Herr Hitler neatly speared on the toasting fork. In other words the Reds don't have to roll the Hitlerites back and invade Germany at this juncture in order to achieve ultimate victory.

As Hitler strikes, so probably will the Japanese intensify their operations in cooperation. The Nipponese may even thrust into new fields of venture. They may direct their fire against the United States: they might hit at Russia. Opportunity and conditions of the moment will guide their strategy.

Former Crown Prince Wouldn't Believe News

Attack on Russia On June 22, 1941, Generally Expected

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

New York, June 5—(Wide World)—For the foreign correspondent stationed in Germany during the present war up to America's entry into it, one of the most dramatic moments came on that night in August, 1939, exactly one week before hostilities with Poland opened, when suddenly all connection with the outside world was broken off.

For weeks and weeks we had been expecting "Der Tag."

Our Berlin office had sent Angus M. Thuermer to Gleiwitz, near the Silesian-Polish border, because we knew the staff headquarters for the army which was to march into Polish Upper Silesia to be located there.

We tried also to send Edwin A. Shanke into East Prussia to cover expected developments there, but he was refused permission ta enter the area, Thuermer, incidentally, was allowed to remain only long enough to see the war start; then he, too, was politely bowed out of Silesia.

Then came that fateful night in August. Our long distance wires were in full operation as members of the staff telephoned stories on the tense situation to London. Our teleprinter was grinding out copy to our relay point in Amsterdam.

Suddenly, in the midst of a sentence, sharply at 7 p. m., both the telephone and the telegraph stopped short.

Halting Of Wire Services Mistake

We were cut off from the outside world by orders of the military! We looked at each other in dismay. For a journalist there is no more terrifying moment than that of not being able to get his copy out.

It proved later that someone had slipped. Originally the war was to have started a week earlier, it sems. The military censorship department had been given orders to interrupt communications as of that earlier date. Then, when Hitler decided to postpone action for a week, nobody thought of issuing new instructions to the censors.

No newsman gives up without first trying every possible avenue of transmission. Within the next 10 minutes we had telephone calls in for practically every capital in Europe, hoping that somehow, somewhere we'd get through nevertheless. In vain. The telephone operators invariably came back with the stereotyped information, "there is a temporary disturbance in the line."

Then came a lucky break: Across the street from us, in the offices of the French Havas news agency with which Associated Press for years exchanged news, the direct wire into the Paris headquarters of the agency had not been cut. An oversight, but one which proved of incalculable benefit to us.

Our Havas colleagues permitted us to file our copy into Paris. To the amazement of the Germans, America next morning had a full story of developments in the war that didn't come off as scheduled. They couldn't imagine how we had done it. We used the incident to emphasize how stupid it is to try to isolate Germany from the world. By the time the war really started a week later, a control system was officially set up, amounting to a sort of honor system of self-censorship, under which we were able to get out news until the day of our arrest and internment Dec. 11, 1941.

The night of May 9, 1940, will also linger in my mind as a dramatic one. It was the night before Hitler's armies inundated Holland and Belgium and began to pound relentlessly at the Maginot line. It so happened that on that evening the christening of little Hohenzollern Prince Wilhelm Heinrich, second son of Prince Louis Ferdinand, of Ford fame, took place. (The prince once worked in the Ford factory).

The first dramatic moment came when the late Danish minister in Berlin, Herluf Zahle, who had been sent by the king and queen of Denmark to represent them at the christening, tried to tell Prince Louis Ferdinand something about the German invasion of Denmark. He could not go on. The aged diplomat broke down in tears.

Later in the evening Crown

Prince Frederich Wilhelm, grandfather of the young baptizee, sat down in a corner to chat with Mrs. Albert Schrader, wife of the then American naval attache in Berlin, and my wife. Both expressed their fear that on the very next day the great offensive in the west would begin, and that neutral Holland and Belgium would be the victims. Schrader and I both had absolutely reliable information, and our wives knew what they were talking about.

The crown prince since the beginning of the war had lived in seclusion, a virtual hermit, at Cecilienhof castle on the outskirts of Potsdam. He simply would not believe the ladies. I am sure he was sincere about it. The two women challenged him to a bet, but he replied gallantly that he could not expect ladies to pay a bet that he felt sure they'd lose.

That was one of the strange things about the war against Holland and Belgium: Practically every foreign correspondent in Germany knew it was coming, yet very few Germans had any inkling of it. The crown prince represented the average German.

We left the christening party at midnight. Shortly before 1 a. m. my office called: "We're unable to contact Amsterdam either by telephone or by telegraph," the night desk informed me. We knew then that the two American women had been right and the crown prince wrong. It was dramatic to have the confirmation of the women's fears come only an hour after they had said goodbye to the man who once seemed destined to rule Germany.

JUN 6 1942

Dramatic Incidents Before Start of War With Russia

Dramatic, too, were the incidents attendant upon Hitler's march into Soviet Russia on June 22. As I try to recall the talks I had with men and women in all walks of life during that June, it seems to me as though virtually everybody I encountered knew the war was coming—that is, everybody except the Russian correspondents accredited to Berlin, and even they may have been pretending.

Late in May, one of my informants whose information had always proved true came to tell me that at 3 a. m. on the fourth Sunday in June Hitler would march into Russia. I checked with our American military attaches, who said all reports indicated that tremendous army concentrations were in progress on the German-Russian front, and that it looked like a blow-up soon.

Evidence kept piling in on our office htat the informant was right, although no other source was so precise as to date and even hour.

Then, in early June, as we came to the daily press conference in the propaganda ministry, the man in charge of foreign relations was suddenly absent. Gradually, it leaked out that he had been persuaded during a party at the Bulgarian legation to drink more than was good for an official entrusted with war secrets and that he had given the same date as that revealed to me for the opening of hostilities.

This man was promptly called for by the Gestapo, sentenced to 20 years (had he not been so well-connected a Nazi he would undoubtedly have been executed), and only quite recently released as a common soldier (he had been an officer) to the front lines of Russia.

From time to time I contacted my Russian colleagues. They insisted—and I know that they inquired of their own embassy about it—that I was all wrong, that relations with Germany were quite normal, and that Soviet Russia was supplying all the raw materials that Germany asked for. They stuck to this version, for one reason or another, to the end, although gradually even the man on the street began to talk of the imminent war with Russia.

On June 21 I decided to let my car stand before my house that night, because undoubtedly the foreign office would summon the correspondents to a press conference in the wee hours of the morning as they had done in the case of Poland, Denmark and Norway, Holl and Belgium, and Yugoslavia and Greece.

At 3:20 a. m. the foreign office rang up to say that at 5 a. m. there would be an important press conference conducted by the foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, himself.....

The attack had begun.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) June 5-(AP)-Reinhard Heydrich, the late Deputy Reich's Protector of Bohemia-Moravia "had got to loving our country and highly appreciated Czech working people," Emanuel Moravec, State Minister in the Prague Government, said in a broadcast last night.

"We had hoped," the Minister continued, "that this great man before whom lay a promising future would retain pleasant memories of the Czech people and would assist its members."

He denied that Czechs had anything to do with the killing Heydrich adding that "there is not a single Czech who will permit that the Fuehrer and the Reich have the slightest doubt in our faithfulness and devotion."

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) June 5-(AP)-Several thousand German children are expected to arrive in the Netherlands within a few weeks to spend the summer with Dutch families, a dispatch from The Hague said today, and 400 have arrived already from the Rhineland.

JUN 6 1942

(The RAF's heaviest blows have been struck in the Rhineland, putting to flight thousands of persons.)

The Dutch dispatch said that "this exchange of children between Germany and Holland which has been taking place for many years has not been interrupted by the war. Some 12,000 Dutch children have been invited to spend their vacations in different parts of the Reich."

Bern, June 5-(AP)-German convicts are being worked as much as 12 hours a day as Nazi authorities endeavor to marshall all available manpower for the armament industry.

This was disclosed by the Frankfurter Zeitung which quoted the director of a house of correction as saying the convicts "often work until they are ready to drop into bed."

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 5-(AP)-A preparatory committee of eight Burmese around whom the central administrative setup in Burma will be built was inaugurated yesterday at the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Shojiro Iida, commander of the Japanese expeditionary forces in Burma, Domei reported today in a dispatch from Somewhere in Burma.

Domei said the committee was headed by Dr. U Ba Maung, former Premier of Burma.

Buenos Aires, June 5-(AP)-Unidentified persons attempted to set fire to a warehouse of a Stocker and Co., a German importing firm. The blaze was put out before it casued much damage.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-BIG CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY HIGH COMMAND WITH YOUNGER MEN EARMARKED FOR ADVANCEMENT IN A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT NEXT WEEK WERE PREDICTED TODAY BY THE DAILY MAIL'S MILITARY WRITER.

JUN 6 1942

FORTHCOMING PROMOTIONS ARE TO BE BASED ON THE UNDERSTANDING OF MODERN WARFARE METHODS AS SHOWN IN RECENT MANEUVERS, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, JUNE 4--(DELAYED)--(AP)-THREE AMERICANS ARE FIGHTING WITH THE RAF IN THE DESERT HERE.

THEY ARE LANCE WADE, OF TUCSON, ARIZ., WHO ALREADY HAS TWO AXIS PLANES TO HIS CREDIT AND WHO RECENTLY WAS PROMOTED FROM PILOT OFFICER TO FLYING OFFICER; OLIVER C. "SANDY" KALLIO, OF IRONWOOD, MICH., AND WALTER SCHWARTZ, OF PHILADELPHIA. THE NEWCOMERS TRAINED IN CANADA.

JUN 6 1942

30.24- 16915

30.24-16915

BY CLARK LEE

WITH THE U.S. ARMY IN NEW CALEDONIA, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE "AMERCAL" TASK FORCE--OFFICIAL TITLE FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS IN NEW CALEDONIA --IS COMMANDED BY A NUMBER OF OFFICERS WHO FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE THROUGH THE LAST WAR IN FRANCE.

JUN 6 1942

MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH, COMMANDER OF THE TASK FORCE; HIS ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF, COL. R.E.S.WILLIAMSON; LIEUT. COL. PAUL DALY, AND SEVERAL OTHER OFFICERS ALL WENT TO FRANCE WITH THE FIRST AMERICAN DIVISION AND SAW ACTION TOGETHER ON MANY FRONTS.

GENERAL PATCH COMES FROM AN ARMY FAMILY. HIS FATHER WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1887 AND LOST A LEG IN THE INDIAN ARS. HIS BROTHER IS A BRIGADIER GENERAL, AND HIS SON, ALEXANDER THE THIRD, WAS JUST GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT.

PATCH, AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN FRANCE, SPECIALIZED IN MACHINE GUN WORK AND DIRECTED THE UNITED STATES GHQ MACHINE GUN SCHOOL, AND A SIMILAR SCHOOL AT FORT BENNING.

AFTER WORLD WAR I HE WAS IN COMMAND OF FORT WASHINGTON, MARYLAND; SENIOR INSTRUCTOR OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND COMMANDER OF THE INFANTRY REPLACEMENT CENTER AT SPARTANBURG,S.C.

COLONEL WILLIAMSON WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN AUGUST, 1917 AS A CAVALRY OFFICER. HE SERVED WITH THE FIELD ARTILLERY IN FRANCE, AND THEN IN THE CAVALRY WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPAT ON IN GERMANY.

WILLIAMSON TAUGHT AT WEST POINT WHERE HE SUBSEQUENTLY WAS ASSISTANT TO THE COMMANDANT. HE HELD VARIOUS CAVALRY COMMANDS AT FORT BLISS, SERVING AT DIFFERENT TIMES WITH LIEUT.GEN.JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT AND OTHER OFFICERS WHO RECENTLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WILLIAMSON WAS CHIEF OF THE RAIL TRANSPORT BRANCH OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT WHEN ASSIGNED TO NEW CALEDONIA.

DALY, A MAJOR WITH THE 18TH INFANTRY IN FRANCE WHERE HE WAS TWICE WOUNDED, FOUGHT IN BATTLES AT SOISSONS AND CANTIGNY.

GENERAL PATCH SAYS DALY "SAW AS MUCH ACTION UNDER FIRE AS ANY AMERICAN OFFICER IN FRANCE."

JUN 6 1942

DALY WAS A NEW YORK LAWYER LIVING AT GREENFIELD HILL, CONN., WHEN PATCH ASKED HIM TO JOIN HIS STAFF.

NIGHT LEAD AIR TRAINING

OTTAWA, JUNE 5-(AP)-CANADA WILL BEAR HALF THE COST OF AN EXPANDED BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PROGRAM IN THE DOMINION UNDER AN AGREEMENT SIGNED TODAY AND ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WILL PAY THE COST OF TRAINING MEN THEY SEND TO CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM WILL BEAR HALF THE TOTAL COST, LESS PAYMENTS MADE BY AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. THE NEW AGREEMENT RUNS TO MARCH 31, 1945.

JUN 6 1942

IT PROVIDES THAT MANY MORE MEN WILL BE TRAINED THAN HERETOFORE, THAT CANADA WILL SUPPLY A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE TRAINEES ALTHOUGH MORE ALSO WILL COME FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM THAN BEFORE AND THAT THE NUMBER OF CANADIAN SQUADRONS OVERSEAS BE INCREASED FROM THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED GOAL OF 28.

SEIGNIORY CLUB, QUE., JUNE 5-(CANADIAN PRESS)-I.C.R.ATKIN OF NEW YORK, ADDRESSING DELEGATES TO THE 20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BANKERS ASSOCIATION FOR FOREIGN TRADE TODAY, SAID THAT CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, "STRAINING EVERY MUSCLE IN OUR COMMON STRUGGLE," SHALL NEVER KNOW DEFEAT.

ATKIN, WHO IS VICE-PRESIDENT OF J.P.MORGAN AND CO., INC., TOLD THE GATHERING, MEETING IN CANADA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION, THAT "WE ARE LIVING IN A WORLD OF RAPID CHANGES AND GRAVE ISSUES ARE HANGING IN THE BALANCE IN THIS TERRIFIC STRUGGLE."

ATKIN SAID "WE CAN CONFIDENTLY LOOK TO THE FUTURE OF THIS NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT OF OURS.

"NOT TO A FUTURE ALONG THE LINES OF HITLER'S HIDEOUS 'NEW ORDER' BUT A NEW ERA OF EVER CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, COOPERATION INSPIRED BY MUTUAL RESPECT AND WITH PROMISE NOT ONLY TO OURSELVES BUT TO ALL THE WORLD."

VICTORIA, B.C., JUNE 5-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS INVESTIGATING THE FEASIBILITY OF BUILDING A RAILWAY FROM PRINCE GEORGE, B.C., TO ALASKA, PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS SAID TODAY, BUT NO DECISION HAS YET BEEN MADE REGARDING CONSTRUCTION.

JUN 6 1942

"WE ARE GIVING THEM ALL THE INFORMATION WE CAN," SAID HON. R.W. BRUHN, BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, SAID. "SO FAR AS WE KNOW AT PRESENT THERE IS NO INFORMATION ON CONSTRUCTION. THE MOVE, WE UNDERSTAND, IS MERELY AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PLAN."

JUN 6 - 1942

MAJ. J.L. CHARLES OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS WILL ESTABLISH HEADQUARTERS SHORTLY AT PRINCE GEORGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE SURVEY. MAJ. CHARLES, FORMER SUPERVISING ENGINEER OF CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS AT WINNIPEG, WAS HERE THIS WEEK TO OBTAIN REPORTS ON A ROUTE RUNNING FROM THE CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA TOWN NORTH TO FINALLY FORKS AND UP THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRENCH TO THE YUKON BOUNDARY.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL FRANK GREEN SAID SURVEY REPORTS INDICATED THERE WAS AN EASY ROUTE FROM PRINCE GEORGE ALONG THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRENCH FOR EITHER A RAILWAY OR HIGHWAY. PRINCE GEORGE IS ON THE NORTHERN LINE OF THE C.N.R.

JUN 6 1942

OTHER SURVEY GROUPS ARE SAID TO BE WORKING BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH FROM SELKIRK, Y.T.

London, Saturday, June 6-(AP)-a speedy British launch dashed through the concentrated fire of "a filthy trap" set by five German patrol boats in the channel thursday and rescued the crew of a British bomber which had been forced down after the heavy attack on Essen monday night, the air ministry news service said today.

JUN 6 1942

Flight Lieutenant Brian Clarkson, the launch's captain, removed the raf men from their rubber boat after previous efforts had failed. One of them had both legs broken.

"Then we found five German E-boats waiting for us dead ahead," Clarkson said. "At fifty yards they opened fire. There was only one thing to do--go straight through their line. We did not fire a shot, and it was something they evidently hadn't counted on, and we got through.

JUN 6 1942

"It was lousy shooting in a filthy trap that didn't work."

30.24 - 16917

rio de janeiro, june 5-(ap)-brazilian foreign minister osvaldo aranha summoned cabinet the army, navy and air force chiefs to a joint meeting tomorrow, but foreign ministry officials said tonight there was no change in brazil's position since her planes attacked axis submarines off the northeast coast recently.

JUN 6 1942

through an aide, aranha thus summed up brazil's attitude:

"while the axis was sinking brazilian vessels off the coast of the united states, brazil protested and took internal retaliatory measures.

"now that the axis has carried the attack close to our own shores, brazil is replying and will continue to reply with force."

EDMONTON, ALTA., JUNE 5-(AP)-MOVE OVER 'BO,' 'ON RIDING THE RAILS NOW TOO?"

CANADIAN TRAVELING SALESMEN ARE RIDING FREIGHT TRAINS BECAUSE OF GASOLINE RATIONING AND THE decreased OF REGULAR TRAIN PASSENGER SERVICE, RAILWAY OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

30.24-16917.

ADD CLAUSEN'S WIDE WORLD- EXCEPT HONOLULU-

ONE TASK FORCE, WHICH NUMBERED THOUSANDS OF OFFICERS AND MEN IN ITS COMPLEMENTS, HAD ONLY 30 CASES FOR THE NAVAL HOSPITAL, OF WHOM THREE WERE BATTLE CASUALTIES. THIS SAME DAY MANY MORE WERE ADMITTED FROM SHORE FACILITIES.

JUN 6 1942

THIS DOES NOT MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT THE HEALTH OF NON-SEAGOING ESTABLISHMENTS IS APPRECIABLY WORSE THAN IT WAS PRIOR TO LAST DECEMBER 7, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID. HE ADDED THAT THE BLUE WATER SAILORS HAVE JUST BEEN GETTING HEALTHEIR.

"MEANTIME," IT WAS STATED, "WARTIME RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ALSO HAVE UNDERGONE A SEA-CHANGE.

"THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SHORESIDE RECREATION HAS LARGELY BEEN DENIED HARDWORKING FLEET PERSONNEL, YET RECORDS SHOW THAT PHYSICAL CONDITION AND ESPRIT DE CORPS IS HIGHER THAN EVER. THIS IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE FACT THAT CONTINUOUS, ARDUOUS WAR-WATCHES AT SEA PROVIDE BOTH THE NECESSARY MENTAL INTEREST AND PHYSICAL STIMULATION."

B102

JUN 6 1942

TODAY'S RECREATIONAL FACILITIES HAVE BEEN ADAPTED TO THE NEW CONDITIONS, THE FLEET RECREATION AND MORALE OFFICER REPORTS.

"PICNIC PARTIES," HE SAID, "HAVE GREATLY INCREASED IN POPULARITY, WITH AS MANY AS 5000 ATTENDING THEM EACH MONTH.

"INFORMAL ATHLETICS HAVE INCREASED. WHEN THE FLEET STRIPPED-SHIP FOR WAR, MOST OF THE ATHLETIC GEAR WAS TAKEN ASHORE.

"SUNDAY AFTERNOON DANCES HAVE GROWN IN POPULARITY, WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON OF HONOLULU BUSINESS WOMEN PARTICIPATING AS

...STESSES AT RICHARDSON RECREATION CENTER. AT THE BLOCH RECREATION CENTER ARENA, PERIODIC VAUDEVILLE AND MUSICAL SHOWS ARE GIVEN. ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE FLEET'S BOXERS HAVE STERNER DUTIES TO PRFORM, NAV

JUN 6 1942

DUTIES TO PERFORM, NAVY JUNIORS--SONS OF SERVICE PERSONNEL--HAVE BEEN STAGING MATCHES."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 6--SENT JUNE 4)

LONDON REPORTS:

VEST POCKET PACK
HOLDS DRIED FOOD
FOR FAMILY OF 12

JUN 6 1942

FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEMS CONTINUE
UPPERMOST IN WAR-TIME BRITAIN

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 5-(WIDE WORLD)-FOOD MINISTER LORD WOOLTON SHOWED THE HOUSE OF LORDS THIS WEEK A LITTLE VEST POCKET SIZED PACKAGE THAT HELD ENOUGH VEGETABLE CONCENTRATES TO FEED A FAMILY OF 12.

THERE WAS AN EXPLANATION--THE VEGETABLES HAD BEEN DEHYDRATED IN BRITAIN'S CONSTANT EFFORT TO FIND SCIENTIFIC MEANS OF MEETING THE NEEDS OF A POPULATION OF AN ISLAND WHOSE SUPPLY LINES HAVE BEEN THREATENED BY THE ENEMY.

THE IDEA, IT WAS EXPLAINED, WAS TO DEVELOP A RATION TO BALANCE DEHYDRATED MEAT REACHING BRITAIN FROM THE AMERICAS AND THE DOMINIONS.

ALSO THIS WEEK WOOLTON OUTLINED PLANS TO TIE UP RETAILERS WITH WHOLESALERS IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBORHOOD, TO BECOME EFFECTIVE AUGUST 24.

THE PROGRAM, EXPECTED TO AFFECT INDIRECTLY 75 CENTS OUT OF EVERY $2 THE HOUSEWIFE SPENDS ON FOOD, WAS CHIEFLY A PROBLEM OF SAVING TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

REORGANIZATIONS OF THE CAKE, CRACKERS, SUGAR AND SWEETS INDUSTRIES ALREADY HAVE SAVED AN ESTIMATED 32,000,000 TON MILES OF TRANSPORTATION AND MILLIONS OF GALLONS OF GASOLINE.

--DASH--

THE WEEK ALSO WAS NOTABLE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PLANS TO TAKE OVER CONTROL OF COAL MINES, COMPENSATING OWNERS.

--DASH--

STATISTICIANS CAME UP WITH SOME FIGURES WHICH OUT OF PERSPECTIVE MIGHT HAVE LOOKED ALARMING: THEY SHOWED 1941, THE FIRST FULL YEAR IN WHICH ALL STRIKES WERE ILLEGAL, WAS THE WORST STRIKE YEAR SINCE 1920.

THE STRIKES, MOST OF WHICH WERE ONLY TWO DAYS OR SHORTER, AFFECTED SMALLER FIRMS BUT AGGREGATED LOST TIME EQUAL TO THE WORK OF MORE THAN A MILLION MEN FOR ONE DAY.

TO BALANCE THE PICTURE, HOWEVER, BRITAIN HAD IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AT WORK ONE OF THE MOST PEACEFUL INDUSTRIAL YEARS IN THE HALF-CENTURY FOR WHICH STATISTICS WERE AVAILABLE.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING DURING THE WEEK REACHED A RATE OF $62,800,000 DAILY, ONLY ONCE BEFORE EXCEEDED, FOR A TOTAL OF $444,000,000. AS USUAL, ALL BUT A FEW MILLION DOLLARS WENT FOR WAR SUPPLIES.

RECEIPTS WERE $174,960,000, LEAVING A DEFICIT OF $269,200,000, LARGEST FOR ANY WEEK SO FAR OF THE PRESENT FINANCIAL YEAR.

STOCK MARKET PRICES TENDED UPWARD IN SOME SECTIONS WITH MORE FAVORABLE WAR NEWS BUT THE EBB AND FLOW OF THE LIBYAN DESERT WAR DEPRESSED HOME SHARES. SOUTH AMERICAN ISSUES CONTINUED IN THE FRONT RANK FOR THE BEST PART OF THE WEEK.

JUN 6 1942

--DASH--

PERFUMERY AND SOAP MANUFACTURERS WHO WERE REPORTED PEDDLING BOOTLEG LIQUOR MADE WITH INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL WERE SHADOWED BY POLICE, FOR DESPITE THE FACT SOME WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN OUT WINE AND SPIRITS LICENSES, THE ALCOHOL WAS OBTAINED ON PRETENSE THAT THE INDUSTRY NEEDED IT....ABOUT 100,000 GALLONS OF SPANISH WINE, SOMEWHERE AROUND 3 PER CENT OF NORMAL BRITISH IMPORTS, IS EXPECTED TO GO ON SALE SOON AT CONTROLLED PRICES....BRITAIN'S GATES AND IRON FENCE RAILINGS HAVE YIELDED 200,000,000 TONS OF SCRAP METAL, EQUIVALENT TO STEEL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THIRTEEN 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS.... BRITONS WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO BUY SOMETHING LIKE 50,000,000 PIECES OF UTILITY CROCKERY THIS FALL. THE BOARD OF TRADE SET CEILING PRICES ON THE UTENSILS WITH THE ANNOUNCED HOPE THAT "SOME MERCHANTS WILL SELL UNDER THEM."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 6)

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 6)

THE TRAGEDY OF GREECE

ATHENS STARVING,
CORPSES PILED
IN GUTTERS

INVADERS STRIP COUNTRY
OF FOOD AND WEALTH (650)

JUN 6 1942

30.24-16919

30.24-16919

(EDITOR'S NOTE: ONE OF THE MOST TRAGIC STORIES OF THE WAR IS THE SUFFERING AND STARVATION IMPOSED ON GREECE BY THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES OF OCCUPATION. RICHARD C.MASSOCK, CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND WIDE WORLD BUREAU IN ROME, OBTAINED THIS GRAPHIC STORY WHILE INTERNED IN ITALY AND FROM REFUGEES AND RELIEF WORKERS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE REPATRIATION SHIP, DROTTNINGHOLM.)

- - -

JUN 6 1942

BY RICHARD C.MASSOCK

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, JUNE 5--(WIDE WORLD)--REFUGEES FROM FAMINE-SCOURGED GREECE REPORT THAT ATHENS IS A STARVING CITY, SUBSISTING PRINCIPALLY AT PUBLIC SOUP KITCHENS WITH AN AVERAGE OF 500 PERSONS DYING DAILY FROM SLOW, TORTURING STAVATION.

THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF GENERAL TSOLAKOGLOU, SERVING THE INTERESTS OF THE GERMAN CONQUERORS, HAS DESERTED THE GREEK PEOPLE IN THEIR CRISIS, REPORT OBSERVERS WHO RETURNED WITH ME TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE REPATRIATION SHIP DROTTNINGHOLM.

ONLY WITH AMERICAN ASSISTANCE IN THE IMPORTATION OF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF FOOD MONTHLY CAN THE FAMINE BE HELD IN CHECK, RELIEF WORKERS SAY. GERMAN AND ITALIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE PROMISED TO RESPECT RELIEF SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FEEDING OF CONQUERED NATIONS LIKE GREECE. YET THOUSANDS OF GREEKS HAVE DIED FOR LACK OF FATS WHILE THE GERMANS HAVE BLOCKED ALL GREEK OLIVE OIL AND REFUSED TO RELEASE IT FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION.

ONE REFUGEE REPORTED THAT WHEN A GREEK WOMAN ASKED A GERMAN OFFICIAL FOR PERMISSION TO USE SOME LOCAL MILK FOR BABIES, SHE WAS TOLD THE GREEK MILK SUPPLY WAS HARDLY SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE WANTS OF GERMAN AVIATORS STATIONED IN ATHENS. GERMAN SOLDIERS RAID THE POTATO PATCHES WHICH THE GREEKS PLANT FOR THEMSELVES.

JUN 6 1942

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN LESS INDIFFERENT TO THE NEEDS OF THE GREEK POPULACE, BUT THE SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGE IN ITALY HAS LEFT LITTLE SURPLUS FOR RELIEF WORK AMONG THE GREEKS.

THE ITALIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, LIKE THAT OF GERMANY, HAS BEEN A BURDEN TO GREECE. BUT ARRIVING TWO MONTHS AFTER THE GERMANS HAD CONFISCATED OR BLOCKED VISIBLE WEALTH, THE ITALIANS HAD LITTLE OPPORTUNITY FOR PRIVATE EXPLOITATION OF THE GREEKS. THEY HAVE BEEN SEEN TO SHARE THEIR FOOD RATIONS WITH THE CIVILIANS.

ITALY, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN ABLE TO SEND ONLY 50,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO GREECE FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND 30 TONS OF POWDERED MILK FOR DISTRIBUTION TO CHILDREN BY THE GREEK RED CROSS, IN ADDITION TO A MILLION RATIONS SENT AT ONE TIME TO AVERT A THREATENED CLOSING OF SOUP KITCHENS.

JUN 6 1942

THE PUBLIC KITCHENS ARE MAINTAINED BY RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS AND ARE SERVING MORE THAN 600,000 PERSONS IN ATHENS--ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS OF THE POPULATION--WITH A DAILY MEAL CONTAINING OLIVE OIL, RICE AND DRIED VEGETABLES. IT PROVIDES CALORIES SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN LIFE AT A MINIMUM SUBSISTENCE LEVEL.

THE TRAGEDY OF GREECE IS NOT SO MUCH THE DEAD PICKED UP IN THE

STREETS EACH MORNING BY MOTOR TRUCKS AND MEN WITH HAND CARTS, OBSERVERS SAY, AS THE FAMINE AND CONDEMNATION TO DEATH REFLECTED IN THE FACES OF THOSE DRAGGING THEIR STARVED BODIES THROUGH THE STREETS.

STINKING, RAGGED COLUMNS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WHO NO LONGER WASH EVEN WITH WATER ALONE NOW THAT THERE IS NO SOAP, PICK OVER THE GARBAGE OF GERMANS AND ITALIANS. JUN 6 1942

THE POOR LIE IN THEIR SQUALID HOMES, TOO WEAK TO MOVE, THEIR SWOLLEN BODIES COVERED WITH SORES. RELIEF WORKERS ARE GREETED WITH CRIES OF PAIN, SIGNS, DELIRIOUS RAVINGS, PRAYERS.

IN PROCESSIONS, THE ATHENIANS GO TO THE CITY DUMPS. WHEN ONE FINDS A SARDINE OR OTHER FOOD CAN, HE CLEANS THE INSIDE WITH HIS TONGUE AS A CAT WOULD DO. JUN 6 1942

THE HOSPITALS ARE OVERCROWDED, SOMETIMES WITH THREE OR FOUR STARVING PATIENTS IN A BED. THE COURTYARDS OF THE MORGUES ARE FILLED WITH NAKED BODIES. THREE HUNDRED BODIES AT A TIME ARE BURIED IN LARGE PITS, WITHOUT LIME.

WHEN PEOPLE DIE, RELATIVES PLACE THE CORPSES IN THE GUTTERS WITHOUT REPORTING THE DEATHS SO THAT THEY WON'T HAVE TO SURRENDER THE BREAD CARDS OF THE DECEASED.

FOOD PRICES ON THE BLACK MARKET HAVE LEAPED TO SUCH HEIGHTS THAT ONLY THE WEALTHY CAN AFFORD TO BUY FOOD. BEANS, WHICH COST LESS THAN 12 CENTS A POUND BEFORE THE WAR, FOR EXAMPLE, NOW COST AS MUCH AS $6.60 A POUND. FOOD HAS DISAPPEARED EVERYWHERE BUT ON THE BLACK MARKET.

THE MIDDLE AND PROFESSIONAL CLASSES CONSEQUENTLY ARE STARVING ALONG WITH THE POOR. A MONTH'S INCOME BUYS ONLY ENOUGH FOOD FOR A WEEK.

ATHENS HAS BECOME THE ABODE OF HORDES OF DESTITUTE, AND SO-CALLED GERMAN "EXPERTS" AND BLACK MARKET OPERATORS ARE EXPLOITING THE PEOPLE. THE EXPERTS WHO ACQUIRED PARTNERSHIP IN GREEK ENTERPRISES WERE EVEN MORE THOROUGH. THEY HAVE CONVERTED THEIR EARNINGS INTO TRANSPORTABLE WEALTH--JEWELRY, RUGS, FURNITURE AND ART OBJECTS--WHICH HAVE FLOWED STEADILY OUT OF GREECE. JUN 6 1942

MORAL BANKRUPTCY, WITH A WAVE OF CRIMINALITY, ACCOMPANIES THE FAMINE. ATHENS AUTHORITIES REPORT 50 TIMES MORE CRIMES THAN A YEAR AGO.

"TO DELAY DEATH FROM STARVATION, THE GREEKS ARE USING EVERY MEANS, LEGAL, ILLEGAL OR CRIMINAL," ONE QUALIFIED OBSERVER REPORTED. "ALL CRIMES ARE COMMITTED BY THE STARVING. THE HABITUAL CRIMINALS HAVE LONG SINCE DIED OF STARVATION IN PRISON."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 6--SENJUNE 4). #

(WIDE WORLD BUDGET FOR AMS FRIDAY, JUNE 5)

- - - JUN 6 1942

(editor's note: Max Harrelson, who relates here for Wide World how the Balkan people feel toward the United States, has just returned from Europe. He was in the Balkans 14 months and was the last american correspond-

30.24- 16921

30.24-16921

ent there after the invasion of Yugoslavia.)

- - -

JUN 6 1942

by Max Harrelson

new york, june 4--the united states' declaration of war against the three axis satellites--hungary, rumania and bulgaria--undoubtedly comes as a blow to a majority of the people of these countries.

for it is common knowledge in the balkans that these people disapproved their own governments' declarations against the united states in december and had hoped washington would not reciprocate.

JUN 6 1942

paradoxically, they are at war with the united states and great britain and at the same time they want to see germany defeated. in these countries, as in italy, the people make no secret of their hatred of the senior axis partner and of their admiration for the united nations.

while many of them try to justify the collaboration of their governments as a necessity to prevent immediate catasprophe to themselves,

a majority openly express fear of a german victory. this is not only true of the people but, in many cases, high officials confidentially express the same views.

JUN 6 1942

balkans only a few weeks ago

widespread now than it was

last summer when I left budapest.

hitler is known to be having a difficult time trying to get

troops from his balkan allies. all three are seeking to avoid giving

military assistance and are offering various excuses.

for instance, informed persons com

crisis which rumania provoked a few months ago

solely for the purpose of creating an

army at home. and incidentally, hungary used r

same purpose.

bulgaria, in her turn, has refused so far to send troops to

the eastern front on the ground that the bulgarian people would not stand for war against russia because of their slavic racial kinship.

none of these countries has come up to the quota fixed by the germans and except for the rumanians there are still almost no balkan troops in russia today. Hungary has never sent more than a token force to the east and these troops are being used principally for occupation purposes.

JUN 6 1942

one indication of the attitude of hungary, bulgaria and rumania toward the united states was the way they treated the american legations in their capitals when the break came. instead of holding them, as germany and italy did, they arranged for their immediate departure pending final arrangement for exchange with their own diplomats.

JUN 6 1942

even today there are a number of americans in these countries who are permitted to go about their business unmolested. all they have to do is to report to the police at stated intervals.

abrtly before i left budapest i asked a high official in the foreign office what would happen to me if the united states and germany became involved in the war before i got away. he assured me that i would not be interned, at the same time he expressed the hope that hungary and the united states would not be at war with each other and that i might even be permitted to continue working there as a correspondent in the event of a german-american war.

JUN 6 1942

everywhere i went, even after relations between washington and berlin became critical, the balkan people were extremely friendly to me and other americans. i never saw one instance of anti-american feeling in budapest, but i did see many people openly hostile to germans,

30.24- 16923

30.24-16923

in view of this, it is only natural that one should ask why these countries joined the axis and why they are outwardly, at least, aiding the country which they hate and fear.

JUN 6 1942

the answer is that they did agreed at the point of a gun. it was a question of join the axis or be occupied and the three governments chose the former as the lesser or two evils. they did it with the understanding that they would not have to give military aid.

but, as in all germany's other agreements, this one was soon broken. the balkan allies soon found themselves faced with increasing demands and were gradually forced to give more and more concessions. food exports to germany were upped from time to time until the living standards of these self-sufficient countries were dragged down to the german level. railway rolling stock and locomotives were transferred until transportation was crippled. labor was requisitioned for german war industries. and finally troops were demanded.

JUN 6 1942

now these countries are only one level higher than the occupied [redacted] states. their foreign policy is dictated from berlin. their economic policy is entirely dependent on berlin. their highest officials are shadowed by the [redacted] gestapo.

JUN 6 1942

as the [redacted] possibility of a german victory becomes more and more remote, these countries try harder to get a sympathetic [redacted] hearing the people still hope it is not too late to avoid further sacrifices. from the united nations in the event of a german collapse, that is the chief reason they had hoped the united states would not declare war against them.

WITH THE U.S.ARMY IN NEW CALEDONIA FIRST ADD ARMY NURSES (BY LEE) XXX FRIENDLY NATIVES." JUN 6 1942

THE NURSES INCLUDE MRS.ETHEL PARKER, (305 E.HONWELL AVE.) PHILADELPHIA; HARRIET MCCLELLAND, FREDERICKTOWN, O.; HELEN M.JONES, CONNEAUT LAKE, PA.; JOAN DOUGLAS, (419 S. 45TH) PHILADELPHIA; MARISHA DOUBASSOFF, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N.Y.; ADELE BANDY, OSHKOSH, WIS.; JULIA MASHANANY, BLACK RIVER FALLS, WIS.; ROSE BOKORA, (262 KEHIGH AVE.) PALMERTON, PA.; JEAN RYBAK, (214 CLARION ST.) OIL CITY, PA.; SUSAN OBER, HOOVER-VILLE, PA.; MARGARET BELL, (1152 RAILROAD ST.) WINDBER, PA.; MILLICENT KALINOWSKI, ORANGE, N.Y.; KATHRYN GANLEY, MONROVIA, MD.; KATHRYN GULDBRANDSEN, (268 S. CENTER ST.) ORANGE,N.Y.

THE DOCTORS INCLUDE CAPT.IAN HODGE, (830 MT.PLEASANT) WINNETKA, ILL.; CAPT.PAUL T.STRONG, (CHESTER ROAD) SWARTHMORE, PA.; LIEUT.HOWARD L.HAUGE, [illegible]ISON, WIS.; LIEUT. H.LAWRENCE SMITH, WEI[illegible]K FORCEY, PHILLIPSBURG, PA., A[illegible]LADELPHIA.

LEAVE BLANK

30-24-16925

30.24-16925

'Pearl Harbor Partially Avenged,' 13 Jap Warships Sunk Or Damaged, Battle Continues, Nimitz Reports

Aviation Carries Brunt Of Assault On Foe

JUN 7 1942

[*By the Associated Press*]

Honolulu, June 6—Battered by alert American defenders who seized the offensive, a powerful Japanese invasion fleet limped away today from an attempt to invade Midway Island with at least eight warships and transports damaged by United States bombers and submarines.

In announcing that American forces were pursuing the retreating invaders, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, did not reveal the exact toll taken on the Japanese force and made no claim to sinking any of the enemy craft.

But damage to the invasion fleet was "very heavy indeed," he said, including "several ships in each of the carrier, battleship, cruiser and transport classes."

This is a minimum of eight craft damaged by bombs and torpedoes in what the admiral hinted may develop into one of the greatest allied naval victories of the war.

Acknowledged American losses were confined to planes and aviation personnel who carried the brunt of the attack. Their apparent rout of the first major attempt to invade the strategic mid-Pacific island, which has weathered five previous assaults, wrote "another shining page" in their brilliant defense of America's island outposts.

"While it is too early to claim a major Japanese disaster, it may be conservatively stated that United States control remains firm in the Midway area," the Pacific fleet's commander in chief announced last night.

Enemy Damage Believed Very Heavy

"The enemy appears to be withdrawing, but we are continuing the battle."

JUN 7 1942

Admiral Nimitz said a Japanese aircraft carrier hit by Midway's aerial defenders in the first stages of the fighting later was struck by three torpedoes fired by a submarine.

"As more reports come in," he said, "it appears that the enemy damage is very heavy, indeed, involving several ships in each of the carrier, battleship, cruiser and transport classes."

It was the first mention made of transports, lending support to the belief that the huge Japanese force, risking much in an assault so far removed from its home bases, had as its goal the actual conquest of Midway, 1,149 miles northwest of Hawaii.

Brunt Of Defense On Aviation

The Japanese were reported by Admiral Nimitz to have machine-gunned United States flyers forced to bail out in parachutes during dogfights. Americans adrift in rubber boats were believed to have suffered similar treatment.

The size and nature of the United States forces were wrapped largely in military secrecy except for the admiral's statement that "the brunt of the defense to date has fallen upon aviation personnel, in which the army, navy and Marine Corps all were represented."

If Japan hoped to catch by surprise the Midway defenders who have beaten off five weaker assaults, dating back to December 7, the surprise worked in reverse. Swiftly the preparations for just such a major blow, carrying with it a threat to Hawaii and even the United States mainland, have gone forward in the few months since the war opened. But they have been so exhaustive that Admiral Nimitz, on returning a month ago from a visit to Midway, was able to voice praise for the effective coordination he had witnessed there.

Shining Page Added To Record

He said the Midway flyers in the present battle "have added another shining page to their record of achievements" and "on every occasion when we have met the enemy our officers and men have been superlative in their offensive spirit."

The communique, second on the battle issued by the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, read:

> The Japanese have not followed up their initial air attack on Midway Island except for a few ineffectual shots from a submarine during last night.
>
> As more reports come in, it appears that the enemy damage is very heavy, indeed, involving several ships in each of the carrier, battleship, cruiser and transport classes. This damage is far out of proportion to that which we have received.

The brunt of the defense to date has fallen upon aviation personnel, in which the army, navy and Marine Corps all were represented. They have added another shining page to their record of achievements.

Carrier Torpedoed Three Times

One carrier, already damaged by air attack, was hit by three torpedoes fired by a submarine.

On every occasion when we have met the enemy, our officers and men have been superlative in their offensive spirit.

There were reported several instances of enemy planes machine-gunning our aviation personnel who bailed out in parachutes or were adrift in rubber boats.

While it is too early to claim a major Japanese disaster, it may be conservatively stated that United States control remains firm in the Midway area.

The enemy appears to be withdrawing, but we are continuing the battle.

Area's Last Outpost

The fight for Midway is for the last island outpost west of Hawaii still in United States hands. Guam and Wake Island fell to the Japanese, the latter after an epic struggle of Marines whose death blows to Jap ships made the price paid for victory a costly one. But Midway held on, turning aside shelling submarines and bombing planes so valorously that Admiral Nimitz went to the island to decorate the defenders personally.

Midway's outpost is poised like a dagger over Japan's Marshall Islands to the southwest, and the enemy's big gamble, its first with such heavy and costly armament in all the battles it has waged at sea, was indicative of its determination to knock out the possible stepping stone to a westward resurgence of the United States in the Pacific.

TWO OR THREE CARRIERS GO DOWN WITH PLANES; 3 BATTLESHIPS STRICKEN

Admiral Also Lists 4 Cruisers And 3 Transports As Crippled — Notes Progress Toward Making Foe's Fleet Impotent

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, June 6—United States armed forces have sunk or damaged thirteen to fifteen warships and transports of the repulsed Japanese invasion fleet at Midway Island and "a momentous victory is in the making."

The Japanese losses include the sinking of two, and possibly three, aircraft carriers.

Avenging Pearl Harbor

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, enumerated enemy losses tonight in his third communique on the great and continuing battle in the Pacific.

"Pearl Harbor has now been partially avenged," he said.

"Through the skill and devotion to duty of their armed forces of all branches in the Midway area," the communique said, "our citizens can now rejoice that a momentous victory is in the making.

Recalls Attack Six Months Ago

"It was on a Sunday just six months ago that the Japanese made their peacetime attack on our fleet and army activities on Oahu. At that time, they created heavy damage, it is true, but their act aroused grim determination of our citizenry to avenge such treachery and it raised, not lowered, the morale of our fighting men.

"Pearl Harbor has now been partially avenged. Vengeance will not be complete until Japanese sea power has been reduced to impotence. We have made substantial progress in that direction. Perhaps we will be forgiven if we claim we are about midway to our objective.

JUN 7 1942

Battle Not Yet Finished

"The battle is not over.

"All returns have not yet been received. It is with full confidence, however, that for this phase of the action the following enemy losses are claimed:

"Two or three carriers and all their aircraft destroyed, in addition to one or two carriers badly damaged and most of their aircraft lost.

Battleship Damaged Badly

"Three battleships damaged and at least one badly.

"Four cruisers damaged, two heavily.

"Three transports damaged.

"It is possible that some of these wounded ships will not be able to reach their bases.

One United States Carrier Hit

"One of our carriers was hit and some planes were lost. Our personnel casualties were light.

"This is the balance sheet that the army, navy and marine forces in this area offer their country this morning."

In his communique Friday Admiral Nimitz said it was too early to claim a major Japanese disaster. His statement tonight that "substantial progress" had been made in the direction of reducing Japanese sea power to "impotence" indicated that the repulse of the powerful enemy task force was fast resolving itself into a disaster for the enemy.

Viewed As Aimed At Hawaii

The assault on Midway, regarded here as Japan's first major move to occupy the Hawaiian Islands, crumpled with greater damage and casualties to the troop convoy and battle fleet than the Japanese inflicted in their peace-talk-cloaked attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese invasion force, far from surprising the defenders of Midway, was engaged in battle before its advance raiding force could soften the defenses of the tiny westernmost bastion in the Hawaiian group, and before its troopships could come close enough even to attempt a landing.

Just as in the battle of the Coral Sea, this invasion force was hit more than 1,000 miles from its probable ultimate objective—Oahu Island.

JUN 7 1942

Machine-Gunned In Parachutes

On the face of official reports on the first three days of battle, the conflict appears so far to have been a spectacularly and fiercely fought series of engagements with Japanese airmen fighting like savages and machine-gunning American airmen as they floated downward in parachutes or bobbed on the surface of the sea in rubber boats.

Admiral Nimitz gave no indication how the battle was progressing tonight.

That the smashing blows dealt by United States forces was regarded in Washington as a complete victory for America was indicated in a message sent to Admiral Nimitz by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet.

Reports Admiration

The message read:

"The navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard join in admiration for the American naval, marine and army forces who have so gallantly and effectively repelled the enemy advance on Midway, and are confident that their comrades in arms will continue to make the enemy realize that war is hell."

American Flyers Bear Brunt

Army, navy and Marine Corps pilots bore the brunt of that attack and carried the fight to the invading fleet itself, the greatest enemy armada yet to venture into waters of the eastern Pacific. The American counter-attack was so effective that the only further reported attack on the heavily fortified little island itself was from the guns of a Japanese submarine Thursday night.

Mention of transports, the first enemy troop carriers to be reported in American waters, indicated the Japanese planned to invade the island, an outlying part of widespread Honolulu county, or perhaps Hawaii itself.

Fleet Size Not Revealed

The size of the invading fleet, or the American forces opposing it were not revealed while the battle continued.

Combined American naval and land forces have been preparing for just such an attack since the handful of marine garrisoning the island were first attacked on December 7.

The miniature island is the last in the chain of the Hawaiian Islands, extending from Honolulu like a finger pointing toward Tokyo. It lies near the international date line about 1,200 miles from Pearl Harbor, and almost as close to the Japanese bases in the Marshall Islands, southwest of Midway.

30.24-16927

Tokio Silent On Battle

(AP)

Japanese broadcasts heard in New York up to midnight (1 P. M. Sunday, Tokio time) had made no mention of the battle for Midway Island or the Dutch Harbor raid.

Instead, the Tokio radio continued to pour forth glossy accounts of what Japanese submarines had done to Sydney Harbor and the Diego Suarez naval base on Madagascar.

The Japanese told of enormous destruction at Sydney. Actually, they torpedoed one worn-out ferry boat at a cost of four of their midget submarines. The British Admiralty has put the lie to Tokio's claim that a battleship and cruiser were hit at Diego Suarez.

Says U. S. Navy Earns Gratitude Of World

JUN 7 1942

New York, June 6 (AP)—The British radio tonight said the United States Navy's defeat of the Japanese off Midway "obviously adds up to one of the greatest sea victories of the war."

"The highlights of the story show that the American forces engaged have earned the gratitude of the world," said the BBC commentator, heard here by CBS. "We send them congratulations from London."

Box Score Puts Jap Warship Losses at 13

Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, June 6 (AP).—Japan lost at least 13 and possibly 15 warships and transports sunk or damaged in its bold and unsuccessful attempt to invade Midway Island.

Here is the box score of the losses sustained by the first great hostile fleet to enter American waters in the eastern Pacific.

	Sunk	Damaged
Aircraft carriers...	2 (or 3)	1 (or 2)
Battleships	x	3
Cruisers	x	4
Transports	x	3

And all the warplanes carried by from three to five airplane carriers were lost.

Calls American Navy "Midway To Objective"

Pearl Harbor, June 6 (AP)—In the midst of recounting the first thrilling details of one of the greatest naval battles in history, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, found a spot for a smile.

In his third communique on the continuing battle off Midway Island, the admiral said:

"Perhaps we will be forgiven if we claim we are about midway to our objective."

Transports Indicate Japs Sought To Make Landing at New Point

JUN 8 1942

Midway or One of Hawaiian Islands May Have Been Objective in Latest Move

June 6—

NEW YORK (AP)—The great naval and air battle raging around Midway island probably has been precipitated by Japan's effort to seize at least a vantage point in the Hawaiian islands.

Some of the events of the past month suggest that Japan's bold expedition across nearly 2,600 miles of open sea was carefully planned and thought out, and that apparently unrelated actions were a part of a premeditated scheme.

The Japanese may have figured that after the battle in the Coral Sea, 5,000 miles southwest of Pearl Harbor, and after widely heralded warnings by Allied spokesmen to look out for a new Japanese thrust in that direction, the United States Fleet would be found off base.

They may have calculated further that the token attack on Dutch Harbor, 2,300 miles to the north, which first heralded the presence of a Japanese naval force in the Eastern Pacific, would send such forces of ours as remained at Pearl Harbor scurrying to cover Alaska and the northwestern approaches to the United States.

Jap Admirals Outgeneraled

Adml. Chester W. Nimitz's communiques, which say in effect that a strong Japanese fleet is limping away with a minimum of 13 warships and ships damaged and that United States air and naval forces are doing their best to turn a near-Japanese disaster into the real thing, point to the conclusion that the enemy admirals erred badly in their calculations and were outgeneraled.

The presence of transports in that enemy fleet is the most significant fact so far disclosed by Admiral Nimitz.

The fact that Japanese battleships, airplane carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines shepherded troop carriers all the way from their distant bases in the Pacific implies that the Japanese expedition intended to make a landing somewhere. This was no cruise bent on hunting stray detachments of the United States Navy or hit-and-run raid such as that made on Pearl Harbor December 7.

Possible Jap Objectives

Until it is known how many troopships the Japanese were convoying it is impossible to more than guess their objectives. These may have been:

1. Seizure of Midway.
2. A landing on some of the main or outlying Hawaiian islands.
3. An attack on Oahu and the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor itself.

Had they succeeded in occupying Midway, which is rated an outpost of the Hawaiian group, although it is 1,149 miles from Pearl Harbor, their long-range planes and naval forces would have been in position to threaten and wage direct war on Honolulu.

The United States thereby would be forced to dislodge them or permanently concentrate huge forces in Hawaii to combat them.

Facts Carefully Shielded

If the purpose was to seize one of the other islands the troop transport section of the convoy was a huge one and the Japanese defeat is of even greater magnitude than is now guessed.

Admiral Nimitz has carefully husbanded the facts of the engagement. Carefully shielded is whether any major units of the United States Navy have been in action or whether they are even in the neighborhood.

Some of the facts given, however, permit an imaginative reconstruction of the action as it occurred.

The Japanese sent a naval detachment considerably to the north of center between Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians and Midway to show a few planes.

This probably was not the main force, for it could hardly have got within fighter plane range of Dutch Harbor and then attacked Midway the next morning.

This main fleet must have come quite close to Midway or Oahu itself, for the ferocity with which our planes swarmed down upon the Japanese suggests that any carrier-based planes taking part were greatly augmented by shore planes.

At least one Japanese submarine got close enough to shell Midway during the night. One of our own submarines had the good fortune to be in the immediate vicinity or had time to get there, for she shot three torpedoes into a Japanese carrier which already had been damaged by bombs.

This concentration of air attack on the Japanese suggests that either the United States in effect ambushed the expedition by an unexpectedly large air concentration at Midway, or that the Japanese came on after bombing that outpost and got within range of our planes at Pearl Harbor or the other islands.

The Japanese may be attempting to withdraw not because they have suffered such smashing losses, but because they have several crippled ships on their hands and they fear real losses if the slower and heavier sluggers of our fleet come up with them.

If these damaged ships have been slowed down and if we have considerable naval forces near the scene, the Japanese are in much the same peril as were the Italians at the battle of Cape Matapan in the Mediterranean last year. Then the British torpedo bombers so slowed down the 35,000-ton Littorio-class battleship that they caught up with the Italians and sank three of their cruisers and two of their destroyers

Dutch Harbor Menace to Japs

Flanks the Shortest Sea Route From America to Tokyo

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—The Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor was inevitable. American officials knew it was coming sooner or later. When it came the Japs struck with considerable less force than had been expected, and the damage done was comparatively negligible.

What it means for the future is a matter of conjecture, but it is generally expected that there will be considerable and much more vigorous attacks. Indeed an attempt to knock out and seize the station there is hardly to be ruled out of the possibilities.

For Dutch Harbor flanks the shortest sea route from the Pacific coast of North America to Japan, about half way along that route. In the hands of the United States, it is an ever present menace to the Japanese, and a constant reminder of the terrible bombing onslaught which one day may come by way of Dutch Harbor and the Kamchatka peninsula.

Control of Northern Pacific

From the Japanese point of view, to knock out the station there reduces the danger to Japan. To seize it would give the enemy a base strategically located for the control of the Northern Pacific, and one which would facilitate raids on Alaska, Western Canada and the Pacific seaboard of the United States.

Under these circumstances, it would not be surprising to see the United States and Japan contesting hotly for Dutch Harbor and other of the Aleutian islands which offer promising sites for naval and air bases. If as the Alaskan delegate to Congress, Anthony J. Dimond, suggested there are not enough planes in the area to defend it properly, it is surely to be expected that more will be sent in immediately.

Although the building of fortifications and defense installations at Dutch Harbor were begun as recently as late 1939, and may not have reached completion, the United States would enjoy one great advantage at least that has not been available to it in any other theater of war—Dutch Harbor can be supplied and reinforced as need be over a comparatively short sea route of about 2,000 miles.

Defenses Tested

The actual attack on Dutch Harbor last week was minor. Fifteen fighter planes and four bombers dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs. A few casualties resulted and warehouses were set on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished. Six hours later another group of planes appeared, flew overhead, dropped no bombs and departed.

The second squadron, it is generally thought, was sent out to scout the territory for information that would be useful in later raids, to see how much damage the first attacking force had done.

All in all, the Navy put the attack down as an effort to test Dutch Harbor's defenses, a "feeler" operation to be followed by other assaults.

In combination with this purpose some thought the attack was intended to serve as a face saver for the Japanese government following the humiliation of Brigadier General Doolittle's raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

Face Saving Attacks

That Tokay cost the government "face" before its own people, and "face" is important to the Oriental. The Dutch Harbor attack could be used powerfully for propaganda purposes at home. American officials had figured this out, and warned that face saving attacks on American territory were surely to be expected, not excluding an attack on the American mainland.

At any rate, a new theater of war in the Northern Pacific has been opened. The Aleutian area is of tremendous importance to both the United States and its enemy both for defending the shores of each and attacking the shores of the other. The new theater may see some hard fighting before the war is over.

Japs Claim Navy Now Operating Along Africa's East Coast

JUN 8 1942

Sydney Assault Said To Show Weakness Of U. S. Protection

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 6.—Capt. Hideo Hiraide, spokesman of the navy press section, declared today that "our imperial navy, which has placed the eastern half of the Indian Ocean under its control, is now operating along the eastern coast of Africa in swift pursuit of British warships."

(The spokesman perhaps was referring to Japanese submarines at Madagascar. There have been no independent reports of other Japanese naval units off Africa.)

Turning to the submarine attack on Sydney Harbor in Australia the night of May 31, he declared "American and Australian aircraft failed to discover the presence of Japanese naval vessels off the coast of Australia."

Supply Route Declared Threatened.

"The fact that Sydney, the most important Southern Australian port and the heart of the commonwealth, was the target of a bewildering Japanese assault must surely awaken the Australian people to the utter weakness of Australian defense under so-called American protection," he added.

(Allied announcements said four midget submarines were sunk at Sydney and two, perhaps three, more off the east coast. The submarines succeeded in sinking one old ferryboat used as a naval depot ship in Sydney Harbor and two merchant ships off the coast.)

Declaring the supply route from the United States to Australia was "on the verge of severance," Capt. Hiraide said: "If now Australia fails to manifest any inclination soberly to reconsider her past policy toward Japan, the peace of the Australian mainland surely will be plunged into the horrors of war."

Press Boasts of Sub Attacks.

Meanwhile the Japanese press carried jubilant accounts of attacks by Japanese submarines on Sydney, Australia, and the Diego Suarez naval base on Madagascar. "Our naval operations are expanding over an ever vaster area," stated the newspaper Asahi.

(There still was no word, however, official or unofficial, from Tokio on the Japanese attack Wednesday on Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and on Midway Island Thursday.)

Hochi said the navy's latest exploits "have established complete Japanese domination of the Pacific and Indian Oceans."

ALLIES AGAIN BOMB JAPS ON RABAUL

Night Raiders Hit Docks, Warehouses and Jetty.

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 6 (A. P.).—Warehouses, docks and a coaling jetty at Japanese-occupied Rabaul, New Britain, were bombed again last night by Allied warplanes, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced.

The commander in chief of Allied forces in the Southwest Pa-

cific also announced that he had named Lieut.-Col. Carlos P. Romula, formerly connected with the Philippines Herald at Manila, as his aid-de-camp. Col. Romula was awarded a $500 Pulitzer prize last month for distinguished correspondence in his observations and forecasts in 1941 on the Pacific situation.

Melbourne, June 6 (A. P.).—Another Australian merchant ship has been sunk by a Japanese submarine off the coast of New South Wales but survivors said they believed the undersea raider was sunk by an Allied plane only a few minutes after their vessel went down.

(By the Associated Press)

Allied Headquarters, Australia, *Sunday*, June 7—An Allied plane has destroyed another Japanese submarine, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Australian Freighter Sunk; Sub Believed Bagged by Plane

Allied Craft Deals Swift Revenge for Attack Off New South Wales Coast

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, June 6.—Another Australian merchant ship has been sunk by a Japanese submarine off the coast of New South Wales, but survivors said they believed the undersea raider was sunk by an Allied plane only a few minutes after their vessel went down.

(Sinking of two Japanese submarines and probably a third off the east coast of Australia was reported in an Allied communique yesterday. It was not immediately clear whether the Melbourne dispatch referred to these or to still another submarine.)

Five survivors of the merchantman, one of whom was injured, were landed at an Australian port.

They said their ship, which was the second victim of the Japanese in the same area this week, broke in two and sank within 30 seconds of the torpedo explosion.

Clinging to the roof of the deck house, which was blown clear by the blast, they saw an Allied plane swoop within 20 feet of the water and release three bombs, the last of which exploded at the spot where they believed the submarine was cruising just beneath the surface.

Allied planes last night attacked the harbor at Rabaul, New Britain, bombing the wharf, warehouses and a coaling jetty, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

JAPANESE RAIDER HIT AS IT STRIKES

Submarine Is Believed Sunk by Allied Plane Instant After Torpedoing Freighter

WEEK'S TOLL POSSIBLY 8

Six Certainly Sent to Bottom —Tokyo Tells Australians U. S. Defense Aid Fails

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 6 (AP)—A Japanese submarine was believed sunk off New South Wales by an Allied plane after the undersea raider had destroyed a small Australian freighter, raising the reported toll of the week to six submersibles certainly sunk and two probably.

The little freighter broke in two and sank within a minute after the torpedo struck it over the stokehold last Wednesday. Twelve of the crew of forty-nine were missing. It was the second ship sunk off New South Wales during the week. A third ship—an old ferryboat—was sunk in Sydney Harbor, but four midget Japanese submarines were destroyed before and after the attack.

Two other submarines, and probably a third, were reported sunk yesterday by Allied planes.

The latest probable victim was attacked just after its torpedo struck home. An Allied plane dropped within twenty feet of the water and exploded three bombs, the last of which apparently hit the spot where the submarine lay.

Tokyo Claims Four Submarines

TOKYO, June 6 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—Imperial Headquarters announced today that naval units had sunk four enemy submarines in Japanese waters in the latter part of May and early June. The announcement said the submarines were lurking off Tokyo Bay, Shimonoseki, Wakayama and southwest of Kyushu, the southernmost major island.

Men's Army Clothes Repress Glamour of New Caledonia Nurses

JUN 7 1942

But Women Like Outdoor Life and Find Illness Rare Among Troops

By CLARK LEE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NEW CALEDONIA (Delayed).—"When we first arrived a few weeks ago we were just babes in the woods for the first time in our lives. Now we are pretty much settled down and liking it."

Other American nurses seated outside a tent amidst a eucalyptus grove somewhere in New Caledonia agreed with the speaker, a pretty girl from Pennsylvania.

"But," one of them interjected, "I'm afraid we're not very attractive babes. These Army issue pants they make us wear certainly don't add to our glamour."

The girls are wearing regular Army trousers and shirts, and even men's cotton undershirts, partly because only a portion have their own uniforms and partly for protection against mosquitoes which are the one disagreeable feature of an otherwise pleasant countryside.

Unit From Philadelphia.

This hospital unit from Philadelphia and its doctors include many of the city's foremost specialists. Few of the doctors and nurses had even been in uniform until they were sworn in last December, and most of the nurses had never spent a single night outdoors.

They set up a field hospital in a woods many miles from Noumea, which is New Caledonia's only fair-sized city. They had no movies or other entertainment, except what they provided themselves. But they can swim the deep river running nearby, hunt deer and take hikes, and most of them are thoroughly enjoying outdoor life except when it rains.

Professionally they've had little to do since the health of the American forces in New Caledonia has been excellent. There has not been a single death from disease. The mosquitoes do not carry malaria and, except for some mild cases of jaundice, there has been little illness.

The nurses have learned to haul their own drinking water, bathe in the open and prepare and cook special meals from wild game, in which the countryside abounds. Ordinarily, they eat regular Army food.

Just Can't Like Rice.

As everywhere else, the first question they ask them is whether the Japs are likely to come here. Most of them admit they'd rather be somewhat bored than have that happen.

As one of them said, "I've been practicing and trying but I just can't get myself to like rice. If the Japs come and it looks like we would be captured, I'm going to take to the hills and live with some friendly natives."

The nurses include Mrs. Ethel Parker, Philadelphia; Harriet McClelland, Fredericktown, Ohio; Helen M. Jones, Conneaut Lake, Pa.; Joan Douglas, Philadelphia; Marisha Doubassoff, Rockland County, N. Y.; Adele Bandy, Oshkosh, Wis.; Julia Mashanany, Black River Falls, Wis.; Rose Bokora, Palmerton, Pa.; Jean Rybak, Oil City, Pa.; Susan Ober, Hooverville, Pa.; Margaret Bell, Windber, Pa.; Millicent Kalinowski, Orange, N. Y.; Kathryn Ganley, Monrovia, Md.; Kathryn Guldbrandsen, Orange, N. Y.

The doctors include Capt. Ian Hodge, Winnetka, Ill.; Capt. Paul T. Strong, Swathmore, Pa.; Lt. Howard L. Hauge, Madison, Wis.; Lt. H. Lawrence Smith, Wellingford, Pa.; Capt. Clark Forcey, Phillipsburg, Pa., and Capt. Paul Rolder, Philadelphia.

U. S. Attache Weds Australian Girl

Melbourne, June 6 (AP).—Lieut. Robert Harris Odell of Concord, N. C., assistant military attache at the United States Legation in Australia, was married today to Miss Susan Felicity Gullett, daughter of the late Sir Henry Gullett, who was a cabinet minister in the former Menzies government.

Lt. Col. Romulo Named Aide to Gen. MacArthur

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 6.—Lt. Col. Carlos P. Romulo, winner of a Pulitzer prize for distinguished correspondence and the last man to leave Bataan Peninsula before its fall, was appointed aide de camp to Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

Col. Romulo, formerly connected with the Philippines Herald at Manila, was awarded a $900 prize last month for his observations and forecasts on the Far Eastern situation.

Jap Still Meeting Armed Resistance In Netherlands Indies

Two Armies Carry On Fight Against Occupation Forces in Java

JUN 7 1942

By Wide World.

LONDON, June 6.—Three months after the capitulation of Bandoeng, military capital of the Netherlands East Indies, the Japanese invaders still have not achieved full consolidation of their conquest of the far-flung archipelago.

That much, at least, is known from reports of continued resistance which have reached Dutch and Allied sources, and from the confused, contradictory reports of the Japanese themselves, who will claim at one moment that they have won over the native population to full co-operation, and admit in the next that they have had to execute native policemen in Java "for spreading false rumors."

Bandoeng fell on March 7.

Today, it has been revealed officially, two good-sized armies with some Americans among them, working from long-established, well-provisioned bases and commanded by two well-known Dutch generals, are fighting the occupation forces in Java; widely-scattered Dutch, British, Indian and native guerrilla bands are carrying on the fight in the jungles of Sumatra, and smaller, yet effective units are harrassing the enemy on Borneo and Celebes.

Fragmentary Reports Received.

News of their operations is necessarily scarce, and the sources of whatever information does get through necessarily are kept secret. But from Australia recently has come word that Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, now Netherlands Colonial Minister and former Lieutenant Governor General of the Indies, is in touch with the forces in Java and Sumatra, and that Dutch naval officials are receiving fragmentary reports from the Indies by short-wave radio.

From all available reports, the free Dutch news agency Aneta has pieced together this composite picture of the present situation in the Indies:

Governor General Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer has been confined to a small country villa, many other officials have been rounded up and most regular civil servants have been dismissed. Certain prisoners undoubtedly were executed, while others were stripped of their clothing to prevent any attempted escapes. Heavy penalties have been announced for any interference with the Japanese administration.

All foreign residents were ordered to register, pay a high fee for doing so, and at the same time pledge obedience to Japanese rule. Those who refused were regarded as hostile and placed themselves outside "Japanese protection."

In Sumatra, difficult to rule because of its vast size and poor means of communication, the apprehensive Japanese announced that all Dutchmen would be regarded as enemy aliens and sent to concentration camps.

Many Technicians Killed.

Though public utilities, railways and postal services returned to moderately normal operation quickly, the invaders still appear to be having difficulty restoring the Dutch-destroyed oil installations, chiefly in Sumatra and Borneo.

Hopeful at first, they now admit that large numbers of their technicians have been killed or injured in attempting to extinguish oil well fires, and that even with the most expert repair work, purely temporary restoration of the pumping apparatus cannot be effected until July or August.

Normal banking arrangements were retained for some time. Now all banks supported by foreign capital have been closed, and in their place the Japanese have opened branches of three leading Japanese banks. In line with their procedure in the Philippines and in Malaya, Japanese troops are making purchases with currency which was printed in Japan and distributed to the soldiers before the invasion.

Within two weeks of the occupation, the Japanese announced that "as one of the first concrete indications of the vast national resources available in the Southwest Pacific area, treasure ships laden with sugar, rice, raw rubber, iron, coal and fertilizers have entered a Japanese port, while several thousand tons of other goods already have arrived in Japan."

In addition to their difficulties in attempting to win over the native population—chiefly with promises that they will be given better treatmen than Europeans—the Japanese also are encountering trouble with the considerable Chinese population.

Give Up on Chinese.

Reports reaching Australia indicate, in fact, that they have abandoned all efforts to gain the confidence of the Chinese, a number of whom were reported arrested recently on charges of attempting to raise money for the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist party.

The Japanese-controlled Batavia radio broadcasts news of a mounting number of executions—of Dutchmen sentenced for listening to foreign broadcasts and "spreading rumors about hte news received in this way," of natives who fail to co-operate with Japan's "new order" for the Indies.

Each week since the fall of Bandoeng, the Japanese have claimed full control over Java, Sumatra, Celebes and Borneo. Each week they have had to modify those claims—ample proof that they are encountering a type of resistance for which they certainly had not bargained.

Chuhsien Taken, Tokyo Says

New York, June 6—A Tokyo broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post relayed a Japanese army announcement that the Chinese city of Chushien, in Chekiang province, was occupied by its forces at 6 P. M. today.

JUN 7 1942

A Domei dispatch datelined "Chuhsien" reported that the capture climaxed a drive which began last Wednesday and resulted in "blows of annihilation" against the Fifteenth Chinese Division.

Meanwhile, the war report said, Japanese aviation, cooperating closely with the Japanese land troops, attacked Chinese soldiers and scored what the news agency called "brilliant results."

Garrison Hemmed In

Earlier, Domei dispatches from the Chekiang-Kiangsi battle front said that the Japanese had hemmed the Chinese garrison in Chuhsien, seized an important air base near the city, and captured two other towns on the rail line between Chuhsien and Nanchang, some 300 miles to the west.

The Japanese seized an important air base near Chuhsien, and captured two other towns on the rail line between Chuhsien and Nanchang, some 300 miles to the west, it was added.

30-24 16929

30.24-16929

The captured towns, Domei said, were Tungsiang, fifty miles southeast of Nanchang, and Fuchow, twenty miles farther along the southward bend of the rail line. The Japs said Chinese defense forces at Tungsiang and Fuchow had been driven back into the hills, where fighting continued in a heavy rain.

Another Tokyo broadcast quoted Capt. Hideo Hiraide, spokesman of the Japanese navy press section, as saying: "Our imperial navy, which has placed the eastern half of the Indian Ocean under its control, now is operating along the eastern coast of Africa, in swift pursuit of British warships."

"The deeper the enemy penetrates our territory the deeper he will dig his own grave," the Chinese leader said.

"Of late we have been getting help from our allies, especially the Americans, from money to weapons and materials, in increasing quantities."

Chinese Raise Jap Losses To 11,000 In 3 Days

1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 6 — Chinese soldiers, battling to hold the important city of Chuhsien, in the southwestern section of Chekiang province, hurled back several Japanese onslaughts yesterday and inflicted considerable casualties on the invaders, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

The Chinese also said that a supporting Japanese column moving from the north to join the Chuhsien fighting lost 1,000 men killed and wounded while trying to cross the Chu river—making a reported total of 11,000 enemy casualties in the past three days.

Past Crisis, Chiang Says

In the neighboring province of Kiangsi, the Chinese said, spirited fighting was under way as the Japanese sought to effect a junction with their comrades in Chekiang province.

China has passed through the most critical period of its war with Japan, Generalissimo Chinag Kai-shek told a national food administration conference four days ago. The Chinese press published his 10,000-word speech only today.

The Japanese, he declared, have been unable to conquer China in the past five years and "in the future they will have less chance or no chance at all to beat us, no matter what adventures they launch."

Allies' Help Increasing

Fate of Chuhsien Remains in Doubt With Japanese Claiming Capture

Chinese Say They Were Thrown Back Friday —'Flying Tigers' Score and Chungking Reports Retaking Anhwei Points

JUN 7 1942

CHUNGKING, China, June 6 (AP) —Forcing the Japanese to pay a heavy and bitter price for their Chekiang-Kiangsi offensive, the Chinese announced officially tonight that they had thrown back repeated Japanese attacks against the walled city of Chuhsien yesterday.

[The Japanese news agency Domei reported from the Chekiang front that Japanese soldiers had occupied Chuhsien at 6 P. M. yesterday—Saturday—after a three-day campaign.]

As the fifty-ninth month of the Chinese-Japanese war in China proper ended, the Japanese were driving hard against determined Chinese defenses in the Eastern seaboard provinces; the Chinese reported the capture of several points in Anhwei; and the "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group announced their planes had killed more than 200 Japanese in attacks along the west bank of the Salween River in Yunnan Province and along the Burma Road.

The main theatre of the war in the Chekiang-Kiangsi sector, the war reports indicated.

[Sino-Japanese hostilities actually started with Japanese occupation of Mukden on Sept. 18, 1931, which was the prelude to the conquest of Manchuria. In early 1932 there was the "Shanghai incident," followed by a formal truce between Chiang Kai-shek and Tokyo. A year later there was another formal truce following the Japanese occupation of Jehol in North China. These truces continued until July 7, 1937, when a clash outside Peiping resulted in what Tokyo calls the "China incident."]

The Chinese said the defenders of Chuhsien were in "exceedingly high spirits" and their determined infantry and artillery attacks crushed Japanese thrusts on Chinese positions.

A Japanese column driving southward tried in vain to cross the Chu River and join the fight on Chuhsien, the Chinese communiqué said. It announced the column lost 1,000 men killed and wounded, making a total of 11,000 enemy casualties in the last three days.

A Japanese plainclothes unit that filtered through the Chinese line south of Chuhsien was practically rounded up, the communiqué said.

In Kiangsi, the Chinese announced, fighting continued between the Lu and Nan Rivers as the Japanese attempted to join their comrades in Chekiang.

Japanese soldiers pushing northeastward from Yuantan in Kwangtung were said to be fighting fiercely with the Chinese along the Chinkow - Siutunghai - Taling - Kutungchen line.

On the Anhwei front, above the Kiangsi-Chekiang sector, Chinese forces that launched an attack against the outer defenses of Japanese-occupied Anking on May 27 have recaptured a number of points, it was said. The Japanese lost several hundred men, the communiqué announced.

Chuhsien Capture Claimed

TOKYO, June 6 (From Japanese broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The capture of the walled city of Chuhsien in Chekiang after a three-day offensive was announced by the Japanese tonight.

A Domei dispatch, which bore the dateline "Chuhsien," quoted an official announcement of the Japanese Army Command in Central China that the city was occupied at 6 P. M. today and that the Japanese had inflicted annihilating blows on the Chinese Fifteenth Division in Chuhsien.

[Occupation of Chuhsien would mean Japanese control of what was the nearest air base in unoccupied China to Japan—and one that may have been used in the American bombing of Tokyo. The city is also a strategic point on the Nanchang-Hangchow Railway, with the Japanese also holding both terminals. Kinhwa, Chekiang capital, was recently occupied by the Japanese, but Changking recently reported a counter-assault in this area—which, however, appears so far not successful.]

Domei reported that Japanese planes had attacked Chinese troops in the Chuhsien area in spite of bad weather and scored "brilliant results."

The news agency reported from the Chekiang-Kiangsi front that two towns on the rail line between Chuhsien and Nanchang, 300 miles west of the Chekiang city, were captured.

The Japanese said the towns were Tungsiang, fifty miles southeast of Nanchang, and Fuchow, twenty miles farther along the southward bend of the railroad.

Japanese forces were said to be closing in on both sides of the central section of the rail line still in Chinese hands.

Roosevelt Warning Pleases Chinese

Chungking, June 6 (AP).—A Chinese spokesman said today that President Roosevelt's warning to Japan that the United States would retaliate in kind if the Japanese continued to use poison gas against the Chinese "attests the solidarity of the United Nations against the common enemy."

He added: "And Roosevelt will not fail to translate his words into action."

Tigers' Strafing Kills 200 Japs

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, China, June 6—The Flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group fighting in southwestern China killed more than 200 Japanese soldiers yesterday along the west bank of the Salween river, in Yunnan province, and along the Burma road, by bombing and strafing, it was announced officially today.

During the month of May, the communique added, the AVG shot down twenty-four enemy pursuit planes in aerial combat, four more probably were shot down, and thirty-five were destroyed on the ground. One enemy bomber, three observation planes and two transports also were reported shot down.

The American flyers also destroyed sixty-seven enemy trucks, partly destroyed eleven more and smashed one enemy tank, the report said.

The AVG lost six planes, five pilots were killed and one was wounded, the communique declared.

The only loss previously reported by Brereton was one plane which faltered on the take-off—but the Americans count Japanese planes knocked out of the air by the scores.

Ceylon Forces Receive Flying-Boat Squadron

Colombo, Ceylon, June 6 (AP)—A Royal Canadian Air Force squadron of American-made Catalina flying boats has been added to the growing defense of this Indian Ocean island, it was announced today.

Ceylon's strength has increased considerably since the Easter attack by senevty-five Japanese planes was beaten off when the Canadian crew of a patrolling Catalina flying boat warned that a Japanese fleet was approaching.

Big U. S. Plane Falls in Burma

First Large Bomber Is Lost in Fight With 12 Jap Craft

NEW DELHI, India, June 6 (AP).—For the first time in two months of operations over Burma, during which they have done incalculable damage to any Japanese offensive plans, the United States Air Forces in Burma have announced the loss of a heavy bomber in action.

A communique yesterday, reporting another smashing American air blow on the shipping and docks at Rangoon which feed and supply the invaders in Burma, concluded laconically:

"Twelve fighters attacked. Two certainly and one probably were destroyed. Heavy attack was encountered. One of our own aircraft failed to return."

Frequent air raids on vital Japanese positions have been made by India-based heavy United States bombers since Maj.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton led the first assault in early April.

British Claim Superiority in Libyan Fighting

Rommel's Tank Forces Are Pushed Back in 3-Sided Onslaught

By the Associated Press.

JUN 7 1942

LONDON, June 6.—The British now have armored superiority in Libyan action and are pounding German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's battered tank spearhead back toward the gap in the British lines, a military commentator said today.

Lt. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie retains the initiative after driving the Germans out of Tamar, six miles west of Kingsbridge, and the attack which started Thursday night is now believed to have developed into a three-sided onslaught with Marshal Rommel's soldiers on the defensive, the commentator said.

Heavy British artillery fire from the south and north was said to be hampering enemy attempts to organize a counterattack, while the British force which thrust far to the German rear and seized the key enemy supply point at Rotunda Segnali is engaged in continuous attacks and raids on German communications and supply columns.

British Forces Attack In Libya

1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 6—British tanks and infantry attacked Axis positions west of Knightsbridge Thursday night, opening a drive which was sustained successfully throughout yesterday by armored forces, British general headquarters announced today.

Knightsbridge, a desert trail crossing about fifteen miles southwest of Tobruk, is roughly twenty miles east of where British and Axis forces have been sparring in a seeming preliminary to resumption of the 12-day-old Libyan battle in which Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is said to have lost 340 tanks.

A number of Axis fighters and bombers were damaged in these sorties, a later RAF communique said, and the British airmen continued their attacks on the Martuba and Derna airdromes while bombing Syracuse, in Sicily.

British Claim Edge

At London a military commentator said the British now have armored superiority in Libyan action and are pounding German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's battered tank spearhead back toward the gap in the British lines.

Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie retains the initiative after driving the Germans out of Tamar, six miles west of Kingsbridge, and the attack which started the night of June 4 is now believed to have developed into a three-sided onslaught, with Rommel's soldiers on the defensive, the commentator said.

Attack Supply Lines

Heavy British artillery fire from the south and north was said to be hampering enemy attempts to organize a counter-attack, while the British force which thrust far to the German rear and seized the key enemy supply point at Rotunda Segnali is engaged in continuous

attacks and raids on German communications and supply columns.

It was believed Rommel still had more than 300 tanks fit for action in the fighting zone, mostly concentrated in the "Devil's Cauldron" area east of the gap which his armored columns cut through the British minefields between Ain El Gazala and Bir Hacheim.

Planes Hit Axis Supplies

Bomb-carrying British fighter planes were reported constantly harrying the stalled Axis forces, however, in an effort to reduce Rommel's striking power still further.

The British land forces now are ranged in a huge semi-circle many miles deep around the pocket occupied by the Germans.

On the south of the gap, Free French and British Indian forces holding Bir Hacheim were being reinforced after repeatedly beating off Axis attacks.

To the north and east, scores of British tanks — including many American-built "General Grants"— were reported moving up to support the forces covering the Axis spearhead.

British general headquarters called upon the German high command "to furnish necessary proof in support of the allegation made" that Axis prisoners taken in Libya had been denied food and water until they were questioned.

(The Associated Press listening post in New York today recorded a Berlin broadcast saying Germany has rescinded similar "retaliation measures" ordered against British prisoners in Africa.

(Earlier German broadcasts interpreted a British statement that no such order had been authorized as a cancellation of the alleged order.)

Axis Battle Toll Version

New York, June 6—In a Rome broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post the Italian high command reported today that British artillery and armored force attacks in Libya have been countered and thirty-six armored cars, several dozen trucks and several hundred prisoners have been captured.

BRITISH EDGE IN LIBYA TANK WAR CLAIMED

Battle Aim Said To Be To Shatter As Many Of Foe As Possible

New Drive Reported Begun In Triangular Trap West Of Tobruk

JUN 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 6 — The British Eighth Army has wrested armored superiority from the Germans in the Libyan desert, and with their sky-ruling air force is hammering ceaselessly at the foe in a supreme effort to erase the threat to Suez.

Already 340 German and Italian tanks had been destroyed and captured, and the veterans of Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck appeared determined to shatter as many of the residue as possible before Marshal Erwin Rommel's battered army could escape through a gap in the British mine fields between Ain el Gazala and Bir Hacheim.

The British, catching their second wind in the twelve-day battle in furnace-like heat, have opened a new drive in the triangular trap west of Knightsbridge, the cross-trail fifteen miles southwest of Tobruk. Indeed, a military commentator said the British were battering at the Axis forces from three sides in a mighty stroke of attrition which had placed Rommel on the defensive.

Nazi Tank Raid Imperils Writers In Desert Cam

By EDWARD KENNEDY

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the British forces in Lybi June 6—A strong German raidin party of twenty-five tanks with screen of armored cars, stor guns and other support, lunge twenty miles east of the mai battle area last night in an attemp to disrupt British communications

The German African Corps wa pursuing a favored hit and run tac tic, but the raid produced little in permanent results. The sortie, however, gave some uneasy moments to a group of war correspondents and precipitated an all-night "flap"—a term used by the army to describe confused situations caused by a thrust so common in desert fighting.

Settled Down For Night

We had just settled down for the night south of El Adem. Suddenly Trigh Capuzzo—an old East-West slave trade trail—in front of us was thick with rapidly withdrawing supply vehicles whose Indian drivers spoke of having been "chased by German tanks" which appeared suddenly as if out of nowhere.

The night was falling and the desert west of us became alive with patches of dancing flames. They were small gasoline dumps fired to keep them from falling to the enemy.

Soon flashes of gunfire could be seen, still far away but coming nearer. They were from German tanks being engaged by the withdrawing armored cars.

Only Way Out Of Pocket

We were almost surrounded by minefields or other obstacles. Our only way out of the pocket we had seelcted as a camp was by following a line at right angles to the course which the battle was taking.

We decided to leave. The Axis is fond of capturing correspondents and already has nine in the bag.

We started out by car across the bumpy desert floor, keeping to our line by compass. It was pitch dark and we could risk no lights.

Flashes indicated a running battle was proceeding at about the same speed we were traveling, and it was a question who would reach the intersection first.

Air Attack Comes Next

But the battle slowed down and we beat it there by a mile.

After four hours we reached a spot near the Tobruk perimeter and sprawled out on the desert sand and soon were asleep. But not for long. As the moon came up the Axis unloosed an air attack on Tobruk, which lasted util just before dawn. For the fifth time yesterday the Italians asked the free French at Bir Hacheim to surrender their stronghold at the southern extremity of the Ain el Gazala line. A colonel approached the fortress with a white flag and on being received said:

"Behold our tanks."

Berlin Report

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 6 (A. P.).—The German communique today said that Axis forces in North Africa had gone over to the counter-attack, captured several hundred prisoners and destroyed thirty-six British tanks.

British Call On Nazis to Prove Food Was Denied to Prisoners

Captured Troops Declared Handled According to Geneva Convention

JUN 7 1942

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 6.—British general headquarters called on the German high command today "to furnish necessary proof in support of the allegation made" that Axis prisoners taken in Libya had been denied food and water until they were questioned.

A special communique gave the text of the charges made yesterday in Berlin's communique. The British announcement said "a reply as follows is being officially communicated to the German government through the protecting power, Sweden, a nation which looks after German interests in the Middle East.

"We are not aware that any such order has been issued. It is contrary to our method of waging war. Immediate steps have been taken to investigate and countermand orders of this nature if any have been issued without authority by a subordinate commander.

"Detailed instructions have been issued that Axis prisoners of war must be handled strictly according to the terms of the Geneva Convention. The German high command is requested to furnish proof in support of the allegation made."

The British War Office in London today denied the British Near East command had issued an order that German prisoners be refused food and water until questioned by competent officers.

The German high command yesterday declared such an order had been issued and said "the supreme command of the German forces consequently orders that starting June 6 at noon no food or drink will be given to British officers and men captured in the present battle in Africa and in German hands until this shameful order * * * is canceled and this is made known to the supreme command of the German forces through an official British declaration."

NAZIS CANCEL ORDER

Won't Deny Food to British Prisoners in Africa.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 6 (A. P.).—Germany announced today that she had rescinded the retaliation measures ordered against British prisoners in Africa.

The High Command yesterday alleged that the British had ordered that Axis prisoners not be given food, drink or rest until questioned by competent officers, and declared that until the order was canceled similar treatment would be given British prisoners.

Earlier German broadcasts interpreted a British statement that no such order had been authorized as a cancellation of the alleged order.

MADAGASCAR ACTION

British Column Is Reported to Have Taken Ambilope.

Port Louis, Mauritius, June 6 (A. P.).—The radio at Tananarive, capital of Madagascar, reported today that a British motorized column had occupied Ambilope, on the west coast of the island, some eighty miles south of the captured naval base at Diego Suarez.

Another column was said to be approaching Port Vohemar, opposite Ambilope on the east coast.

A Vichy announcement three days ago said that the British had occupied Androvorano in a push twenty-five miles south of Diego Suarez.

36 British Armored Cars Taken, Rome Says

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts) June 6 (AP).—British artillery and armored force attacks in Libya have been countered and 36 armored cars, several dozen trucks and several hundred prisoners have been captured, the Italian High Command reported today.

The war bulletin put British air losses at 15, including one plane downed by anti-aircraft fire, and said that three Italian planes failed to return from operations of yesterday and the day before.

Fires Set in Naples By RAF Raiders

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), June 6.—The RAF raided Naples and its environs last night, setting fires, and also dropped flares on the Province of Litoria, the Italian high command communique announced today.

The communique said the fires in Naples were brought under control quickly and no important property damage was caused. One person was killed and another injured, it said.

Malta Bags Four Axis Planes

Valetta, Malta, June 6 (AP)—Two German bombers and two Italian fighters were shot down today by RAF fighters during sharp attacks by several groups of bombers heavily escorted by fighters on Malta during the day.

1,000 Planes In RAF Coastal Raid Belief

JUN 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 6—The RAF topped off the week which saw it open the greatest air offensive in history with a third battering night assault upon the German Ruhr last night and with the sending of what observers called the "biggest sweep of the week" against the occupied coastline in a daylight attack

More than 1,000 fighter and fighter-bomber planes were believed engaged in the day operations.

Follows Up Commandos

Through the sunny afternoon the Germans were given no respite from bombs and machine-gun fire.

Believed repeating their performance of yesterday, when blows were dealt along a 400-mile stretch of coast, were the new British Whirlwinds, each mounting four cannons.

Observers believed the mighty sweep was following up closely information gained by the Commando raiders this week near Boulogne.

Thirteen Fail To Return

Last night's attack did not compare with the more than plane assaults against Cologne last Saturday night and on Essen, the Ruhr arsenal, Monday night. The British reported thirteen planes lost.

"This would have been big stuff before this week's bomber surge," said one returning Canadian pilot, who told of unloading a cargo of explosives "on the target."

All flyers reported strong anti-aircraft and searchlight defenses.

In the first heavy assault on the Ruhr Monday night, the greater part of 1,036 bombers were sent against the Essen area, the home of Krupp, while on the second night about 400 bombers hit the same city and near-by areas.

Losses Under Four Per Cent.

The official statement that thirteen aircraft were missing after last night's raid tended to confirm unofficial estimates that possibly as many as 300 planes participated, considering the usual ratio of losses.

A well-posted source said the RAF had thrown more than 3,000 night bombers against Germany in the week ended with last night's raids. The losses were 113 and estimated at just under four per cent. of the assault forces.

"Only the weather will halt the offensive," it was said.

Targets Unnamed

The Air Ministry reported merely that the night targets were within the Ruhr, without identifying the cities attacked.

A five-point daylight sweep by RAF fighters against Nazi bases in Belgium and France late yesterday, which the Air Ministry termed "one of their biggest simultaneous offensives," set a fast pace for the fresh assault today.

The sound of heavy explosions echoed from the Boulogne area of the Nazi-occupied French coast.

Bad weather had forced a break Thursday night in the chain of assaults set off by the big raids on Cologne and Essen.

Coastal Ports Pounded

German air fields and other targets menacingly close to the English Channel—at Ostend, Abbeville, Le Havre, Lannion and Morlaix—were hammered late yesterday by huge aerial battle formations whose blows were timed together to confuse the defense.

The scope was indicated by the fact that more than one hundred Spitfires struck the Abbeville

30.24-16931

30.24.16931

area, in the Somme river valley, and this action was dismissed by a communique as a simple "diversionary sweep."

Some fifty German planes roared up to meet the Spitfires, and dogfights developed directly above the Abbeville airdrome. One Nazi was shot down almost on his own runways. Another fell in flames on the town's outskirts.

JUN 7 1942

Review Of May Raids

The Air Ministry's statistical review for May reported that, despite bad weather conditions, the RAF carried out 100 attacks against thirty-eight targets in Europe and the Middle East.

Forty-two Axis vessels were declared sunk or damaged off the northern European coast, and five in the Mediterranean.

In all operations in the two theaters, the Ministry said, the RAF destroyed 283 enemy aircraft, and lost 301.

35 Raiders Downed: Berlin

New York, June 6--In a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the German high command said damage was caused by fires "in some places in an industrial area" when British bombers attacked several localities in western Germany last night.

Thirteen of the bombers were shot down, and twenty-two more planes were shot from British daylight sweeps yesterday over occupied territory, said a communique quoted in the broadcast.

Two British motor torpedoboats were reported sunk off the coast of Flanders by German torpedoboats.

Rocket Hits Paris Policeman

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), June 6 (AP).—A rocket, dropped along with leaflets by a British plane over Paris last night, injured a policeman in the courtyard of the Place Lafayette Barracks and caused slight damage, dispatches said today. Anti-aircraft guns fired on the plane.

COASTAL GUNS TAKE PART IN BIG ASSAULT

Blow Follows Daylight Sweep Over Northern France

Latter Attack Perhaps Outdoes All Others Over That Area

JUN 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, June 7—The mighty RAF offensive thundered into its eighth day with a raid early this morning upon the German-held French coast, and British coastal guns joined the assault, sending a series of earth-shaking, two-gun salvoes across the Channel.

Nazi big gun positions in the Boulogne and Cap Gris Nez areas appeared to be the targets of the post-midnight attack, which followed a third powerful night assault Friday on Germany's industrialized Ruhr and a Saturday daylight sweep perhaps outdoing all others over Northern France.

Germans Strike Back

The Germans struck back early today, making an hour's attack on the southeast coast with high explosive and fire bombs.

The opposing night raiders plunged through stormy weather over the Channel and the flashes from British bombs on the French coast were intermingled with lightning dancing across thunder clouds.

The daylight raids yesterday over northern France brought to a smashing week-end climax the war's greatest aerial offensive in which the RAF hurled between 6,000 and 7,000 planes at the continent.

German Army Huts Hit

The Air Ministry news service said German army huts at a Normandy encampment were blown high into the air yesterday when Hurricane bombers with a Spitfire escort roared over at nearly ground level. They encountered no German fighters.

Hundreds of Britain's fighter craft appeared to rule the air over the enemy-occupied coast last night as British quarters estimated that more than 3,000 bombers in the past week had dropped their destructive cargoes on cities of the Reich, beginning with Cologne.

Fires Still Burning

Fires in the Ruhr, lighted by the RAF's third strong attack of the week Friday night, still fed last night on the factories upon which Hitler had counted to equip his armies for mighty offensives.

The disclosure by informed quarters that more than 3,000 bombers had been used, indicated the approximate log of the RAF for the week.

JUN 7 1942

Saturday Night—Cologne, 1,130 bombers.
Sunday Night—Grounded.
Monday Night — Essen, 1,036 bombers.
Tuesday Night—Essen and Ruhr, about 300 bombers.
Wednesday Night — Bremen, about 300 bombers.
Thursday Night—Occupied countries; no figures.
Friday Night—Ruhr, between 200 and 300 bombers.

Britain lost thirteen planes in the night attack on the Ruhr, an indication of the scale at which the offensive was continuing, and this brought the total for the week to 113, around three per cent. of the more than 3,000 engaged in nocturnal operations.

Eight Square Miles Razed in Cologne, British Photos Show

Hindenburg Bridge Hit, But Cathedral Escapes Serious Damage

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—British bombers devastated more than 5,000 acres of Cologne—roughly 8 square miles—in the first of the RAF's 1,000-bomber raids this week on the Ruhr and Rhineland, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

This would be total destruction of one-twelfth of the metropolitan area, since Cologne and its suburbs total somewhat over 60,000 acres. Vast other areas of the city which escaped total ruin, however, were reported badly damaged.

Railway workshops in Nippes, suburb of the big war industry town, were hit hard, photographs of the attack showed.

An Air Ministry source declared "the greater part of the old town of Cologne is finished."

The east end of the great Hindenburg bridge which crossed the Rhine at the heart of the town was said to have been hit squarely with a heavy bomb.

Cathedral Escapes Hits.

Cologne's famed 14th century cathedral overlooking the Rhine near the bridge was said to have shown no signs of direct hits in the reconnaissance pictures, but three areas west of it apparently were devastated. These areas were said to total approximately 521,800 square yards.

(Cologne newspapers reaching Bern yesterday said the old Rhineland city, as its people had known it, was "lost forever" and described a scene of desolation with some sections still burning and "whole quarters of the town empty.")

Among the big factories smashed by high explosives and burned out by the spreading flames, the Air Ministry source said, were the vast Vulcan works, the Rheinfelz plant and K. G. Mauser, producer of arms and steel for the German war machine.

He said an area of 660,000 square yards in the Ehrenfields district northwest of the city, where thousands of industrial workers are housed, had been scourged and flattened.

Rows of Homes Ruined.

A close examination of reconnaissance pictures of the district showed nothing but row on row of ruined homes, he said.

The Cologne Exhibition Hall in the "old town" section and many other areas of the city were reported heavily damaged.

The Air Ministry News Service said there were three other "major areas of devastation" in the city: one of approximately 86,000 square yards west of the main railway station, another of 43,000 square yards south of the cathedral, and a third of 90,000 square yards near the west city station.

At the Koln-Mulheim tire factory, the news service said, two large buildings 300 by 120 yards and 120 by 60 yards were ruined by fire and a group of other buildings was damaged seriously.

"In other areas," it added, "entire blocks of buildings had been gutted, their remains showing only the ground plan. Roofs were ripped off and walls shattered, and fire has completed what the explosives began."

Nazis Say 305 Were Killed.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 6 (AP).—It was announced at noon today that 305 persons were killed in the recent heavy air raid on Cologne.

Other estimates of the casualties, based on unofficial advices leaking out of Germany, have ranged into thousands dead and wounded.

8 Square Miles Of Cologne Wiped Out

JUN 7 1942

By the Associated Press

London, June 6.—The utter destruction of fully 8 square miles of Cologne and widespread fire and bomb damage to the rest of the great Rhineland city and its suburbs were announced tonight by the air ministry from a study of aerial photographs taken after the first of the R. A. F.'s 1000-plane attacks this week.

"The great part of the old town of Cologne is finished," an air ministry source said.

The pictures, it was announced, showed one-twelfth of the entire Cologne metropolitan and suburban area a fire-blackened ruin. Whole industrial and residential areas were wiped out. This area was eight times that which the Nazis claimed to have burned out in their great fire raid on London December 29, 1940.

Smashed by explosions and scourged by flames were the great Vulcan works, Rheinfeltz plant, and K. G. Mauser works, which turned out steel and arms.

Vital Bridge Squarely Hit

The [illegible] the Hohenzollern Bridge, principal rail crossing of the Rhine.

But the pictures were said to have shown no damage to Cologne's famed fourteenth-century cathedral overlooking the east approach to the bridge, although districts nearby were burned out.

The Berlin radio said the toll of deaths in Cologne had risen to 305, but qualified unofficial sources here were inclined to believe the deaths must have been many times this figure since thousands of Cologne residents had become so accustomed to R. A. F. flights over their city that they failed to go to shelters.

The damage to Hohenzollern Bridge was regarded here as particularly important. The big span, smashed at its east end, was the main transportation gate from Western Europe to the heart of the Reich.

Big Rail Workshops Blasted

The Air Ministry News Service said the big railway workshops in Nippes, a suburb of Cologne, also were hard hit.

A single area of 660,000 square yards was reported bombed and burned into ruins in the Ehrenfields section, northwest of the city, where thousands of industrial workers lived.

The reconnaissance pictures were said to have shown that there remained nothing but row after row of ruined homes.

Three areas of total devastation covering some 421,000 square yards were reported in the old town area of narrow streets and quaint architecture.

The news service said there were three other "major areas of devastation" totaling 210,000 square yards: one west of the main railway station, one near a station in the western art of the city, and one south of the cathedral.

Elsewhere damage was considerable, as at the Koln-Mulheim Tire Factory, where the news service said two big buildings were ruined by fire and a group of other structures was damaged seriously.

Reds Tell Nazis All

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 6—Russian army loud speakers blare the news of RAF bombing of the German homeland to Nazi soldiers on the Eastern front, the British radio said today.

"The Germans on the Russian front are being kept informed about what the Royal Air Force is doing to their towns back home," BBC quoted *Red Star*, Russian army journal.

CBS recorded the BBC broadcast.

U. S. Air Force Of 400,000 In Great Britain Estimated

Figure Is Presented In Army And Navy Journal As Minimum To Match RAF Blows

JUN 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 6—An estimate that American participation in the air offensive against Germany will mean a United States Army Air Force of at least 400,000 men in the British Isles was made today by the *Army and Navy Journal*.

The service weekly said that probably 150 additional airdromes would be required to enable American flyers to match the blows struck by the Royal Air Force.

"Close students of air maneuvers believe Germany, which repeatedly has been under fire from 1,000 RAF planes, has not yet begun to see the sort of bombing she is to receive," the *Journal* said.

"When planes to the extent of from 3,000 to 5,000 wing their murderous way over enemy countries almost nightly, then Germany will know the power of her opponents on the west."

The estimates were said to be based on statements of Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Air Force chief, who returned this week from conferences in London to arrange for American air power to join the aerial offensive on a major scale.

Several Hundreds In Furious Assault On Reds Behind Lines

Russians Report Action, One of Series in Area West of Moscow

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 6.—Germany's central front army has lost several hundred infantrymen, killed or wounded, and eight tanks in a furious assault on Red Army forces operating in their rear, the Soviet Information Bureau said today.

The action was one of a series developing recently in the area west of Moscow.

Soviet airmen were credited with knocking down two German planes, a Henkel 111 and a Junkers 88 reconnaissance craft, by ramming. The

latter yielded valuable documents, a communique reported.

Thursday's aerial operations were said to have resulted in destruction or damaging of 20 German tanks, 75 motor trucks, 60 supply carts, 18 field and anti-aircraft guns and five mortars and 40 railway cars. A munitions dump was blown up.

Red Army scouts wiped out a 100-man garrison in an attack on a Kalinin front settlement, the communique said.

Soviet guerrillas were declared to have killed 250 Germans by derailment of a Nazi troop train, raided a big railway station, blown up an ammunition dump and destroyed 1,300 yards of track.

REDS REPORT 9 TRANSPORTS OF FOE SUNK

Claim One Other Vessel In Air Arm Attacks In Baltic Sea

U. S.-British West Front Offensive Predicted

JUN 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Kuibyshev, Russia, June 6—The big-scale British attacks on the Ruhr and Rhineland this week mark the start of a huge-scale British and American offensive on Germany which will open an actual western front, the leading article in the Moscow *News* said today.

The newspaper, published here, said the attacks presaged "big battles—not only air battles—in which the initiative undoubtedly also will be held firmly by the Allies."

In reply to messages of congratulations sent to the RAF by the Russians, Air Marshal Charles Portal, chief of staff of the RAF, and Air Marshal A. T. Harris, chief of the RAF command, telegraphed their thanks.

"We Will Not Cease"

"Your greetings are all the more appreciated in that they come from flyers whose actions evoke our admiration by their boldness and effectiveness," wired Harris. "We will not cease our efforts until Hitlerite Germany shouts 'Enough!' "

Portal's message read: "We trust that these heavy blows to the Hitlerite war machine will help our Soviet comrades in arms and I assure you of our determination to repeat these blows with still greater force until victory is achieved."

German Naval Base Target Of Raid Blowing Up Munitions

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 6—In a sudden eruption of warfare in the Baltic, Stormovik dive bombers of the Soviet fleet air arm have sunk ten German vessels, nine of them transports, in assaults upon three convoys and on a Nazi naval base, the Moscow radio announced tonight.

Seven of the enemy vessels were reported sent to the bottom in attacks on one convoy and the naval base and the three others in a second convoy, while a third convoy was declared scattered in an earlier operation.

Ammunition Blown Up

The radio announcement said further that an ammunition dump was blown up and anti-aircraft batteries knocked out at the undisclosed naval base.

[The big-scale German naval activity in the Baltic followed Stockholm reports that the Germans were moving flat-bottomed invasion boats through the Kiel Canal to the Baltic. Among the possibilities suggested by their transfer was that Hitler might now be planning a sea-borne thrust to knock out Leningrad. There also have been suggestions that Germany might try a 1942 invasion of Sweden.]

Sparring continued on the long land front from the Baltic to the Black Sea throughout yesterday, the regular midnight Soviet communique reporting local engagements in many sectors along with a quickening of reconnaissance and air activity.

Tank Attack Repulsed

Three German battalions, supported by thirty-five tanks, were repulsed in one sector of the German-Russian front with losses of about 500 killed and sixteen tanks destroyed, dispatches from the battle area said today,

Only minor encounters were reported on the Kalinin front, northwest of Moscow, and on the southwestern and southern fronts.

The Soviet Information Bureau said Germany's central front army has lost several hundred infantrymen, killed or wounded, and eight tanks in one assault on Red army forces operating behind German lines.

Flyers Ram Nazi Planes

Russian flyers were credited with downing two German planes by ramming.

A communique said Red army scouts wiped out a one-hundred-man garrison on the Kalinin front, while guerrillas killed 250 Germans by derailing a troop train. They also were credited with a raid on a big railway station and the destruction of an ammunition dump and 1,300 yards of track.

Nazis Announce Attack On Sevastopol Base

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 6 (AP).—The German high command announced today that the Soviet naval base of Sevastopol in the Crimea had been attacked by extremely heavy artillery fire from "the encircling front" and by concentrated air bombardment.

On the southern and northern fronts the Russians were said to have been repulsed in heavy fighting, although the southern attacks were described as "local," while on the central front heavy action was reported against guerrillas.

Strongest Russian attacks were reported in the Volkhov area south of Leningrad, where it was said dive bomber formations assisted the Germans.

"The enemy sustained extremely heavy and bloody losses and lost 22 tanks," the communique said.

In the Gulf of Finland naval artillery was claimed to have scored several hits on a Russian submarine.

"Several enemy groups in the rear of the front were herded closer together and a number of villages captured," the communique said of the guerrilla fighting on the central front.

Hull Says Hitler Seeks More Aid Of Finns

JUN 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 6—Adolf Hitler's visit to Finland was characterized by Secretary of State Hull today as a desperate attempt "to induce Finland to make further contributions to Axis military campaigns."

Hull made the statement in reply to a press conference request for comment. He added:

"We are watching the situation most closely to see whether this visit of Hitler results in any greater degree of cooperation (by Finland) with Hitler against the United Nations."

Nazi Ruse Charged

Hitler and German Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel visited Marshal Gustav Mannerheim of Finland on Thursday and presented him with a medal.

"It is evident that the visit is a deliberate ruse on the part of the Germans to compromise Finland further in the eyes of the anti-Axis world," Hull said.

Finland Believed Balking

The Secretary also said that "a reported statement yesterday of a Finnish spokesman in Helsinki may be interpreted to mean that Finland is balking at the German pressure."

This report was that the Finnish nation was overwhelmed with surprise at Hitler's sudden visit. A Government spokesman was quoted as saying that Finland would "continue to steer a strictly independent course" and wished to retain her friendship with the United States.

Inside Germany

Experts Say Remember Hess, Watch Goering

[Editor's Note—Louis P. Lochner, back in America after five months' internment in Germany, analyzes the men closest to Hitler in the following article.]

JUN 7 1942

By Louis P. Lochner

New York, June 6 (Wide World). Will Hermann Goering, like Rudolf Hess, some day abandon the Hitler burning ship?

Will he even, perchance, conspire against his master as Ernst Roehm is said to have done?

Or will he go down with his master?

This subject is much discussed in whispers among men and women in Germany who still do a little thinking of their own.

When Hitler seized power in 1933, there were three men upon whom he relied more implicitly for loyalty than anybody else. They were Roehm, head of the brown-shirted SA troops, the only Nazi to whom Hitler addressed the familiar "Du"; Hess, his trusted personal secretary and later deputy Fuehrer; and Goering, his political right-hand man who is fond of calling himself "Hitler's most faithful paladin."

Roehm Events Forgotten

Roehm was executed during the purge of June, 1934, for conspiring to depose Hitler and set himself up in his place, the Nazis said. Hess flew to England under dramatic circumstances in May, 1941. Goering remains as field marshal, chief of the air force, president of the Reichstag, premier of Prussia, head forester of the Reich, and director of the gigantic German four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency.

The Roehm revolt lies too far back to be remembered by the German people in these fast-moving times. Besides, Roehm was a dissolute character, and while the purge bewildered many people, not many tears were shed over Hitler's No. 1 friend.

Hess Repercussion

The Hess escape had a far more profound repercussion. Here was a man who always was regarded as his master's shadow, a partisan who had no other ambition than that of serving Adolf Hitler. He never appears to have had an idea of his own; his job was that of executing his master's will.

Suddenly he fled. Was it as bad as all that with Naziism? the masses asked.

Goering, alone of Hitler's three main props, remains. So does Goebbels, but Hitler has never trusted him as completely as he did the other three; he uses him because he is *gescheit* (clever, brainy). So does Heinrich Himmler, the sinister head of the Gestapo and in fact of the entire German police, but Hitler probably fears him more than he trusts him.

Goering In Doghouse

It is well known that Goering from time to time is in the doghouse, so far as his master is concerned. The two men every now and then have a spat. Now it is the luxury with which Goering loves to surround himself which irks his master. Hitler doesn't mind his boys enriching themselves and going in for high living, only they musn't put it on too thick.

Goering makes no secret of the fact that he thinks the second man in the Reich—meaning himself—is entitled to live off the fat of the land.

The storm blows over and Hitler and Goering are shown shaking hands and fraternizing in the weekly newsreels.

They have had repeated spats over conduct of the war. Goering, as a war ace from World War I, knows what his pilots can do and resents commands from all-highest quarters that expect the impossible.

He Sometimes Quits

So occasionally Goering quits the front and for weeks turns up at his sumptuous estate in the Schorf Meadow, some fifty miles from Berlin. He is plainly sulking. There are even rumors in such times that he has been given *stubenarrest*, liberally signifying that he must not leave his estate.

But by the time this fact of a spat becomes common knowledge, some foreign bigwig like Mussolini or Horthy or the Bulgarian King arrives for a conference with Hitler, and then one sees pictures of these men also paying a visit to Hermann Goering at his GHQ in East Prussia.

Satire Hinted

Looking sharply at the newsreel pictures, one can detect that there isn't much cordiality in the handshake between Hitler and his Reich's marshal. But soon thereafter there chances to be a Reichstag meeting in the course of which Goering, as the only speaker besides the Führer, slobbers with assertions of loyalty to his master. And he lays it on so thick about the supernatural powers of Adolf Hitler that one may well wonder whether it's just satire.

General opinion among those who have watched Goering all these years is that he is by no means wedded to the Nazi faith in the bigoted sort of way that Goebbels professes to be, and that Hess truly was—until his defection.

Relations Strained

It is also known that relations between Goering and Himmler are strained, and that the Reichs Marshal is by no means in harmony with all Gestapo practices.

It is also known that his wife, Emmy, intervened for many hapless Jewish artists, and that Goering himself once said, when confronted with the fact that one Jewish *Kapellmeister* continued to conduct at the state opera, "it is I who determines who is a Jew and who not."

Watch Goering

Furthermore, Goering is an officer from imperialist days. He always has remained a monarchist at heart. He never has broken off his connections with the former ruling families of Germany.

On one occasion, to my positive knowledge, an American in Berlin was visited by a man claiming to represent Goering. The question he put was: Would the American Administration have the same objections to Goering at the head of the German Government that it has Hitler?

Watch Goering, is all that the trained observer of German politics can say to inquiring compatriots.

30-24-16933

30.24-16933

Women Workers Keep German Wheels Going

Hausfrau Has to Be Jack of All Trades and Continue to Bear Children

JUN 7 1942

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

NEW YORK (Wide World)—Women make the wheels go round in wartime Germany.

With men on military duty from the North Cape to the Spanish border, from the Atlantic seaboard to Soviet Russia, civilian life in wartime Germany is a woman's domain.

The slogan for women in the old imperialist regime, "kinder, kueche, kirche" (children, kitchen, church), which during the 15 years of postwar republican administration had given place to "equal rights for women," has long been superseded by the Nazi conception of "work, and more work, and still more work—and as many children as possible besides."

Labor is Germany's outstanding wartime bottleneck.

During our internment at Bad Neuheim from December 14 to May 12, diplomats, military attaches and newspaper correspondents had to press their own clothes, shine their shoes, wash their shirts, socks and underwear, darn holes and tears, because the German authorities simply were unable to provide sufficient help.

Women Letter Carriers

Women now run the electric railways, often serve as taxi chauffeurs, carry heavy sacks of mail and make house-to-house deliveries of letters, sit at work benches in munitions and other war-essentials plants, transmit messages as telephone operators and telegraphers in the numerous countries occupied by the German Army and even at the battle front.

They render a yoeman's service on the farms, boss the prisoner-of-war farmhands, and forego even their Sundays to insure proper planting of spring crops.

Despite all this, they continue to bear children. The powerful SS boasted late in April that in most SS families the third war baby is already arriving. And early in May the public health authorities said the birth rate had practically not suffered despite two and a half years of war.

Robert F. Ley, the Reich's labor leader, has lost no opportunity of late to pay public tribute to the almost superhuman work done by the German woman during the present war. But coupled with his praise—and also with his repeated admonition to the population to be especially polite to women—was invariably the injunction to the women to work even harder, produce even more, exert even more strength.

The hausfrau today must be a jack-of-all-trades.

She must understand electricity, for there is nobody but herself to fix loose connections or replace fuses.

She must do her own wallpapering.

She must fix her own plumbing, repair her own furniture.

Clothing, laundry and shoes are rationed as strictly as essential foodstuffs, hence she must take care of the clothing and shoes she already has.

And if her blouse is frayed, she may perhaps hide it under a vest fashioned from father's Sunday coat, which he doesn't need now that he's at the front.

Her ingenuity is taxed by the job of trying to prepare palatable and varied meals with limited supplies.

Children Must Help

All this, the Frankfurter Zeitung—one of Germany's outstanding newspapers—observes, is at times too much for the hausfrau. So grandma must give up her life of leisurely meditation and once again help more than she ever did. It's good for her, the paper ventures to claim, and for the children, too, if they have to help with housework in a much greater degree than before.

On the farms, 44 per cent of the workers actively engaged are female members of farmers' families, nine per cent are female hired labor, and only 23 per cent are independent male farmers. The rest are foreign civilians or prisoners of war.

Talk to any German woman privately, when no Gestapo official is likely to be near, and she will tell you in utter dejection that the limit of her strength has about been reached; that her yearning for peace was never greater than it is now.

Girls in Uniform

Go anywhere in occupied Europe and you will encounter groups of gray-uniformed German girls with the swastika on their fatigue caps and yellow zig-zag representations of a stroke of lightning (blitz) on their left sleeves.

They are the German Army's communications operators — telephone, wireless, telewriter, telegraph.

Popularly known as "Blitzmaedel" (lightning maidens), they establish the telephone connections between staff headquarters and numerous sub-divisions of the armed forces, and by teletype they send important military messages to far-away posts. Greatest secrets of state are entrusted to them.

Just how many such blitzmaedels are in the High Command's services is not revealed. The Frankfurter Zeitung, however, speaks of "thousands."

The ages are 18 to 35 or, in exceptional cases, 40.

Rather than work in a munitions plant or look after the babies of an overworked farmer's wife, these girls prefer a career which, while it may be connected with hardships and while it demands an unusually strong sense of responsibility, nevertheless takes them to foreign lands, gives them an opportunity to see war at close range, and enables them to meet young officers who may some day become their husbands.

The pioneers were girls with university or at least high school education.

As the German colossus spread out over Europe the network of military communications system grew by such leaps and bounds that it became necessary to take on young women with less education.

Besides technical qualifications, the applicants must stand all sorts of tests of character, and good nerves and memories are necessary.

Nazi Position Is Weakening

Large-Scale Action by U. S. Forces Seen in the Offing

JUN 7 1942

By FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

NEW YORK (Wide World) —The dank, gray hull of the first troopship carved itself out of the Irish mist. On the quai the Royal Ulster Rifles bandsmen blew on their frozen fingers and plodded into "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

There were a few ragged "hip, hip, hoorah's" — then an intent hush, as the troopships moored.

January 26, 1942: The Yanks were back; hard, husky giants from the Middlewestern prairieland. They had shaved a month off the starting time of the first AEF.

In World War I the first American troops reached France on June 26, 1917, nearly three months after the April 6 declaration of war; this time it took less than two months, dated from Pearl Harbor, for the first U. S. expeditionary forces to reach their bases in northern Ireland.

Today, six months after the United States entered the war, there are thousands more Yanks in Ulster with the tanks and guns and transport which leave no doubt that this is the start, at least, of a continental invasion force.

"Will Land in France"

Here and elsewhere, in the words of the best authority on the America's expeditionary forces, President Roosevelt himself:

"American warships are now in combat in the North and South Atlantic, in the Arctic, in the Mediterranean and in the North and South Pacific. American troops have taken stations in South America, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, the Near East, the Middle East, the Far East, the continent of Australia and many islands of the Pacific. American warplanes, manned by Americans, are flying in actual combat over all the continents and all the oceans."

Of the Ulster AEF, Gen. George C. Marshall, the U. S. chief of staff, said during a recent visit that its primary purpose was to "expand."

At West Point he was even more specific:

American soldiers . . . "are landing in England, and they will land in France."

The planning for ultimate Allied invasion of France, or Belgium, or The Netherlands, or Norway, is fully underway, in the British Isles themselves.

On the ground are Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of U. S. Army air forces, and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, America's chief of Naval aeronautics, to plan with the RAF the coming U. S.-British air offensive which will send 1,000 planes a night across the dark borders of Germany.

Prepare in London

Men and machines of the United States air forces, told off for this grim task, are moving into British bases.

Senior American officers, specialists in tanks, infantry and supply, are at work in London.

Well established by now are Admi. Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in European waters; Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, commander of American expeditionary forces in the British isles, and, in Ulster, Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who came with the first of the Yanks to be their commander in northern Ireland.

Germany's own position certainly has deteriorated in recent months on the battlefield, at home and in the seething occupied countries of the continent.

There are innumerable indications that in Norway, the Low Countries and France, the conquered people are ready to provide real assistance to Allied invaders.

The main energies of Hitler's army are strenuously engaged again on Russian soil, where they were driven back during the winter. Directly behind this front, there is serious trouble for the "pacifiers" of old, unbowed Czecho-Slovakia, which never had a chance to fight.

Naturally, American and British hopes are high for swift invasion, swift German knockout.

But it isn't that simple. The continental invasion picture is far too broad to be seen in perspective from across the English channel and the Irish sea.

Other Fronts

First of all, there are the ships and they are spread thin across all the Allied sea courses. Second there is Russia and the aircraft and weapons she needs right now . . and is getting. Third, there is the Middle East, and the urgency of holding it—especially important since the latest offensive by the German Afrika Korps.

These things are first things which must come first. That is why some analysts are discouraging the enthusiasm for a second front—other than from the air—in continental Europe this summer.

The question of available ships is still debatable. Many advocates of a second front now feel they can be scraped together. Others say we'll never have an overwhelming number available; that we might as well use what we've got now.

Only a few days ago Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the United States Army Service of Supply, said in London that America is prepared to send men and materials "on a large scale to a European battlefront," despite Australian and Indian commitments, and that this could be done despite the shortage of ships.

Russia wants a second front badly to achieve her avowed goal of defeating the German military power in 1942, and if her position this summer becomes desperate, some sort of a second front may be essential. But now she needs American and British aircraft, guns and tanks more urgently.

Convoys Protected

The main route by which these weapons are reaching the Red armies from their Western Allies ascends the Arctic Circle past North Cape, Norway, to ice-free Murmansk or on east to Archangel.

Iceland, base for nearly a year of United States forces, provides invaluable protection for the U. S.-Russia convoys for much of this route.

But Iceland is 1,000 miles west of North Cape and the going becomes tough within hundreds of miles of the German-occupied Norwegian coast. So far, shore-based, long-range Nazi bombers have been the chief hazard; Allied warships in general have fought them off, but not without considerable loss.

Always there is the threat of all-out attack by some great German surface raider based on Norway: For instance, by the super-battleship Tirpitz, now at Trondheim.

Obviously the demands of the Murmansk route are heavy on both British and U. S. naval power—naval power that would be vitally occupied in supporting the bridgeheads of a Western Front.

Britain's misgivings about the Mediterranean and the Middle East became fully realized only last week when the German Marshal Erwin Rommel lashed out with his powerful tank columns at the British Army of the African desert and thus put the whole Allied stake in the Mediterranean basin in jeopardy again.

American warships are in Mediterranean waters; American troops, described officially as service personnel acting in support of Allied combat troops, are on Middle Eastern shores; American technicians are at work in many ancient cities and towns; American tanks, guns, aircraft are preponderant in the desert and elsewhere.

Numbers and locations, of course, constitute one of the war's most closely guarded secrets.

U. S. Tanks to Africa

It is no secret, however, that the United States assumed the heavy responsibility, long before Pearl Harbor, of providing a complete service of supply and maintenance for this whole vital area.

It also is no secret that the American tanks and aircraft available to the British Army of the desert at the time of the Libyan offensive late in 1941 were pretty well used up in the ensuing deadlock with the German Afrika Korps and that fresh shipments have gone in that heavy German aerial reinforcements have kept supply lanes open in the Mediterranean for Axis supplies to Libya, that Malta has taken a terrible blasting, that the Australian forces of the Middle East have gone back to defend their homeland and that for many months the Germans have used Crete and other eastern Mediterranean bases as training grounds for airborne armies.

Therefore, it is certain that hard defensive battles might be fought perhaps on both sides of Suez, more Middle Eastern ground consolidated, before the United Nations can devote all their energies to a grand offensive in the West.

BIDDLE SAYS REICH IS ON SUICIDE TRAIL

Also Terms U. S. 'Over The Hump' In Controlling Enemy Aliens

[By the Associated Press]

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 6—Confronted by an absolute, personal dictatorship, the German nation is on "the home stretch of a suicide trail," Francis Biddle, Attorney General, asserted today.

Speaking at the scene of the Government's first sedition trial of the war, Biddle said he could not predict open revolt in Germany at this time, but added "there is a kind of invisible revolution of which men are capable."

Over The Hump, He Says

Two days ago the Government

won a conviction against George W. Christians, commander of the Crusader White Shirts, who was charged with attempting to incite insubordination among members of the armed forces.

Telling the Tennessee Bar Association the Government is now "over the hump" in controlling enemy aliens, Biddle turned to Hitler's assumption of life-and-death power over the German people.

"Invisible Revolution"

He said the seeds of an "invisible revolution" might spring from "a corrosion, a moral surrender, which can creep into the back of men's minds even while they are outwardly stimulated by reports of military victories.

"How long the German people may be able to bear up under this offensive from their own Government is as much one of the unpredictables of this war as the military engagements."

Power Of Axis Blunted, Say Experts

By John M. Hightower

[Associate Press Correspondent]

Washington, June 6 — Military experts reviewing six months of global war concluded today that Axis striking power had been considerably blunted since the United States plunged into conflict December 7, but warned that the great battles for final, overwhelming victory are yet to be fought.

Virtually all the things that have been done—conversion of the nation to a war economy, creation of the huge and growing army, extension of supply lines to all parts of the world—were described as constituting only the prelude to the grand offensives which alone could bring triumph.

Fall Turning Foreseen

How soon and effectively these offensives may be undertaken, it was said, depends partly on the speed of Allied preparations and partly on enemy counter-measures in the present main theaters of conflict.

In the opinion of some well-informed authorities, however, prospects are that a definite turning point in the long fight may be reached this fall; and already there are evidences of fundamental changes in the strategic situation which suggest that both the Japanese in the Pacific and the Germans in Europe and Africa have lost much of the initiative which they appeared to have had firmly in grasp only a month or two ago.

Russ Campaign Cited

Possibly the most important of these is that the Germans have been unable to start any general campaign to destroy Russia but so far have been forced into see-saw fighting with a Russian army that gives every appearance of being able to hold its own until a second front can be opened by British and American troops in western Europe.

Meanwhile Germany's spring offensive in Africa appears to have been held, and industries in Germany itself are suffering heavily from British bombardment.

What the Japanese themselves may do in an effort to secure their already enormous conquests in east Asia and the western Pacific is a puzzle.

Jap Problem "Defensive"

As some authorities see it now, the Japanese problem, in broad strategical terms, is a defensive one. Flushed with their triumphs in Hongkong, the Philippines, Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and Burma, they are, nonetheless, beset by actual and potential enemies on all sides.

China, although admittedly in grave danger in her eastern provinces, still remains as a base from which Japan may be attacked. To the north, war may shatter the troubled peace between Russia and Japan at any moment. To the south, Australia has become a mighty fortress against which Japan's first major thrust was broken in the battle of the Coral Sea.

Resources At Hand

To the east, Pearl Harbor and its system of satelite bases, from which subs, planes and task forces already have lashed the enemy, stands as a constant reminder that the eastern Pacific is under American domination.

On the other hand, Japan has already conquered a territory which, properly developed and fully defended, would give her resources for carrying on the war indefinitely. Up to the time of this week's battle at Midway, her formidable fleet strength had hardly been touched. Her military force, now believed to be concentrated chiefly in China, so far has shown overwhelming numerical superiority to any force that could be brought against it.

ATHENIANS DIE AT 500 A DAY

Starvation Takes Heavy Toll in Captive Land

[Richard G. Massock, chief of the former Associated Press and Wide World Bureau in Rome, obtained this graphic story of starvation in Greece while interned in Italy and from refugees and relief workers returning to the United States on the repatriation ship Drottningholm.]

JUN 7 1942

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

Refugees from famine-scourged Greece report that Athens is a starving city, subsisting principally at public soup kitchens, with an average of 500 persons dying daily from slow, torturing starvation.

The puppet government of Gen. Tsolakoglov, serving the interests of the German conquerors, has deserted the Greek people, report observers who returned with me to the United States on the repatriation ship Drottningholm.

Only with American assistance in the importation of thousands of tons of food monthly can the famine be held in check, relief workers say. German and Italian authorities have promised to respect relief shipments from the United States.

German authorities disclaim responsibility for the feeding of conquered nations like Greece. Yet the thousands of Greeks have died for lack of fats while the Germans have blocked all Greek olive oil and refused to release it for civilian consumption.

Germans Raid Potato Fields.

One refugee reported that when a Greek woman asked a German official for permission to use some local milk for babies she was told the Greek milk supply was hardly sufficient to meet the wants of German aviators stationed in Athens. German soldiers raid the potato patches which the Greeks plant for themselves.

The Italian Army of Occupation, like that of Germany, has been a burden to Greece. But arriving two months after the Germans had confiscated or blocked visible wealth, the Italians had little opportunity for private exploitation of the Greeks. They have been seen to share their food rations with the civilians.

Italy, however, has been able to send only 50,000 tons of grain to Greece for the civilian population and thirty tons of powdered milk for distribution to children by the Greek Red Cross, in addition to a million rations sent at one time to avert a threatened closing of soup kitchens.

The public kitchens are maintained by relief organizations and are serving more than 600,000 persons in Athens—about three-fourths of the population—with a daily meal containing olive oil, rice and dried vegetables. It provides calories sufficient to maintain life at a minimum subsistence level.

The tragedy of Greece is not so much the dead picked up in the streets each morning by motor trucks and men with handcarts, observers say, as the famine and condemnation to death reflected in the faces of those dragging their starved bodies through the streets.

Garbage Picked Over.

Stinking, ragged columns of men, women and children, who no longer wash, even with water alone, now that there is no soap, pick over the garbage of Germans and Italians.

The poor lie in their squalid homes, too weak to move, their swollen bodies covered with sores. Relief workers are greeted with cries of pain, sighs, delirious ravings, prayers.

In processions, the Athenians go to the city dumps. When one finds a sardine or other food can he cleans the inside with his tongue as a cat would do.

The hospitals are overcrowded, sometimes with three or four starving patients in a bed. The courtyards of the morgues are filled with naked bodies. Three hundred bodies at a time are buried in large pits, without lime.

When people die, relatives place the corpses in the gutters without reporting the deaths so that they won't have to surrender the bread cards of the deceased.

JUN 7 1942

Prices Are Inside.

Food prices on the black market have leaped to such heights that only the wealthy can afford to buy food. Beans, which cost less than 12 cents a pound before the war, for example, now cost as much as $6.60 a pound. Food has disappeared everywhere but on the black market.

The middle and professional classes consequently are starving along with the poor. A month's income buys only enough food for a week.

Moral bankruptcy, with a wave of criminality, accompanies the famine. Athens authorities report fifty times more crimes than year ago.

"To delay death from starvation, the Greeks are using every means, legal, illegal or criminal," one qualified observer reported. "All crimes are committed by the starving. The habitual criminals have long since died of starvation in prison."

Heydrich Attack Reprisals Cost 203 Czech Lives

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—Nazi retribution had exacted 203 Czech lives up to today for the life of Reinhard Heydrich, the Gestapo hangman who died of wounds from a bomb thrown by Czech patriots.

As the body of the 38-year-old aide to Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo and Nazi boss of conquered Czechoslovakia lay in state in the castle of Czech kings at Prague, the latest sentences in the 10-day-old counterterror campaign were handed down against 26 more Czechs.

Named for Heydrich

Berlin (from German broadcasts), June 6 (AP).—Adolf Hitler has conferred upon the sixth SS infantry standard the name of Reinhard Heydrich in honor of the man who "succumbed to the wounds he had received for Germany," it was announced today.

(Heydrich, deputy Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia, died of wounds inflicted by Czech patriots near Prague.)

BULLETIN

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sunday, June 7—Nazi authorities in Norway have smashed at a ring of approximately 200 patriot newspapers with a wide underground circulation, arresting twenty-four persons and sending some to prison, dispatches from the German-occupied country said today.

Eleven persons were given prison terms of from nine months to four years.

Hitler Said To Demand Laval Halt Outbrak

London, June 6 (AP)—Radio reports from the Continent said tonight that Hitler had sent Pierre Laval a note demanding effective measures against increasing anti-German demonstrations and sabotage in France.

One account, credited to the Vichy radio, said the Vichy Government chief was warned that if he could not stop the outbreaks Berlin would "reserve the right to take every measure necessary to stop them."

Nazis Demand French Order

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 6—A Tass dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, said German Ambassador Otto Abetz had delivered a note to the Vichy Government demanding more effective steps against anti-German outbreaks and warning that Germany "reserves the right to take every measure it deems necessary."

The note was said to have demanded an improvement in the situation by the Vichy Government "within the shortest time."

Tass said this explained why Pierre Laval, chief of Government, had taken over control of police and added that intensification of reprisals and some "sensational trials" were expected to follow.

Vichy Helping To Feed Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 6—Max Bonnafous, Minister of Agriculture and Food Supplies in the Vichy Government, is expected to take "vigorous steps" so that France will be able to meet German requisitions, the newspaper *Paris Soir* said today in an editorial.

JUN 7 1942

The paper recalled that under the terms of the armistice with Germany, France recognized the right of Nazi occupation authorities to "requisition a certain percentage of our reserves to meet the needs of their troops."

France's ability to meet these needs has been greatly impaired, the editorial added, by "the Anglo-Saxon blockade," which has reduced her imports virtually to nothing.

ITALY CUTS CIVIL BUDGET

Gayda Says Outbreaks Will Add to War Funds

ROME, June 6 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian Cabinet approved budgetary cuts in civilian expenses today, which Virginio Gayda, writing in the newspaper Gionale d'Italia, said would "make much larger financial resources available to the military effort."

Signor Gayda cited new measures adopted by the Cabinet—the details have not yet been announced by the Italian Government—to reduce the number of bank notes in circulation, which, he said, "will help to assure national monetary stability and protect private savings accounts."

Additional measures against speculation also were adopted, he wrote, providing "extreme penalties" for profiteering.

Huge Fascist Purge Reported

New York, June 6 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast a Cairo report tonight that Mussolini, at the prodding of Hitler, had purged 30,000 party members from the Fascist organization in Rome alone.

30-24-16935

30.24-16935

Pope to Forgo Visit

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 6 (AP).—The German radio said today that Pope Pius XII had decided for the third year of the war to forgo his summer stay at Castel Gandolfo and would remain at the Vatican. It said Vatican vacations had been shortened at his request.

Post-War Social Offensive Urged

Durham, England, June 6 (AP)—United States Ambassador John G. Winant said today in a speech to the Mines' Assocation that there should be a joint British-American "social offensive" after the war to "crush Fascism at its roots" by eliminating economic evils.

Big London Blast Kills 11 Persons

June 6—

LONDON (AP)—At least 11 persons were believed killed and many injured in an explosion last night in the Elephant and Castle district of southeast London.

The blast wrecked buildings and broke windows over a wide area. The scene reminded residents of some of the worst air raids.

Witnesses said the explosion sounded like a bomb, but the cause was not announced.

Bermuda Town Seeks To Open Radio to U. S.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 6 (AP)—Five Hamilton business men have petitioned the legislature for permission to establish a radio station to transmit news and entertainment programs to the United States and Canada.

The petitioners, who propose to form a corporation capitalized at $900,000, said the project would be "of great national service in the prosecution of the war."

Alignment of Mexico With Allies Completed

Nation Proclaims Adherence to Atlantic Charter Principles

MEXICO CITY, June 6 (AP).—Mexico's formal alignment with the United Nations was completed today by a government announcement proclaiming adherence to the anti-Axis document signed at Washington Jan. 1.

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla disclosed that all the twenty-six nations which were party to the signing had been notified of Mexico's decision through diplomatic channels.

"The principles of the Atlantic Charter," Padilla added, "coincide with the desires of the Mexican people for social justice."

Government quarters, meanwhile, disclosed that approximately 5,000 Mexicans had applied to the permanent commission of Congress for permission to serve with the United States armed forces. The commission indicated it was unlikely to grant many of the requests, one member asserting: "Mexicans have the duty to give their services to their country before volunteering in other armies." Mexicans who enlist under another flag without specific permission forfeit their citizenship.

Press To Retain Freedom

Mexico City, June 6 (AP)—Authorized quarters announced today that the freedom of the press will not be suspended as a wartime measure in Mexico. They said President Avila Camacho was highly satisfied with attitude adopted by the press and felt the press could be relied upon to cooperate under its own responsibility.

CUBA FREEZES ALL PRICES

Profits Are Also Limited by Decree to Halt Inflation

HAVANA, June 6 (AP)—The Cuban Office of Price and Supply Control moved tonight to halt rising prices and to prevent inflation by freezing all prices of foodstuffs, clothing and other commodities at levels prevailing between March 15 and 30 of this year.

The sweeping decree established control over wholesale and retail prices of all imported mercandise and placed a limit on profits.

Wholesalers are to be allowed a 10 per cent profit, while retailers are allowed 20 per cent over the cost of merchandise in the country of origin, plus freight and insurance costs.

4 More Allied Vessels Sunk By Subs In Western Atlantic

71 Saved From 3 Ships, Most Of Crew From Fourth U. S. Craft Carries 10 Down In Caribbean

JUN 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 6—Four more Allied ships have fallen prey to enemy submarines in the western Atlantic, the navy announced today, boosting the admitted toll of United Nations and neutral merchant vessels sunk in that area since Pearl Harbor to 251 craft.

The ships announced sunk by enemy U-boats included a medium-sized United States cargo vessel, a small British ship, a small Norwegian merchantman and an unidentified Allied craft.

71 Crewmen Rescued

Seventy-one crewmen were rescued from three of the vessels and ten were killed. Most of the crew of the fourth ship was reported saved.

The American vessel, struck by a single torpedo, was sunk in the Caribbean April 26. Ten of her crew of thirty-five were carried under with the ship. The others were washed overboard, but managed to reach a lifeboat. They were landed in the West Indies.

The British merchantman was blasted with a pom-pom type gun, more than 200 shells from the enemy U-boat sending her to the bottom May 21. All nineteen seamen aboard escaped.

Torpedoed At Night

Two of three torpedoes sank the Norwegian ship within thirty minutes when an Axis submarine attacked her in the Caribbean May 7. Twenty-seven of her crew were rescued.

The unidentified Allied vessel was torpedoed in the Atlantic at night, most of her crew being picked up by a Canadian ship after they had drifted for three days in two lifeboats. The captain and remaining crew members in a third lifeboat are missing.

In the Gulf of Mexico, the United Fruit ship Atenas, attacked by two enemy submarines, sank one U-boat and eluded the other, the newspaper *La Tribuna* reported today from San Jose, Costa Rica. The vessel arrived slightly damaged at Puerto Limon, *La Tribuna* said.

The British-owned steamer City of Bremen was sunk recently in European waters, dispatches from Vigo, Spain, disclosed. A fishing vessel with twenty-two survivors from the 903-ton steamer arrived at the Spanish port today.

Survivors Drift 3 Days

An East Coast Canadian Port, June 6 (AP)—Most of the crew of a torpedoed Allied merchant ship were recuperating ashore today after three days in lifeboats before a Canadian merchant vessel picked them up at sea.

They were from two lifeboats which got away from the vessel when she was torpedoed and shelled at night without warning. A third lifeboat, which contained the captain, has not been reported.

Twenty-Two Land In Spain

Vigo, Spain, June 6 (AP)—A fishing vessel, arrived here today with twenty-two survivors of the 903-ton Irish steamer City of Bremen sunk recently in the Atlantic. (Lloyds Register lists the ship as British-owned, operating out of Dublin.)

All Of Crew Escape Ship Under U-Boat's Fire

JUN 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

A Southern United States Port, June 6—Forty-five members of the crew of a medium-sized United Nations merchant ship, torpedoed by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast the night of May 27, were saved, the navy reported yesterday in announcing the sinking.

Twenty-eight survivors who were landed here after being adrift in an open lifeboat for seven days said the submarine forced them to flee their vessel under shell fire.

Sixty Shells In All

Capt. T. H. Mathews said the submarine then cruised between their lifeboats and that an officer asked him the tonnage of the ship, its name and where it was from.

Mathews estimated that thirty shells were fired at the beginning of the attack and that thirty more were fired after the crew had abandoned the vessel.

A 16-year-old youth, Thomas Brown, making his first trip, was standing watch beneath the ventilator when it was carried away, and said: "I don't suppose they need me around here any more." The youth remained at his post until ordered to abandon ship, however, Captain Mathews declared.

The survivors sailed to within twenty-five miles of the coast before being picked up. A patrol plane sighted them and notified a rescue ship.

U. S. BANANA BOAT SINKS SUBMARINE

Costa Rica Paper Reports Incident in Gulf

San Jose, Costa Rica, June 6 (A. P.).—The newspaper La Tribuna said today the United Fruit ship Atenas sank one submarine and eluded another when they attacked her in the Gulf of Mexico while she was en route to Puerto Limon.

How the ship defended herself was not explained. The Atenas, La Tribuna said, arrived at Puerto Limon, somewhat damaged.

Three More Ships Sunk.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—The sinking of three United Nations merchant vessels by enemy submarines in the Caribbean area was announced by the navy today.

Survivors have been landed at Gulf coast ports. The navy said the ships were a medium-sized United States vessel, a small British ship and a small Norwegian merchantman.

Naval authorities at the port city listed ten eamen lost in the three sinkings and seventy-one survivors landed.

In the case of the British-registered ship the enemy submarine used more than 200 blasts from a pom-pom type gun to send the ship to the bottom on May 21. All of her crew of nineteen escaped.

One torpedo fired without warning sank the American vessel on April 26 in two minutes, carrying ten of the crew of thirty-five to death. The twenty-five survivors were washed overboard and reached a lifeboat.

The submarine cruised among the struggling men and an officer asked the name of the ship. The master, Ernest Henke, was among the survivors.

The Norwegian vessel was struck on May 7 by two of three torpedoes fired, and went down within thirty minutes. The crew of twenty-seven was picked up by a Dutch vessel.

All Dutch Ships Placed Under Charter to U. S.

Exile Regime Requisitions Vessels for Duration

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—The Dutch government in exile requisitioned all ships under the Dutch flag today for the duration of the war, and the Aneta news agency reported they had been chartered on behalf of the United States government.

The official Dutch news agency said an agreement to that end had been signed by W. Averell Harriman, American Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, and British and Dutch officials. A decree transferring the ships to the Dutch government was signed by Pieter A. Kerstens, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Aneta said it was learned that even before the action was taken, approximately 1,250,000 tons of Dutch shipping had been taken over by the British War Transport Ministry on behalf of the United States.

The news service estimated that up to the fall of Java, some 2,750,000 tons of Dutch shipping had been available. It is said Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe, head of the special Dutch mission to the United States, had been charged with executing the new decree in that country as Kerstens's agent.

Germans Report Sinking 19 Enemy Ships by Subs

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 6.—German submarines have sunk 19 enemy vessels totaling 108,000 tons in the Western Atlantic and the Caribbean, an official announcement said today.

Argentine Ship Rescues U. S. Seaplane Crew

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, June 6.—The newspaper La Nacion reported today that an Argentine merchant ship en route from New York to Buenos Aires had picked up a United States seaplane and its crew after the craft had made a forced landing at sea.

The paper, which said its information came from a reliable source, declared Acting President Ramon Castillo had acceded to a request from the United States State Department that the flyers be put ashore at the nearest Latin American port.

Nickel Shin Sinks, Coin Shortage Results

Buenos Aires, June 6 (AP)—A sudden shortage of "nickels" has produced a minor crisis in Argentine economy.

Newspaper and cigarette vendors, taxicab operators, street-railway companies, motion-picture theaters, dealers in lottery tickets and the race-track totalizers all are finding it increasingly difficult to carry on their transactions.

The problem is partly the result of the sinking of a ship carrying a cargo of nickel discs for the Argentine mint. It has been aggravated by hoarding.

The Treasury attempted to alleviate the crisis by rushing into circulation thousands of bright, new "coppers" (worth approximately one quarter a North American penny). Now the Government has promised to mint a nickelless "nickel" composed of available metals.

Changing Styles

European Footwear Now Made for Anything

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Wood, grass and glass cover a lot of European feet and the sound that clog-shod pedestrians make on

many a Paris, Rome and Berlin street resembles more and more an Irish jig.

Europe's marching armies are consuming leather stocks and those back home must wear what they can on their feet. Not a little ingenuity has uncovered substitutes—some of which may outlast the war—of plastics, cork and glass. Others are of wood, grass and raffia and as old-fashioned as Grecian sandals.

In Paris the clatter of wooden-soled sabots resound from Menilmontant to Montmartre and along the boulevards to the most aristocratic quarters of the city. During the days of Louis XIV, Frenchmen wore them because they were cheap.

Not Cheap, Either

Now they wear them because they must—and they're not cheap. A pair of straw-topped sabots are tagged in a Rue Royale shop window at 400 French francs.

In Germany experiments are being made with a tough type of straw, braided into three strands for summer and six for winter weight. Some 40 yards of braid are needed for one pair of shoes. They last about a year, but need resoling frequently. They're comparatively cheap—a pair in a Friedrichsstrasse shop was marked at 10 German marks.

What leather there is in Italy also has been chiefly set aside for the Army. Shoe factories have been ordered to combine their stocks with vulcanized fiber and synthetic materials.

Enemy Markers Found Pointing Way to Airbase and War Plant

Observers of Air Support Command Expose Treacherous Work Here

NEW YORK (Wide World)—The two aerial photographs were mute but eloquent proof that enemies in our midst already are trying to spot the countryside with markers, which could lead Axis bombers to our vital war factories and military establishments.

One picture showed an innocent-looking footpath running through open country for about a quarter of a mile. Off one end of the path a large "V" had been formed by scraping the ground bare. It made a perfect arrowhead, with the path itself as the shaft.

From the ground neither the path nor the bare patch would have aroused anyone's suspicions. From the air, as recorded in the official Army air forces photograph, the two together formed a well-defined arrow visible for several miles.

The arrow pointed straight toward a major Eastern air base.

The other photograph was of a large, handsome flower bed, unusual in conception in that it was shaped somewhat like a huge comma or a figure nine. The tail of the comma or the figure nine, however, was straight rather than curved.

What Enemy Is Planning

An extension of that straight line would have led enemy bombers right to an aircraft plant.

To the officer from whose files these pictures came they are particularly satisfying. For to Col. Dache M. Reeves, commanding officer of the first ground air support command (one of the tactical units of the first air force and the Eastern defense command) they mean that his observation squadrons are doing an increasingly important job in finding out what the enemy is thinking and planning.

"You can rest assured," said Colonel Reeves, after explaining the significance of the photographs, "that, although I can't tell you when or where these pictures were taken, the treacherous work they exposed has been erased. The same technique will help us to expose the enemy in the battles to come."

Accumulating such air intelligence—not only in the East, but all over the country—is one of a variety of jobs being done by an air forces officer who, in the composite of his group, is one of the most versatile and valuable in the entire Army. His role will become increasingly vital as U. S. forces move more and more on the offensive.

Observer's Six Duties

In Army terminology he's called an observer, a misleadingly prosaic designation for a man who must combine the qualities of eagle and owl, who must make daring sorties over enemy territory before, after and even in the midst of battle, and who must gamble his life largely on deception and elusiveness if he is attacked.

In duties the observer is at least six, sometimes seven men in one. He is a navigator, a radio operator with a thorough knowledge of code, a map-maker, a map-reader, a flight recorder, an intelligence interpreter and a gunner. Frequently he also is a pilot.

The observer is the man in the middle in responsibilities as well as in the seating arrangement of one of the types of planes he habitually rides.

He is, finally, a key member of the ground air support commands which, although comparatively new (the first was activated by name last September), are growing rapidly in strategic stature as elements of the Army air forces.

Translated into lay language, "ground air support" means the coordination of aviation with ground troops, in which there are two main objectives—to spy out the enemy's ground forces, and to furnish combat aviation (dive bombers and attack planes) for our own ground forces.

Points to Lack in Libya

Colonel Reeves cites the fluctuating Libyan campaign, now in its fifth major phase of conflict, as a clear-cut example of how adequate observation or the lack of it can influence military engagements.

"In my opinion the frequent shifting of the trend of battle in Libya," he says, "has been due largely to a lack of sufficient observation, which would furnish proper warning when the enemy had obtained considerable reinforcements."

Colonel Reeves is well qualified to talk observation from all angles, and the Germans may remember this holder of the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism as a good man they couldn't keep down in the first World War.

He went to France a lieutenant, as a pilot in the Ninth Aero Squadron, but was grounded temporarily by an injury. Averse to inactivity, he obtained a transfer to the Seventh Balloon Company, on duty over the front lines.

On April 9, 1918, while on an important aerial mission, his balloon was attacked and, in the words of the D. S. C. citation, "he hung from his basket under fire from enemy machine guns until the balloon burst into flames, when he jumped. He reascended as soon as another balloon could be inflated..."

Downed Twice in One Day

To the Germans' dismay, he continued to bob up like a cork. For the citation reveals that on April 23 he was shot down twice and on each occasion went up again as soon as another balloon was ready.

The work being done by the men under his command is typical of operations at other key air force bases.

Right now Army observers are playing an important part in the never-ending hunt for Axis submarines.

On these missions, carried out by three-seater, single-motored land-based planes, the observer must navigate the course, radio code messages back to the base, keep a comprehensive record of the flight and full details as to position, type, estimated speed and direction of each ship sighted, and not infrequently must crawl partway out of the cockpit, lean casually over a wing while the pilot dips the plane, and thus take whatever photographs are considered necessary for the record.

Scores of lives have been saved by observer crews, which have located survivors from torpedoed ships and have led rescue vessels to them. These same patrols have prevented many submarine attacks by their mere presence over the water—or, in the words of the Army and Navy fliers on offshore patrol, "for every one we see, 20 see us and dive."

But the observers' duties under ordinary circumstances will be concerned chiefly with ground operations, much like maneuvers they went through with ground troops recently during a CPX—command post exercise.

For Glider Troops

Here they participated in bombing attacks on the enemy; hedge-hopped low over enemy troops and hovered high in the air for observation; relayed messages between their front-line forces and headquarters; sketched maps and took photographs of enemy installations; helped direct artillery fire, and even did a neat "pick-up," in which an observer plane swoops down close to the ground and, by means of a hook at the end of a rope, picks up a container with a message inside.

Brazil Rises To Leadership

Now Rivals Argentine Economically With U. S. Aid

By RICHARD DYER

RIO DE JANEIRO (Wide World)—World warfare has not yet reached South America, but its effects have brought lasting political and economic changes in this family of 10 nations and 90 million people.

Outstanding development is the emergence of Brazil as a political leader and contender for South American economic supremacy—previously held by Argentina.

Brazil and other producers of tropical and mineral products are expanding economically with United States financial aid. They supply the united nations with materials that used to come from the Dutch East Indies. Most of these nations are wholeheartedly behind the Allied war effort.

Argentina, whose principal products are grains and meat, is at a standstill economically—and Argentina pursues a policy of strict neutrality.

On War Production Basis

Brazil and most of the other South American nations are in the United Nations camp on a war production basis—and if they are not in the war in fact, it is only because their entry would mean no more to the war effort than they now are giving.

Brazil has the biggest army in South America and the largest airforce. Yet she is on a peacetime, defensive footing, and for her to become a belligerent power would mean huge outlays from United States war production.

On the other hand, Brazil is a storehouse of vital raw materials. More than two score are listed as strategic materials, of which the total output above Brazilian national needs goes to the United States. Some of these—rubber, tungsten, manganese—come from little-developed reserves here.

South America at war with the Axis could mean engagement in comparatively weak, individual and unco-ordinated efforts at belligerency, while South America at the side of the United States, but not at war, means their concentration on production of essential materials.

Turn to United States

Since the American conference of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro in January, when Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia decided to join Venezuela and Colombia in breaking with the Axis nations, and Argentina and Chile chose to remain outside this expression of international policy, events have swung South America into a nearly solidified unit of effort in behalf of the United Nations—events which have placed Argentine and Chilean productive economies at the disposal of the United States despite those nations' preference for neutrality.

Northward is the only course for commerce from South America today, and Axis submarines have shown little distinction in their sinkings of merchant vessels. Brazilian ships have been lost, an Argentine tanker was the target of Axis torpedoes, and Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela likewise have suffered.

The result has not been intimidation, but determination that trade shall go on.

Hardships on Brazil

The attacks have brought their hardships to Brazil. The entire nation is feeling the pinch of gasoline and fuel shortage. Brazil must import all her petroleum products. Rationing is in effect everywhere, and in some principal cities gasoline stocks have dropped to low levels.

But the average Brazilian has joked about rationing inconveniences, and regarded abandonment of private car use as a patriotic duty. Coal imports have been hit drastically, but low grade national coal and plentiful wood can be used as fuel for necessary rail transport.

Two steps have been taken to substitute for U. S. petroleum supplies.

Brazil has arranged to buy in the United States a fleet of tugs and barges for hauling Peruvian petroleum from Pucalipa, high on the River Acayali in Peru, down the Amazon river, 2,000 miles to the sea at Belem.

There the oil will be transshipped to tankers and sent southward to Sao Paulo and Rio Grande for refinement. Peru has promised to furnish 60,000 tons yearly at the start, and increase this supply to 200,000 tons when more barges are available.

The government-owned navigation system has inaugurated a service of tankers and freighters from Brazilian ports to Venezuela and Mexico.

Oil for Brazil

Oil reserves in the lower Bolivian Santa Cruz fields, toward which Brazil now is pushing construction of the Brazil-Bolivia railroad.

These safe fields form a part of the Argentine supply, which is augmented by the southern Argentine fields. But Argentina has none to spare for Brazil.

Conversely, Brazil which produces some rubber, has none to spare for Argentina. With entry of the United States in the war, all excess production of rubber—which shortly should reach 60,000 tons a year—goes to the United States.

Desperate Argentine buyers have been reported purchasing small amounts of scarce and expensive Bolivian and Ecuadorean crude rubber, in lots of as little as one ton.

Biggest Brazilian problem now is shipping—and the fear that vitally need materials will not get through.

The United States has a big stake in the maintenance of supply lines because one of the most important aviation lifelines of the United Nations runs down the Brazilian coast and across the South Atlantic.

Need Aviation Gasoline

That is why, first of all, aviation gasoline must reach Brazil, and in big amounts.

Aviation gasoline is needed in the country itself as well. The war has mushroomed into gigantic proportions the volume of air travel between the two Americas. Expansion of South American airlines still is short of the demand.

Pan-American Airways, operating three and sometimes four direct flights a week from Miami to Rio, in addition to a longer route along the Brazilian coast, is planning a daily schedule shortly. Its Brazilian subsidiary, Panair do Brasil, is stretching aerial tentacles throughout the vast interior as fast as it can get planes.

Air Line Extended

A new Brazilian line, Navegacao Aerea Brasileira, which is operating with American equipment, is expanding rapidly and plans to place the capital of every Brazilian state within one day's flight of Rio. Condor Airlines, formerly German-controlled and blacklisted and grounded for three months, is operating in Brazil again as a reorganized, national line.

Most of this expansion is done with American financial aid, and in the fields of economic development the dollars pouring in from export-import bank loans stack even higher.

Twenty-five million dollars for a national steel mill near Rio, 15 millions for the Victoria and Minas railway improvements which will rush manganese and iron ore to the sea, five millions and subsidies as a start on development of Amazon rubber production, more than a hundred millions for purchases of military and aviation equipment, millions for air bases, naval bases, harbors—these are some of the quantities being pumped into Brazil.

Recently copper production started in the agricultural and cattle state of Rio Grande do Sul.

What about after the war? Will this hurried structure, much of it in special fields created by sudden demands, all collapse? Those now engaged in studying present and post-war problems of South America think not.

They argue that Europe and large sections of Asia will be starving and without productive capacity when peace again has come. The Western Hemisphere will be faced with the problem of feeding the world and setting it on its feet again—and South American raw materials will be as essential as ever.

30-24-16937

Qualities of Lincoln, Wilson Shown by FDR During War

Holds More Power and Has Better Military Training Than Predecessors

JUN 7 - 1942

By CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, a civilian who under constitution has become the supreme military commander of the nation and one of the most potent military leaders in the world, is not the passive type of war President.

He has shown much of Lincoln's boldness and aggressiveness and willingness to assume responsibility. Like Wilson he has made himself the spokesman of the Democratic cause, has acquired enormous influence among the Allied peoples.

While he does not face the kind of difficulties which confronted Lincoln, holding the Union together amid divided counsel, commencing a war with an army of only 16,000 men, yet no other President has had to wage a war on so vast a scale. His task is to win a global war, fighting on all the seas and continents, mobilizing the economic resources of the nation as they have never been mobilized before, controlling public opinion here and abroad on an unprecedented scale, a task made possible and necessary by the modern development of communications.

Given Widest Powers

His powers are more extensive than those of any other war President. All of them since Lincoln have had so much authority as to make them constitutional dictators; but the President's war powers have been expanded to meet the needs of the times. In total war like this, and with new inventions that must be fitted into the war scheme, the Executive's authority necessarily has been extended into fields hitherto untouched. The President, for instance, has been given authority to seize and operate any radio broadcasting station in the country—a necessary measure since in no other way could the government control information which crosses the country's borders by air.

Mr. Roosevelt has practically unlimited authority over factories, mines, railroads, shipping, trucking, air lines, telephones, for if he finds it necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, he can seize and operate them all. He can declare a military area and can regulate the lives of all the persons living within it.

His lend-lease power, giving him the sole decision as to which of the qualified nations shall get American supplies and when and in what quantities, gives him an influence that no other American President has had. While Wilson had lend-lease power, he had comparatively little material to lend or lease, until the war was about over. The arsenal from which Mr. Roosevelt can dole out supplies is so enormous, however, that his control of it gives him a unique influence among the councils of the United Nations.

Supreme in Command

His authority over American military and naval operations is supreme. The Army's chief of staff and the navy's commander-in-chief are in effect only his professional advisors; he appoints them, and they cannot even resign without his permission. While this power of the wartime Executive is generally conceived of as exercised primarily in the field of general strategy, he can dictate specific military operations if he wishes and can even command the troops in the field if he sees fit.

This power of a civilian to control military operations sometimes appears incongruous to observers, but eminent authorities have insisted that it was wise and necessary. Gen. Karl Von Clausewitz, the great German military philosopher, explained it this way in 1839:

"The principles of the art of war are in themselves very simple, and are quite within the compass of sound common sense." The head of a warring nation need not be versed in warfare, he says. "Elevation, superiority of mind, strength of character, these qualifications which he must possess; a knowledge of war may be supplied in another way. * * * The art of war in its highest point of view is policy (i e., statecraft), but no doubt, a policy which fights battles instead of writing notes."

Can Take Charge in Field

In the Constitutional Convention Alexander Hamilton and others sought to provide in the Constitution that the President shall not take actual command in the field without the consent of Congress. But the convention refused to adopt this limitation on the President's powers.

The military powers of the President in wartime were not clearly proved until Lincoln's time. Madison in the War of 1812 had a theory that the Secretary of War should go into the field and advise and consult in time of battle with the commanding general. He so instructed Secretary John Armstrong, and Armstrong accordingly joined General Winder at Bladensburg, Md., where the United States forces were about to meet the British, who were advancing on Washington.

Madison told Armstrong that if any dispute arose, he and the Cabinet would be in Bladensburg shortly to settle it. But no controversy developed, for the British swept through to Washington so speedily that it was all Madison's horse could do to keep him out of the hands of the enemy.

Armstrong fled to Baltimore and resigned. But the new Secretary of War continued to exercise command, devising all the campaign plans in the second year of the war and transmitting them with the President's approval to the military commanders. The confusion which resulted is almost unparalleled in military history.

President Polk during the Mexican War expressed his attitude toward the exercise of his military functions in the statement that he found it "impossible to give much attention to the details in conducting the war."

Lincoln Took Charge

Lincoln, however, finding the war going badly and convinced that General McClellan was not doing an adequate job, ripped right into the military domain, visited and advised the military leaders in the field, overruled McClellan in the Peninsular campaign and issued various orders directing specific military operations. After he had put Grant at the head of the Union armies, however, he later testified that he had found the man who could win the war, and he interfered no more.

But Lincoln had established the military authority of the Chief Executive, and since then it has been undisputed.

Never since then, however, has it been so extensively used. McKinley in the Spanish-American War was unaggressive and seems to have taken no part in military decisions.

In the conduct of the World War, Wilson exercised his great powers almost exclusively in the control of foreign affairs and the mobilization of the economic resources. He had no military background and stayed pretty well out of the military picture. He intervened on only two occasions—to send expeditions to Siberia and Archangel. His considerations then were diplomatic, rather than militaristic.

JUN 7 1942

Position More Complex

President Roosevelt's position as commander-in-chief is more complex than that of any of the other war Presidents. With simultaneous, world wide operations of the Army, the Navy and the forces of the United Nations in progress, questions of general strategy are numerous and recurring. Where great issues arise, all final decisions must be left up to him.

While the extent to which he is participating in military planning is necessarily a military secret, it is known that he holds almost daily conferences with the Army and Navy top command, has weekly meetings at the White House of the Pacific War Council and reads literally bales of War and Navy Department dispatches. Those who know him say that he keeps minutely informed as to all military and naval operations.

While friends doubt that he would override the judgment of his professional military advisors, except under extremely unusual circumstances, they are confident of one thing: that he will constantly insist on courses of action as aggressive as possible. He has been a man of action all his life. His temperament is such that he is not satisfied unless he sees something being accomplished.

Military Background

The President works until 6 P. M., instead of knocking off at 5 and taking a swim as he used to do. Swims are few and far between these days. Yet, the President insists he is not overburdened, telling friends that the war has actually lightened his duties since he has now delegated so large a share of his powers.

Mr. Roosevelt assumed the role of war President with a far better military background than that of any of his predecissors. He has been a student of naval warfare since boyhood. He is well schooled in the works of Mahan, the Navy's classical strategic authority. He knows warships like a shipbuilder.

During the World War he wrote articles on naval tactics, outlining plans for defense of the coasts. As assistant Secretary of the Navy, he was responsible for strengthening the Navy in its weakest spot—its shore establishments.

It was then that he first revealed his Lincolnesque capacity for bold, aggressive action, a willingness to assume responsibility for measures of doubtful legality, which he deemed necessary for the national safety. He himself has said that he broke enough laws during that war to send him to jail for 999 years.

It involved such matters as persuading contractors to go ahead with an urgently needed piece of work, although as yet no authorization and no funds had been provided. Sometimes the legislative process functioned so slowly and Roosevelt moved so fast that contracts for projects were not signed until months after the work had been completed. All the contractors were eventually paid, however, and no harm and much good came of it.

Went Ahead of Laws

When this war started, there was an urgent need at Pearl Harbor for certain cargoes which were awaiting clearance at some mainland ports. As the normal operation of the navigation and inspection laws would have entailed considerable delay in dispatching the ships, the President simply signed an order on December 12 waiving those laws in necessary cases. Congress legalized his action by including in the second war powers bill, passed March 27, the authority for the President to do what he had done.

Mr. Roosevelt in the same manner established a military area on the West coast and was moving the Japs out of there at a great rate long before Congress gave him the power, on March 21, to declare a military area.

It is such acts as these—and insiders say there have been a great many others—which cause the scholars to compare Roosevelt and Lincoln. When the Civil War President suspended the writ of habeas corpus, when he increased the size of the regular armed forces, when he issued the emancipation proclamation, he acted with very doubtful authority. But he acted first and sought the sanction of Congress later.

Roosevelt is unique among war presidents for having made extensive preparations for war before war began. Insufficient for combat as America's fighting power was in December, it was far greater than at the outbreak of any previous war.

Prepared Ahead of Time

With his military slant, Roosevelt when assistant Secretary of the Navy went to President Wilson in the fall of 1916 and besought him to mobilize the Navy. But Wilson, more of a theorist, with his profound historical sense, dreaded the thought of posterity accusing him of preparing for war while he was asking for peace, and he refused Roosevelt's request.

Hardly had Roosevelt got settled in the White House than he began to build up the depleted Navy. In his public works program he repeatedly stressed the defense value of new power projects, transmission lines, highways and merchant vessels. And within a year and a half before war started, he proposed that the production of war materials begin.

Our war President didn't have us in fighting trim on December 7, but we were better prepared than Americans were in the time of Madison, Polk, Lincoln, McKinley and Wilson. And getting ready for war takes a lot more time now than it did in the days of muskets and smoothbore cannon.

JUN 7 1942

30-24-16937

Battle of Outposts Lost, U. S. Winning Production Battle

Failure to Stop Axis Submarine Drive Chief Weakness in Six Months of War

By BILL BONI
Wide World Military Editor

NEW YORK—Six months after Pearl Harbor this country has lost one battle, has won a far more important one, and still is not fully prepared to fight the last and most decisive of them all.

We have lost the battle of our outposts—Pearl Harbor shockingly battered, but since strongly reinforced and held; Wake, Guam, Bataan and finally Corregidor fallen into the hands of the enemy. There was no lack of courage, for in each instance the defenders' names are inscribed high on the rolls of heroism. There was an all-too-obvious lack of the necessary men, above all of the essential machines of war.

The loss of these possessions—and, in the succession of "too little and too late," our Allies' defeat in Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Burma—was, in the face of Japan's greater numbers and far-reaching preparation, almost a foregone conclusion. The hard fact of their loss was nonetheless a bitter pill to swallow. Against it is the satisfaction of seeing a "minor miracle" created in the fortification of Australia, and, on the basis of meager details to date, the way in which our forces have met the attacks by Japan on Dutch Harbor and Midway.

Production Quotas Passed

But we have won—and are winning—the battle of production. Armament figures which our enemies, and even many of our friends, hailed as fantastic will be met. Many even will be surpassed.

"We are no longer counting our tanks by the tens or hundreds, but by the thousands," says Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson. "We measure our weekly production of ammunition by the hundreds of millions of rounds. This year's production of planes by American industry will surpass the 50,000 figure by a healthy margin."

Which is not to say that this battle is over. It is, in fact, more like a continuing war than like a battle. There still are bottlenecks. There still are shortages. Here and there, tanks and planes nearly off the assembly line still are being held up for lack of one small part. There still is a crying need for ships and more ships.

Prepare for Offensive

We still are making ready for the third and most vital battle—the offensive that will carry the war to Germany to our east and Japan to our west. But if it was "too little and too late" on Luzon and at Bandoeng, at Singapore and along the Salween; this time we must be certain that it is "ample, and not too soon."

For we still need time—time to train and arm the troops, to build the ships and transport the supplies, to produce the planes and the men who can operate them and keep them in repair.

We have done in six months a startling amount to make up for what was left undone in the years that went before. Strong units of our air forces are in Britain, ready at the given signal to join the RAF in its mounting aerial offensive against Germany.

Our ground and air forces, in fact, are on all the five continents and many of the islands that lie between. Our Navy is patrolling all the oceans and most of the seas.

Men from Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Oregon are stationed in Northern Ireland and in Trinidad. Georgia-born bombardiers are taking off from an air base in India. U. S.-built supply bases rise up in Eritrea, and U. S.-built truck routes run north from the Persian gulf.

Bombers from our factories are being flown across the North Atlantic and across the heart of Africa, have dropped bombs on Berlin and brought panic to Tokyo. Our tanks fight the Nazis in the heat of the Libyan desert, and on the rich plains of the Ukraine. Our fighter planes battle in the skies over China, over New Guinea, over the English channel.

To a few this has seemed like spreading too thin the little we already have. Yet in the all-over plan of such a globe-encircling war, in which we cannot hope to strike at our enemies everywhere at once, we must engage in a series of holding operations, while building up our force for the offensive.

When that offensive will come could be only a guess. That it first will be aimed against Hitler rather than Hirohito, at the Nazi-held European continent rather than Japan's domain in the Far Pacific, is the only logical assumption, one supported by Gen. George C. Marshall's promise that U. S. troops will land in France.

But to mount that offensive we must protect our shipping route across the North Atlantic, and to guard that shipping route we have bases in Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland.

To make that offensive effective, a large portion of Hitler's force must be pinned down in Russia. Therefore Russia must be supplied, through the Arctic into Murmansk and Archangel in the North, through the Indian ocean and the Persian gulf in the South.

There still is a strong possibility that the Nazis, blocked for the moment in their attempt to drive to the oil of the Caucasus through Russia, will launch another offensive from the Balkans, using the troops concentrated in past months in Greece, in Crete and on the Dodecanese islands for a smash at Cyprus and Syria.

Such a move might be timed to coincide with a heightening of Field Marshal Rommel's present Libyan drive and a full-scale Japanese assault on India, aiming at a juncture of the Axis forces in the Near East. Thus it is of utmost importance that here, too, the Allied lines hold fast while the offensive against Western Europe is made ready.

But if it is to be in Europe that the United States and the United Nations are to strike their first major blow against the Axis, in the Pacific we also have a job to do. The Japanese must, meanwhile, be held within the bounds of their present very considerable conquests.

Whether for reasons of political or military expediency, we have pledged ourselves to help hold Australia, to build up there a base for the eventual drive northward to the Philippines and at the same time to ward off any direct enemy assault on that continent. U. S. forces are stationed in New Zealand and New Caledonia as well, to guard the route over which men and material go to the land "Down Under."

Far closer to Japan's nerve center, however, is China—a China in a more precarious plight now, after six months of war against Japan with Allies on her side, than she had been after more than four years of battling Japan alone. China is fighting grimly to hold the few coastal stretches she still commands, for they would make bases from which our bombers easily could reach Tokyo.

Activity in Alaska

But when the drive against Japan begins our own chief springboards for attack are likely to lie neither in China nor in Australia. One will be Hawaii—"Remember Pearl Harbor?"—and the other Alaska and its Aleutian islands chain.

Japan is fully aware of the importance of these two bases in Pacific strategy. If there had been any doubt in anyone's mind on that score, the Japanese removed it completely last week by their two raids on Dutch harbor—chiefly, it would appear, for reconnaissance purposes—and their attack on Midway Island, which, while 1,300 miles west of Hawaii, still lies within the sphere of our Hawaiian operations.

Military censorship has cloaked all details of the recent feverish activity in Alaska. It has not obscured the fact that they are considerable; that we are pushing a highway to the north through Canada; that thousands of men are working on airports and military and naval bases in our northernmost possession; that Army pilots and Navy commanders are learning the tricks of Alaska's winds, weathers and waters. It has very few of the earmarks of defensive planning.

That, perhaps, is the greatest achievement of the United States in six months of war. We no longer think defensively. They are, typically, no longer defense bonds and stamps, but war bonds and stamps. It is the spirit which, put on a check-rein to prevent any premature explosion, is essential for the victory in this war of survival.

Not that we have not already had our moments when we could cheer for offensive operations.

The battle of the Coral sea was proof of our rising aerial might, hand-in-glove with the bold raid on Tokyo and Japan's other key cities by Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle and his men.

Our far-ranging submarines continue their effective attacks against Japanese naval and merchant shipping.

One Weak Spot

That brings us to the one glaring weak spot in our present operations—the failure to combat effectively the Axis (primarily Nazi) submarine campaign which has cost far more than 200 U. S. and Allied ships off our Atlantic and Gulf coasts alone.

Without ships, and ships in ample numbers, we will be helpless to wage any sort of offensive. For lack or ships, finished equipment—badly needed equipment—already is piling up in dockyards and warehouses. To date the combined efforts of the Army and Navy have not succeeded in putting an effective crimp in the well-planned U-boat campaign.

The solution may, perhaps, lie on the other side of the Atlantic. A good part of the RAF's present bombing offensive, in itself no mean second front against Germany, has been striking at Nazi U-boat strength at its source, at the factories and bases.

Million Women Now U. S. War Plants

Form Their Own Army, Too, With No Prejudices Existing This Time

By TRUDI McCULLOUGH

NEW YORK (Wide World)—This time it's different.

Already a million women are working in war plants.

Already every third eligible nurse in 10 has offered her services to the Red Cross for active duty with the Army and Navy. Already many are serving in battle zones.

A woman's Army came into being and 10,000 distaff doughboys volunteered on the first day.

A detachment of winged women warriors is already serving our Allies by ferrying planes from factory to field in Britain.

Thousands of uniformed ladies in national and local organizations are working in civilian defense and performing auxiliary services for the armed forces.

Already we are six months at war, and America's war women are six months ahead of where they might be.

This time it was easy to be different.

'Poulticed By Patriotism'

There was no tradition to overcome about women working, little surprise to be stimulated when women stepped into new and more rigorous fields. The social stigma sometimes attached to factory work had been poulticed by patriotism.

Last time suffrage was just a "movement" and, anxious though they were to do their bit, women had many months insistence before they were allowed to.

"They served as nurses and in the other fields which tradition had sanctioned," wrote Chronicler Mark Sullivan.

But as more and more soldiers went by singing "Goodby Ma, Goodby Pa, Goodby Mule With Yer Old He-Haw—"; as the months advanced ringing in "K-K-K-Katy, Beautiful Katy," battle reports and labor shortages, the thought of women in war ceased to be as much a problem as a possible solution.

The naval establishment lacked yeoman clerks and stenographers. And one day Naval Secretary Josephus Daniels roared, "Is there any law that says a yeoman must be a man? Then enroll women!"

This time it had to be different.

This war requires more people: In the field, at home, in industry. It requires more women—to carry out woman's primary war duty—to fill men's jobs and release men for the fighting forces.

No Girl Guerrillas Yet

Unless and until there is a time when the United States, like Russia, needs girl guerrillas, releasing men from non-uniformed jobs will remain woman's primary war work.

These are some of the ways they do it:

In scores of cities over the United States in carefully guarded buildings, women wearing telephone headsets sit about the rim of a huge table map.

They chart the course of every plane that rides or trespasses the skyways of their area. From observers, from mechanical locators they receive a coded warning of its approach.

They record the message on a "plotter pip" and place the pip on the map at the spot where the message originated.

The planes are identified as Army, Navy, civilian or enemy. If there is any doubt, the plane is regarded as enemy until proved wrong.

The flight of every plane that leaves the ground—its passage from one watcher's area to another and its return to its home base—is known to these women.

60,000 Watch Planes

They must not slip, for it is their charting that advises military commanders of the approach of planes that might be German or Japanese which our interceptors must go up to turn back.

Organized last summer, these members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Aircraft Warning Service now number about 60,000 and are on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Their duties will ultimately be absorbed and bolstered by the new Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, which will eventually total 150,000.

This new woman's army, commanded by Texan Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby will, in addition to duties with aircraft warning and filtering services, serve with corps areas as telephone operators, laundresses, cooks, dietitians and perform other non-combatant duties.

The first of the officer candidates will report to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, about July 15 for training.

Also numbering in the thousands are members of other national and local volunteer organizations.

Learn to Change Tires

Blue-uniformed members of the Women's Auxiliary Volunteer Services have supplied and serviced free mobile lunch wagons to soldiers on leave. They have instructed housewives in methods for combatting bomb damage. At many air bases and Army posts over the country they brought their own cars and chauffeured officers on duty and served as guides about the post, relieving enlisted men for other details.

Like the Red Cross nurses, they learned to change tires, carefully charioteer unwieldy trucks, ambulances.

Local organizations offered first-aid classes which swept the country with an acceptance that is usually reserved for the introduction of fad games.

Women learned to handle fire-fighting apparatus. They enrolled in nurses' aid. They prepared to form a great land army—mirroring and multiplying the farmerettes of the last war—by signing up for courses held in college and high school classrooms.

30.24.16939

30.24-16939

In 1,500 Different Jobs

And from War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt they learned there were 1,500 different jobs in the 21 key war industries they could fill.

Thus far in this six months of war women are clamoring to fill those jobs: to operate drill presses, lathes, milling machines, metal processing machines. They are anxious to work on steel assemblies and act as fuse fitters.

In numbers in excess of the jobs available they are eager to perform all these and many other jobs, including the one at which they are said to excel: precision inspection of parts, where keen eyes and sensitive fingers can find and reject the flaws that may cost a life.

So abundant are the women seeking work in war industries that President Roosevelt recently rejected the proposal for registration of womanpower until those already registered with the U. S. Employment Service are absorbed into war industry.

4,000,000 in Plants

But not for long will the number of women seeking war industries jobs exceed the number of jobs. By the end of 1943 it is estimated there will be 20,000,000 war workers, of whom 4,000,000 will be women..

As the demands advance, attention is focused on the biggest reserve of United States womanpower, the 29,000,000 women who are either housewives or at home.

And if and when the time comes that these women must be moved from the kitchen to the assembly line or to farms, they will go remembering that "peace cannot be bought at bargain counters."

America Looks Ahead to Peace; Thought on Four Principles

JUN 7 1942

Free World, Extension of Democracy, Solution of Economic Problems to Fore

By LLOYD BRADY

CHICAGO (Wide World)—While the United Nations are concentrating their manpower and production for a knockout blow against the Axis, there is a large and constantly growing body of opinion—official, semi-official and purely private—much concerned with the ultimate peace.

Numerous organizations from the Board of Economic Warfare to the League of Women Voters are hard at work studying and resolving about that peace.

Their points revolve about four major principles:

1. We must build a free and stable world.
2. We must, in some way, assure peace and extend democracy.
3. We must solve economic problems on a worldwide scale.
4. The isolationism of the United States is ended.

JUN 7 1942

President Roosevelt set the keynote on April 28 when he said during his speech on economics:

"During that earlier war (World War 1) there were certain economic factors which produced unnecessary hardships; and these hardships continued long after the signing of the Armistice. I use the word 'unnecessary' because it is my belief that a very great deal of the suffering which was caused then can be avoided now."

Roosevelt's Opinion

That is only a single quotation from a lengthy speech that dealt with home-front methods of fighting the war, but, judging from efforts both before and after, it epitomized and possibly helped crystallize thinking about problems that are to come.

A note of warning, however, was added by Eduard Benes, former President of Czecho Slovakia, on May 7 in London when he said:

"We must not come too late with our schemes and our post-war plans. Otherwise we shall be thrown into complete chaos by overwhelming events of revolutionary character."

Benes was talking about the necessity for the United Nations to remain united at the peace table, but it was considered significant that he, presumably high in Allied councils, also felt it necessary to urge preparation of peace aims.

Coming down to semi-official and unofficial attitudes, we find Wendell Willkie, Republican 1940 Presidential candidate and titular party leader, saying the United States must abandon permanently its "long and comfortable isolation and begin now to educate itself in the affairs of peoples and nations thousands of miles from our shores."

Willkie's Stand

Willkie succeeded in making this the official attitude of the committee. At its executive meeting in Chicago in April, the GOP adopted a resolution asserting, among other things, that the era of isolation was done and that the nation must participate in world affairs. The resolution pledged, besides a vigorous watch on the war effort, measures to make its stand effective.

Similarly the American Legion's executive committee, meeting in Indianapolis May 1, proposed an intensive study of post-war economic, social and political problems with future world peace as the objective. The report, moreover, was submitted only after consultation with six other groups, all of which approved.

These were the National Grange, the American Federation of Labor, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, B'nai B'rith, National Association of Manufacturers and the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York. Together they represent a substantial section of American opinion.

Dr. Frank Cyril James of McGill University, Montreal, outlined his conception of the three essential ingredients of a "better world" at the meeting of the American Council on Education May 2 in Chicago.

Sees War as Turning Point

His points, briefly, were: Creation of a world in which "the present concept of national sovereignty is transcended," to which he added this must be attained through "wise compromise and agreement," or it will develop from military conquest. a more "equitable organization of society," and lastly, a fuller recognition of the "fundamental economic worth of every individual," and a more vigorous attempt to realize that basic tenet of the declaration of independence, the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

Dr. James told the educators that if his points were put into operation "this war may be written on the pages of some future history as the turning point from which mankind went forward to a better world"—once again the theme of many post-war planners.

On the economic score, the Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at Manchester, England, May 3, outlined a broad "people's charter" to improve the lot of the common man.

The Archbishop said the aim of his program was to provide better housing, equality of education, adequate leisure for personal and family life, universal recognition of holidays with pay, and what he termed a "wisdom pool" through which community views could be exchanged.

The Atlantic charter itself, in the view of some commentators, is essentially an economic document designed to help create that better world of all the planners.

For Central World Bank

Another economic proposal was a plan to establish a central world bank with branches in every country to facilitate ending looted nations.

JUN 7 1942

The plan was submitted by Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, at the annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

He asserted the proposed banks would "stimulate and make possible growth of trade and industry in backward areas and between all nations of the world." He added there must be some sort of currency and exchange stabilization in order that there may be international trade on a fair and equal basis.

Much thought likewise is being devoted to international organization. There is a high degree of agreement that some form is needed vitally to prevent repetition of the current war.

A good deal of private and public conversation is concerned with establishment of some sort of world police force ,an outgrowth, perhaps, of the collective secruity idea of the League of Nations.

World Federation

One group has specified plans which are based upon the assumed failure of the league. This is the "union now" group of Clarence K. Streit, former New York Times Geneva correspondent.

This group holds, in esence, that the league failed because it was an extension of the old balance of power-alliance system in which members refused to relinquish one jot of their respective sovereignities. A genuine world federation, they insist, must succeed it.

World union advocates are practically unanimous in their opinion that union would inspire idealism, regradless of how much nations differ on doctrinal points.

What will come out of the flux is anybody's guess, but the fundamental fact remains that people of the United Nations are thinking in terms of peace as well as victory.

They admit victory must be won, but that does not assuage their basic desire for permanent peace.

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), SUNDAY, JUNE 7--(AP)--THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CHARGED IN A RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS SEEKING A "PRETEXT" TO USE POISON GAS.

THE BROADCAST SAID:

"WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES, RIDICULING ALLIED CHARGES OF JAPANESE USE OF POISON GAS, DECLARED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LATEST THREAT TO RESORT TO SUCH METHODS OF WARFARE AGAINST JAPAN IF THE LATTER 'PERSISTS' IN UTILIZING SUCH METHODS OF WARFARE ONLY SERVES TO INDICATE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS ANXIOUSLY SEEKING A PRETEXT TO RESORT TO SUCH 'BARBARIC MEANS IN ORDER TO EXTRICATE ITSELF FROM IMPENDING DEFEAT.'

"THESE SOURCES DESCRIBED AS 'LUDICROUS' ROOSEVELT'S CHARGED BASED ON CHUNGKING'S ALLEGATIONS THAT JAPAN HAS BEEN RESORTING TO GAS WARFARE AND SAID 'WINNERS DO NOT HAVE TO RESORT TO ILLEGAL TACTICS AND IT IS ONLY LOSERS IN A STRUGGLE WHO FALL BACK ON DESPERATE UNDER-HANDED METHODS.'"

--DASH--

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID FRIDAY THAT "IF JAPAN PERSISTS IN THIS

JUN 7 1942

JUN 7 1942

INHUMAN FORM OF WARFARE AGAINST CHINA OR AGAINST ANY OTHER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SUCH ACTION WILL BE REGARDED BY THIS GOVERNMENT AS THOUGH TAKEN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, AND RETALIATION IN KIND AND IN FULL MEASURE WILL BE METED OUT."

JUN 7 1942

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD RECEIVED AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS THAT THE JAPANESE WERE USING POISONOUS GASES AGAINST THE CHINESE.

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS) SUNDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE ITALIAN LINER CONTE VERDE IS EXPECTED TO SAIL FROM SHANGHAI ABOUT JUNE 15 WITH 650 AMERICANS AND CANADIANS BEING REPATRIATED IN EXCHANGE FOR JAPANESE NATIONALS INTERNED IN THE UNITED STATES, DOMEI REPORTED TODAY.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT A SECOND SHIP, THE ASAMU MARU, WOULD ACCOMPANY THE CONTE VERDE WITH OTHER BRITISH AND AMERICAN CITIZENS WAS IN ERROR.

THE TRANSFER OF NATIONALS WILL TAKE PLACE AT LOURENCO MARQUES, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

LIBYAN

JUN 7 1942

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE GALLANT STAND OF FREE FRENCH FORCES HOLDING BIR HACHEIM IN THE LIBYAN DESERT HAS BECOME AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON IN BRITAIN'S PROPAGANDA EFFORLS TO WOO FRANCE AWAY FROM COLLABORATION WITH THE AXIS.

THE BRITISH RADIO BEAMED TO EUROPE TONIGHT THE STIRRING MESSAGE GENERAL KOENIG, THE BIR HACHEIM COMMANDER, SENT BACK AFTER REPULSING EARLY AXIS ATTACKS: "WE'VE BEATEN BACK THREE BATTALIONS OF ITALIANS; SEND US SOME MORE."

THE ANNOUNCER ADDED THAT "THE FIGHTING MEN OF FRANCE HAVE RENEWED THE ENTENTE CORDIALE."

CAIRO - ADD NIGHT LEAD LIBYAN X X X ON THE DEFENSIVE.

TAMAR, SIX MILES WEST OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE, WAS SAID TO HAVE FALLEN TO THE DRIVING BRITISH, WHO FIRMLY HELD THE INITIATIVE.

TO THE NORTH IN THE REGION OF AIN EL GAZALA, SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS CAPTURED SOME AXIS PRISONERS IN AN ATTACK ON STRONG POINTS. AT THE SOUTHERN EXTREMITY, THE FREE FRENCH FORCES DEFENDING THE ODOROUS WATERHOLE OF BIR HACHEIM HAD A QUIET DAY AFTER REPULSING A SECOND DETERMINED ITALIAN ATTACK.

JUN 7 1942

THE FAMED BRITISH 25-POUNDERS, WITH WHICH UNITED STATES TROOPS IN NORTHERN IRELAND HAVE BEEN PRACTICING FOR WEEKS, HURLED TONS OF SHELLS INTO AXIS TROOP AND MATERIEL CONCENTRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND NIGHT WITH DEADLY EFFECT. THE ARTILLERY WAS SO ACCURATE IT APPEARED TO HAVE THWARTED ROMMEL'S ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE A COUNTERATTACK.

AUCHINLECK'S HEADQUARTERS ISSUED A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE DENYING A GERMAN ALLEGATION THAT AXIS PRISONERS HAD BEEN DENIED FOOD AND WATER UNTIL THEY WERE QUESTIONED. THE GERMANS WERE ASKED "TO FURNISH NECESSARY PROOF" AND THE BRITISH AFFIRMED THAT THEY WERE TREATING CAPTIVES IN STRICT ACCORD WITH THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

THE RAF, WITH A 5 TO 3 SUPERIORITY, INFLICTED SEVERE DAMAGE TO AXIS PLANES AND GROUND FORCES "IN COOPERATION WITH OUR LAND FORCES," THE BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JUN 7 1942

BOMBERS RAIDED SYRACUSE IN ITALIAN SICILY, AND AIRDROMES IN MARTUBA AND DERNA, THE RAF ADDED.

MILITARY EXPERTS SAID THE GERMANS WERE SUFFERING FROM THE LOSS OF TWO MAJOR REPAIR UNITS WHICH THE BRITISH CAPTURED EARLY IN THE WEEK. WITH THE BRITISH CONTROLLING THE BATTLEFIELD, THEIR OWN REPAIR FORCES WERE SAID TO BE OPERATING EFFICIENTLY PUTTING DAMAGED TANKS AND ARMED VEHICLES QUICKLY BACK INTO COMBAT.

UNITED STATES SERVICE TROOPS ARE SUPPORTING THE BRITISH ARMY.

30-24-16941

30.24-16941

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-NAZI EXECUTIONERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT 13 MORE CZECHS HAVE BEEN PUT TO DEATH IN REPRISAL FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF REINHARD HEYDRICH, THE GESTAPO HANGMAN. THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL TO 216 SINCE THE ATTACK ON HEYDRICH TEN DAYS AGO.

THE RADIO SAID HEYDRICH'S FUNERAL WILL BE HELD TOMORROW. HIS BODY WILL BE CARRIED IN PROCESSION FROM THE PRAGUE CASTLE TO THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION.

JUN 7 1942

ALL WORKERS AND EMPLOYES HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO GATHER IN SMETANA SQUARE AND TO LINE THE STREETS FROM THERE TO THE STATION.

--0--

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO SPENT 14 YEARS IN PRAG SAID TODAY THAT RUTH MITCHELL, SISTER OF THE LATE BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM (BILLY) MITCHELL, WAS SAFE AND WELL AT A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP AT LIEBENAU IN WUERTTEMBERG.

MRS.MARIE MICHAEL SAID THAT THE LATE AMERICAN FLYER'S SISTER WAS TAKEN TO THE CAMP AS A WAR PRISONER AFTER BEING CAPTURED BY THE NAZIS AS A MEMBER OF THE COMITADJI, A YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA GROUP.

MRS.MICHAL, WHO RETURNED LAST MONDAY ON THE DIPLOMAT-EXCHANGE LINER DROTTNINGHOLM, SAID SHE HAD MET MISS MITCHELL AT THE CAMP WHERE SHE, TOO, HAD BEEN HELD.

MISS MITCHELL, SHE SAID, HAD BEEN IN 10 OR MORE PRISONS BEFORE BEING TAKEN TO LIEBENAU. INTERNEES ARE TREATED REASONABLY WELL THERE, SHE SAID.

NOT LONG BEFORE THE NAZIS INVADED YUGOSLAVIA, MISS MITCHELL TOLD AN AMERICAN NEWSMAN IN BELGRADE THAT SHE HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF THE GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION'S GENERAL STAFF AS A DISPATCH RIDER FOR ITS LEADER, KOSCA PECANAC.

JUN 7 1942

AT THAT TIME MISS MITCHELL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING EACH MEMBER OF THE BAND WAS GIVEN A PHIAL OF POISON SO HE MIGHT TAKE HIS OWN LIFE RATHER THAN BE CAPTURED.

MRS.MICHAL SAID THE NAZIS APPEARED WILLING TO RELEASE MISS MITCHELL FROM LIEBENAU AND THAT MISS MITCHELL HAD EXPECTED TO SAIL ON THE DROTTNINGHOLM BUT WAS UNABLE TO LEAVE, APPARENTLY BECAUSE THERE WAS DELAY WHEN THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT WAS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE SWISS GOVERNMENT.

JUN 7 1942

MRS.MICHAL SAID THE DELAY WAS CAUSED PARTIALLY BY THE FAILURE TO FIND A RECORD OF THE PASSPORT ISSUED TO MISS MITCHELL.

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, JUNE 6-(AP)-JOHN JOSEPH HANNAFIN, 30, OF JENNINGS POND ROAD, WELLESEY, MASS., A UNITED STATES TECHNICIAN, WAS KILLED TODAY BY A TRAIN AT A GRADE CROSSING IN DUNDALK, EIRE.

WITH THE AEF IN NORTHERN IRELAND, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE DEATH OF TWO UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY WERE PRIVATES GILBERT HARRISON, 111 BARTON ST., PAWTUCKET, R.I., AND ROBERT A TAYLOR, 705 CLARK ST., DES MOINES, IOWA. DEATH WAS ATTRIBUTED TO NATURAL CAUSES. THE TWO HAD BEEN ILL IN A HOSPITAL.

EDITORS: THE UNITED STATES CENSOR REQUESTS THAT THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN NORTHER IRELAND STORY ON THE DEATH OF PRIVATE TAYLOR OF DES MOINES BE WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION, AND SAYS IT PASSED BRITISH CENSORSHIP INADVERTENTLY.

JUN 7 1942

EDITORS: THE UNITED STATES CENSOR REQUESTS THAT THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND STORY ON THE DEATH OF PRIVATE HARRISON OF PAWTUCKET, R.I., BE WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION, AND SAYS IT PASSED BRITISH CENSORSHIP INADVERTENTLY.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE AGREEMENT BY WHICH MEXICAN LABOR HAS VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED ITS STRIKE PRIVILEGES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR WAS MADE PUBLIC TODAY.

THE BASES OF THE AGREEMENT INCLUDE SETTLEMENT OF LABOR-EMPLOYER DISPUTES BY CONCILIATION OR THROUGH ARBITRATION BY PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, SUSPENSION OF ALL INTER-UNION STRIFE FOR THE DURATION, ACCEPTANCE OF INCREASED DISCIPLINE AS A MEANS OF COORDINATING THE NAT-

IONAL WAR PRODUCTION DRIVE AND PARTICIPATION WITH CAPITAL AND GOVERNMENT IN TRIPARTITE COMMITTEES TO ASSURE MAXIMUM COOPERATION AND EFFICIENCY.

JUN 7 1942

Dutch Harbor Still Under Attack; Fight West Of Midway Continues

ADMIRAL KING REVEALS PICTURE AT ALASKA SEA BASE IS 'NONE TOO CLEAR'

JUN 8 1942

Fleet Commander Reports U. S. Losses Off Hawaiian Outpost Are 'Relatively Inconsiderable In Comparison With Those Of Enemy'

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, *Monday*, June 8—General MacArthur sent congratulations today to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Pacific Fleet commander, "for the splendid victory at Midway which has aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout this area."

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—Admiral Ernest J. King reported today that American and Japanese battle actions were continuing in the North Pacific and west of Midway and that so far United States losses are "relatively inconsiderable in comparison with those of the enemy."

The situation in the North Pacific, where the enemy attacked Dutch Harbor, Alaska, last Wednesday, is presently obscure, the fleet commander in chief said.

Picture "None Too Clear"

"We have none too clear a picture of what is going on," Admiral King said, "but it is going on."

The great sea and air battle off Midway, which the navy had anticipated and for which it had disposed its forces, he declared, may decide the course of the war in the Pacific, depending on the full extent of damage done to the Japanese striking force.

He emphasized that the enemy's ability to produce new ships is less than that of the United States.

Bulk Of Jap Power Used

Again underscoring the importance of the Midway action which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet chief, has already described as a victory in the making, King said the Japanese had thrown the bulk of their sea power into the attempt to occupy the outpost of Hawaii.

"It is one of their methods of operation not to send a boy to do a man's job," he explained.

Of Hawaii, he said that those islands, citadel of American strength in the Pacific, "must be held at all costs." He described the great base at Pearl Harbor as "the key to the Pacific."

Japs "Have Withdrawn"

Admiral King declined to say specifically that the Japanese have been "defeated" in the battle that resulted from the attack on Midway.

JUN 8 1942

"I wouldn't say they have been defeated yet," he declared. "They have withdrawn."

King discussed the Pacific situation with reporters in his office at the Navy Department. It was his first full-fledged press conference since he took over the fleet command and became also chief of naval operations.

Foe Still Strong On Land

In talking of the effect of the repulse of the Japanese force at Midway, the Admiral said that while the enemy's sea forces had received some hard knocks he "still has a great deal of shore-based aircraft."

American shore-based aircraft, he added, "played a big part on Midway," referring to the effective aerial defense put up by the garrison at that outpost.

"That means that for us to rush in now (where the enemy has shore-based aircraft) would not be well advised."

Cites Amateur Strategists

That was an important point, he continued, because among the "130,000,000 amateur strategists in this country," many probably would advocate just such a follow-up action.

The press conference brought out two apparent reasons

Leave Blank

30.24 1694B

30.24-16943

why the situation at Dutch Harbor is somewhat obscure.

King explained that the weather there had been very bad for several days and he also emphasized the fact that he requires of his officers in the field only a minimum of information to be reported to Washington, relying on their abilities to handle the local situations according to general orders issued by Washington.

JUN 8 1942

Text Of Statement

Following is the text of Admiral King's statement to the reporters:

Gentlemen:

You have all read Admiral Nimitz's communiques and you know that the operations beyond Midway are still in progress. However, I feel that the information at hand at this time permits me to give you a little bit of background that led up to these operations.

In the first place, after General Doolittle's raid on Japan, General Marshall and I both felt, knowing the Japanese psychology, that some reprisal in kind was inevitable in order that they might "save face." Secretary Stimson, knowing the Japanese, has also emphasized this point.

Coral Sea Action Cited

The Coral Sea action, which was another decisive setback to the Japanese, was an additional reason to be on guard. The details of the Coral Sea action have not as yet been made public, but you will shortly be in possession of all the essential facts.

After the Coral Sea action, we lost touch with the heavy Japanese forces engaged. They disappeared beyond the radius of our immediate means of reconnaissance. But as you know and as the Japanese know, we have considerable numbers of submarines sprinkled about the western Pacific, and they were able to give us a good deal of at least negative information.

Japs' Next Move "Apparent"

It was apparent shortly after the Coral Sea action that the Japs would have to go somewhere and do something. Looking at the map, almost anybody could see that among our various important outposts, Dutch Harbor and Midway offered them the best chance of an action either in the nature of a raid or an invasion with some hope of success, or of a nature that in case of a reverse would allow them to retire without too great loss or complete annihilation.

At the same time, we were fully aware that they might renew the actions in the Coral Sea—even though they had recently been "stung" there.

So to this extent we were prepared for the assault upon Midway, and recognized that Alaska might also be attacked.

"Calculated Risk" Taken

You know in a general way of the line of communications we have to protect to Australia. But you probably do not realize the large forces that it takes to protect a line of that length. All of these several factors had to be evaluated. Decision to act had to be taken on the basis of "calculated risk."

Midway has been greatly strengthened since Pearl Harbor action. As the Japs now know, the radius of our effective air scouting from that island extends to a distance of at least 500 miles. What they do not know and what I don't propose to tell you is the actual limit of that aerial reconnaissance radius.

Nothing To Apologize For

Certainly if we had known exactly when and where and in what force the enemy intended to strike, we might perhaps have afforded some diversions from our other vital areas of protection. But as the results will prove, I believe, we shall have nothing to apologize for in the present action.

I cannot go into the details of our own forces that were engaged, or ready to be engaged. The Japanese probably do not exactly know them but they have cause to know plenty.

You will all probably have questions to ask, but I hope that what I have said will indicate to you the limits within which I can answer your questions.

Quotes From Letter

As to the release of military information in general, I wish to read to you certain paragraphs from a letter which I have recently written:

"I am fully aware of the desires of the newsreel companies and other purveyors of information to acquaint the public in detail with news of action with the enemy at the earliest practicable date.

"I am also fully aware that all too often, even inadvertently, the purveyors of information to the public are not prone to exercise any discrimination in regard to giving 'aid and comfort' to the enemy. In this respect, I feel very strongly that military considerations outweigh the satisfying of a very natural and proper curiosity.

Information Assembled

"I assume that you and your colleagues know that the piecing of information together — after the manner of a jig-saw puzzle—is common military practice, which we ourselves carry out to the best of our ability.

It is not necessary to complete the 'jig-saw puzzle' in order to gain vital information but only to fit together a key part or parts thereof, in order to become possessed of important military information.

"Certain circumstances have prevailed during the past few weeks, particularly in regard to operations in the Pacific, which have made it advisable to withold information from the public.

There is now no reason why release should not be made of actions which took place prior to May 1 except as to how the planes which attacked Japan were enabled to reach Japan—this because we have every reason to believe that the Japanese do not yet know how it was done.

"It appears that information relating to the so-called 'battle of the Coral Sea' can soon be released, perhaps during the coming week, depending upon certain developments related to the actions now going on to the westward of Midway Island."

British See Jap Offensive Power Crushed

By the Associated Press

London, June 7. — The United States Midway victory in what appears to be the greatest combined sea-air battle ever fought is saluted by the British as indisputable evidence that Japan has lost offensive momentum.

JUN 8 1942

Qualified critics today stressed these conclusions from what they know of the engagement:

1. The United States Navy has profited to the fullest from the lesson Britain had to learn the hard way—that warships rule the waves only when their own planes rule the skies above them.
2. The most determined Japanese effort since Pearl Harbor to cut the United Nations transpacific supply lines has been crushed.
3. The increasing toll of Japanese fighting ships, especially carriers, as well as transports, is sapping the sea power that Tokyo must have if she expects to patrol the Western Pacific and extend her conquests either south, west or north.

These experts are eagerly awaiting the full story of how the United States wrought such terrific losses at what appears to be an amazingly light cost to herself.

The full story may have an extremely great bearing on the future of Britain's own sea operations.

The British Fleet air arm has not been able to save the Royal Navy from severe losses by bombing on certain occasions, while on others German warships have been able to steam within range of British aircraft and remain afloat.

Some military writers have questioned the wisdom of Britain's preoccupation with building huge bombers to blast German industries when the problem of providing adequate air support for the Mediterranean fleet and Russian-bound convoys appears unsolved.

NIMITZ IS ACCLAIMED AS HERO BY CHINESE

CHUNGKING, June 7—(AP) The Chinese have a new American hero to place alongside Gen. Douglas MacArthur and a slogan to express their adulation.

One commentator, enthusiastically discussing the victory of the forces of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at Midway, exclaimed:

"There are no limits to Nimitz."

Midway Outcome Pleases China

CHUNGKING, June 7 (AP)—Excitement over the United States Midway victory reached a high pitch today.

JUN 8 1942

The news was placarded all over the city in big posters, and cheerful crowds greeted the announcements with the most enthusiastic outburst since the bombing of Tokyo on April 18.

Chinese were inclined to view the battle as the turning point of the war, and emphasized the importance of their country as the base of the eventual allied counter-offensive which they hoped would now be feasible.

MIDWAY VICTORY MAY GIVE U. S. PACIFIC CONTROL

Destruction of Major Jap Ships Would Open Way for Offensive.

By CARL C. CRANMER

NEW YORK, June 7 — (AP) The potentialities of the victory which United States commanders now feel justified in claiming in the terrific air and sea battle off Midway are so great that the way may have been opened for the first time to a United Nations naval offensive against Japan in the western Pacific.

The momentous action which, now in its fourth day, must have covered thousands of square miles of the Pacific, apparently has opened the possibility of destruction of a large section of the Japanese fleet.

Air Support Lost

The reports of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz suggest that the Japanese armada, which may have totaled half a hundred or more warships, transports and supply ships, has been shorn of most of its protective air strength hundreds of miles from its nearest shore-based aviation, and now, limping and crippled, is endeavoring to get away before the heavy battle units of the United States fleet can come up for the knockout.

In words which would do justice to a John Paul Jones or a Perry, Admiral Nimitz tells the story: "A momentous victory is in the making x x x the battle is not over."

Counting only the ships which Nimitz has listed as sunk or damaged, at least five-sevenths of Japan's known aircraft carrier strength and one-third of her known battleship strength which remained to her after her previous losses, are in this formidable concentration which she sent against Midway and the Hawaiian islands.

And the percentages are probably even higher.

Five Carriers Left

Japan had eight aircraft carriers at the start of the war, according to most naval manuals. She lost at least one in the Coral sea action early in May and probably two, and may have lost others in earlier actions. With the two she has definitely lost at Midway, her strength in this category probably has been whittled down to five compared to the United States' six.

A successful cleanup by the United States in the present action might reduce her aircraft carrier strength to as low as two.

In battleships, she was rated to have at least 10. She lost one old one in the Philippines. If the United States is able to make a killing in the current battle, Japanese battleship strength might be reduced to as low as six, compared to the 15 battleships of the United States.

That Admiral Nimitz has the prospect of some such first magnitude disaster for Japan is indicated by his declaration that United States forces are about "midway" to their goal of reducing the Japanese fleet to impotence.

U. S. Fleet Spread Out

It is not certain, however, that it would immediately give the United States overwhelming strength in the western Pacific, in view of possible damage to some of our capital units and the necessity of maintaining strong forces on the seven seas.

If the Japanese escape with the loss of only two or three carriers and damage to other ships, however, they will remain in a position to make new and perhaps even more dangerous thrusts.

The raid of Jimmy Doolittle and his 79 associates on Tokyo on April 18 seems to prey on the Japanese mind. When they decided to save face they determined to make a thorough job of it.

The Japanese answer was not to be a mere hit and run raid, but a seizure of bases in the Hawaiian islands, perhaps Pearl Harbor itself, from which carrier expeditions could bomb our west coast not once but repeatedly.

The Japanese admirals, cocksure after their string of successes through the China, Java and southern seas, felt they could do this. Not even their defeat in the Coral sea dampened their confidence for they could dismiss that as a mere side action which did not bring the main forces into action.

So they tried what pre-war authorities believed no admiral in his right mind would attempt—the escort by a battlefleet of a long train of transports, supply ships and auxiliaries across the expanse of the Pacific to seek action.

The Japanese have now felt out the strength around Australia and Hawaii. If the red-faced Japanese admirals get out of their present scrape without too great a loss in their battleship force they may try us out in a new direction, to the north in the Aleutians and Alaska.

Meanwhile, Tokyo is as silent as the grave. Japanese broadcasts received abroad give not the slightest recognition that the greatest sea-air battle in history has been fought in the Pacific.

TWO CITIES IN AUSTRALIA ARE SHELLED

JUN 8 1942

Sydney And Newcastle List Few Casualties In Attack From Sea

Allied Headquarters Report Says No Military Damage Was Done

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, Monday, June 8—Allied bombers made two raids on the island of Timor Saturday, scoring direct hits on a bridge and barracks buildings, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, *Monday*, June 8—Sydney and Newcastle, on Australia's southeast coast, were shelled last night in the first attacks on the Australian mainland from the sea since the war began.

Newcastle, some eighty miles north of Sydney, was under attack for thirty minutes. The length of the Sydney shelling was not disclosed here. First reports said the shells came from submarines.

Both cities were blacked out and an official announcement said there was no military damage and few casualties. JUN 8 1942

Shells Too Fast To Count

The shells whistled over Sydney so fast that no estimate was obtained as to the number fired. One account said the attack there lasted fifteen minutes.

General MacArthur's headquarters marked this latest submarine foray as a nuisance raid.

Sydney residents awakened by the exploding shells flocked to air-raid shelters.

The attack followed by one week a submarine sortie into Sydney harbor in which four of the enemy's midget raiders were destroyed. Their net damage was destruction of a worn-out ferry boat.

3 Subs Destroyed

Three and possibly four more Japanese submarines were destroyed in the southwest Pacific last week.

Enemy submarine operations off the lower Australian coast apparently were aimed at severing Allied communications as well as an attempted diversion for the major naval clash raging from Alaska to Hawaii.

Meanwhile, highly placed military experts, discussing the United States success off Midway, said it may have averted coordinated Japanese drives against the American mainland and Australia.

Says Japs Sought U. S. Fleet

These sources were confident that the Japanese fleet, relieved of other duties by the concentrated assault on China, had sought out the United State Pacific fleet deliberately in the Midway area, intending to annihilate it, seize Hawaii and prepare it as an invasion base against California, Washington and Oregon.

The defeat not only removed for a while the threat of Japanese invasion here but also paved the way for establishment of a new front against the Japanese in the western Pacific.

The United States victory, it was said, may prove so impressive that the western Pacific waters which have been closed since December may be reopened to all types of Allied seacraft. A sea supply line might even be blasted open to China's east coast, it was said.

Add To Coral Sea Loss

One highly placed source summed the situation up thus:

"Admiral Nimitz's communique said the Japanese lost two or three carriers with two more damaged. The Japanese lost one and probably two carriers in their defeat in the Coral Sea. At the start of the war six months ago the Japanese were known to have six carriers with some others on a secret list.

"It is evident the Japanese are now in a bad position with the resulting loss of fleet air strength The main question is how much of the Japanese grand fleet was engaged. JUN 8 1942

"Upon that rests the question of whether an invasion threat to Australia is still present.

Fleet Left Free

"Until the Coral Sea battle, the Japanese navy had done so well it had gained a great feeling of superiority. When the Japanese concentrated on China the fleet was left free except for a certain amount of convoy duty. Thus imbued with a feeling of confidence the Japanese navy took the offensive and moved into Midway and the Dutch Harbor area simultaneously, deliberately forcing the issue."

Despite the Midway victory, there was no disposition to consider the war situation too optimistically. Allied leaders are too sharply aware of Japanese capacities for surprises and the strength of their holds on islands in the great arc above Australia.

Bodies Taken From Jap Subs

Sydney, Australia, June 7 (AP)—Four bodies have been recovered from the two Japanese submarines sunk last Sunday in Sydney Harbor.

Are Optimistic

By the Associated Press

An Operational Base, Australia, June 6 (Delayed).—A dozen American pilots who had been in the thick of the fighting almost daily for several weeks had just buzzed off from another routine job. JUN 8 1942

They walked away from the heat-simmering runway with loud jests. They took long drinks of water, flopped on their cots and made passes at the flies, and then agreed amiably to talk about home for a while instead of returning as usual to checkers and old magazines.

Nearly all were youngsters in their twenties. All had met the Japanese in combat over sun-baked New Guinea and had either shot them down or driven them off. With complete candor and no show of bragging some told how they had been caught in awkward positions and had been lucky to get away with their lives. Several had to bail out over land they didn't know.

Their mail comes rarely and they send their own letters with the feeling a man has when he drops into the ocean a bottle containing a note.

So that when they saw a chance of getting some word back home in 24 hours or less through the press they jumped at it.

They made up their messages and here they are:

Capt. Edward G. Hillesy, Boonton, N. J.—"We've made the silkworm turn and before the war is over we are going to make the world safe for silk stockings."

Lieut. James J. (Hoot) Bevlock, Scranton, Pa.—"We've got our feet in now and is the water wet!"

Lieut. John D. Mainwaring, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—"Don't quote me. My wife doesn't even known I'm flying."

Lieut. Carl E. Taylor, Denison, Tex.—"We still hope to be home by Christmas."

Lieut. Isadore W. Toubman, New York City—"It's not bad here but it's not as good as New York.

Lieut. Elmer F. Graham, Sunnyvale, Calif.—"We're here now. You back us."

Lieut. Harlock W. Harvey, jr., Hartsville, S. C.—"The first round's won and the second is in the bag."

Lieut. Charles Faletta, Margaret, Ala.—"We're doing fine and hope to be back soon."

Capt. Joe K. McNay, Kansas City, Mo., and Lieut. Thomas L. Cox, Mexia, Tex.—"We don't know which is worse, the jungle or the Japs."

Yankee Pilots In Australia

5 U. S. SOLDIERS GET SILVER STAR

General Brett Awards H[illegible] To Men For Heroism In Aerial War

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, June 7—The heroism of five American enlisted men was acknowledged officially today in the award of silver stars to the men by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific. JUN 8 1942

The men are:

Private Wilbur E. Brown, of Salt Lake City.

Sergt. Luther B. Word.

Corporal Henry R. Sheppard.

Corporal Andrew J. Swain.

Private Francis J. Garvey.

Cited For Giving His Oxygen

His citation read:

"During a bombing raid on the enemy on January 31, Brown was rear gunner of a B-17, piloted by Capt. Jack Bleasdale, of San Antonio, which was attacked by three enemy pursuit planes at an altitude of 23,000 feet.

"When two members of the crew were severely wounded Brown removed his oxygen mask and went to their assistance, carried them into the radio compartment, administered first aid and adjusted his own oxygen supply to give both oxygen."

Brown's medal was awarded for meritorious performance of duty. Word's, Sheppard's and Swain's were awarded for extraordinary heroism and bravery in an aerial fight against an armed enemy.

AIDE TO MAC ARTHUR

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Monday, June 8—(AP) Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Lehrbas, former foreign correspondent of the Association Press, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, it was announced today by Lieut.-Col. Carlos Romulo.

Up To Midway

Japs Review Their Gains And Losses

(Dispatches from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading information intended for propaganda purposes.)

By the Associated Press

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts) June 7.—Imperial headquarters said today that Japanese forces had crushed about 35 enemy divisions in the Southern Pacific regions in the six months since Pearl Harbor, while 112,000 enemy dead had been left on the battlefields or north, central and south China.

The announcement said Japanese army forces had captured 342,000 prisoners, included 25,000 from United States forces, 64,000 from the British, 24,000 from the Dutch and 44,000 from the Chinese.

The Japanese army, it added, shot down or destroyed aground 1636 enemy planes including 241 whose destruction, however, has not been confirmed—and captured 240 others. JUN 8 1942

The army was credited also with sinking one gunboat, one submarine, one torpedo boat and 41 merchantmen; with damaging 1 submarine, 1 torpedo boat and 41 merchantmen; with damaging 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers, 5 torpedo boats, 3 gunboats, 2 submarines and 46 merchantmen.

Japanese army losses were put at 9174 killed, 20,720 wounded; 348 planes lost; and 31 ships, totaling 160,000 tons, sunk.

ADMIT FIGHT IN CHUHSIEN

Chinese Report Hand-To-Hand Fighting Within Walls Of City

Japanese Begin New Drive Into Hupeh—Battle Continues In Kiangsi

By SPENCER MOOSA

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Chungking, June 7—Japanese forces, throwing their entire strength into an attack on Chuhsien, Chekiang province, have penetrated the walled city where the Chinese defenders engaged them in a hand-to-hand struggle, it was announced tonight.

Before making their stab yesterday into the town 120 miles from the starting point of their offensive at Hangchow, the Japanese succeeded in taking one of their main objectives, the airfield which they apparently believed would be used for United States air raids on Tokyo.

War Enters Sixtieth Month

As the war with Japan entered its sixtieth month today, the Chinese found themselves battling not only on the east in Chekiang but also in Kiangsi to the west, and Hupeh to the north of Kiangsi where the Japanese were beginning a new drive. They were also engaging in incessant skirmishes in Shansi in North China and combatting a Japanese naval bombardment of the Mamot forts which guard the approaches to Foochow in Fukien to the south of Chekiang.

In Kiangsi, where the Japanese were spearing toward a junction with columns in adjacent Chekiang, the Chinese launched a sudden counteroffensive to the west of Nanchang, the base of the Japanese thrust. The Chinese were striving to prevent the junction, which would mean entrapment for large Chinese forces.

Concerted attacks were made on Anyi, Tehan Wushanpu and Juichang, west of Nanchang, and these were said to have achieved considerable success, especially near Anyi and Wushanpu, where many casualties were inflicted and war materials captured.

Drive Along Railway

The Japanese driving southeast of Nanchang along the destroyed inter-provincial railway made continued progress, however, advancing from Likhiatu, thirty miles from Nanchang, and penetrating into Linchwan (Fuchow), twenty miles farther along the road.

Spread eastward of that main route, the Japanese also pushed eastward of Tsinsien, twenty-five miles southeast of Nanchang, reached Chiangchulin and moved on toward Tungsiang, twenty more miles along the road.

Westward of the main route, however, in the "Y" formed by the Fu and Kan rivers, the Japanese were halted on a line running through Futowfent, Tachlenlin and Takiangkow. Chinese units were detouring to attack these forces from the rear, and inflicted 500 casualties at one place.

The only news from the southwestern front along the Burma road was that six Japanese planes have bombed Paoshan, east of the Salween river.

India Planes Bomb Jap Troops And Burma Port

New Delhi, June 7 (AP)—The RAF struck strong blows at Japanese troop concentrations at Homalin on the east side of the Chindwin river in northwest Burma and bombed Akyab yesterday, it was announced today.

A merchant vessel was attacked, a wharf damaged and river craft machine-gunned from low level, the communique said.

Rommel's Panzers Twice Driven Back

Nazi Personally Leads Two Attacks, Reels Back in Defeat

By Stephen Barber

Associated Press Staff Writer

Cairo, June 7.—Two savage German tank attacks in the Libyan Desert at Knightsbridge were repulsed by the British and tonight the Nazis were reeling back south and west of Harmat toward a gap in the minefields through which they hoped to escape.

Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported in the Knightsbridge area 15 miles south of Tobruk directing his men personally and throwing the full weight of his remaining armored forces—over half of which have been wiped out—against the stanchly standing British.

Harmat is 6 miles south of Knightsbridge on the road to Bir-Hacheim and lies within 15 miles of the base of the Axis salient through the minefields, about midway between Ain el Gazala and Bir Hacheim.

Wild, Confused Fight

30.24 — 16945

30.24-16945

The new tank battle, now in its thirteenth furious day, was described as the largest and bitterest in the present Libyan campaign.

The whole picture was one of wild and confused fighting in scorching heat. British infantry and artillery supported by armed forces hurled back the Knightsbridge assault yesterday in which "the enemy launched his main armored forces at our troops," the communique said.

"Fierce fighting continued throughout the afternoon," it added, "the enemy was driven back westward. British and Indian troops who had established themselves inside the enemy positions west of Harmat on the night of June 5-6, held their ground all day."

The British considered Harmat an extremely important position, since it was near the escape gap and might be used to block any wholesale Axis exodus from the great triangle which has become a junkyard of burned-out tanks and vehicles and planes of both sides.

Large scale maps found on the Axis prisoners gave rise to the belief that the Germans originally intended to carry the campaign to Egypt and Suez.

Italians Report "Great Successes"

(The Italians said the Axis counterattack "resulted in great successes" in which 4000 British were captured and 30 tanks destroyed. The communique said British losses now totaled 550 tanks and cars and 10,000 prisoners.

(In vague terms, the German communique said the counterattacks brought great success in which "the enemy was defeated and here and there encircled and destroyed.")

While the main battle proceeded yesterday in the Knightsbridge-Marmat area, the gallant Free French at Bir Hacheim beat off two fresh enemy assaults, inflicting heavy casualties on the half-hearted Italians. The French had just received fresh munitions to replenish their dwindled stocks.

The R. A. F. continued its nonstop attacks on Nazi reinforcements moving through the gap toward the main battle.

Numerous armed vehicles were destroyed along the route. The fliers also had time to shoot down three German fighters, and to bomb landing fields at Martuba and Derna and shipping at Bengasi. Other bombers of the Middle East command raided Naples in Italy. The R. A. F. lost three planes, but accounted for four Axis planes over Malta, where activity was stepped up.

The wily Rommel, it appeared, had found his position in the triangle bounded roughly by Ain el Gazala, Tobruk and Bir Hacheim one of increasing gravity. The British yesterday asserted they had ground mechanical as well as air superiority.

General In Libya Describes How U. S. Tanks Can Take It

Briton Says Only Twelve Of 166 American Machines Broke Down In Forty Days Of Fighting

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 8 1942

New York, June 7—Maj. Gen. H. Gatehouse, commander of a British armored division using American-built tanks in the Middle East, said today the reliability of American tanks was such that only 12 of 166 broke down mechanically during forty days of operation.

Speaking from Cairo on the army hour over the NBC network, General Gatehouse referred specifically to the General Scott tank, "generally used for local protection and reconnaissance," and the General Grants and Lees, which he called "exceptionally powerful tanks, carrying as they do thick armor and anti-aircraft cannons."

Demand Asnwered

"I would like to say that these tanks have answered our constant demand for machines with which we could engage the Germans with confidence," General Gatehouse said.

"Before, the German tanks undoubtedly outplayed ours. But now things are a bit different. As the Prime Minister of England already said, the American tanks proved to be an outstanding success."

How Tanks Took It

The general told of fourteen American tanks, although outnumbered, fighting at close range with tanks of the Fifteenth German Armored Division.

"Each one of these received an average of five direct shell hits apiece," Gatehouse said. "Some, I admit, did have jammed turrets and others were damaged, but they were still running and more than twenty German tanks were left on the field ablaze."

JUN 8 1942

MINOR RAID ON MALTA

VALLETTA, Malta, June 7—(AP) Comparatively small scale raids on Malta resulted in some civilian property damage last night and today and destruction of the 581st Axis plane over this fortress since the start of the war, an official announcement said tonight. Nine planes were destroyed yesterday.

Waves of British Planes Bomb Northern Sicily

Rome Reports Attack on Heels of Naples Raid

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), June 7 (AP).—The British followed up their Friday night bombing of Naples with raids last night on Sicily, according to today's high command communique.

"Several waves" of British bombers attacked Messina, in northern Sicily, across a narrow strait from Italy proper, it said. "Fires were quickly extinguished after they had broken out in a mountain region of the province," according to the communique, which reported no casualties.

Three planes were said to have been shot down by ground fire, with the wrecks falling outside the Bay of Catania, near San Giovanni and Augusta.

The raid on Naples Friday night was said to have "caused damage of no importance." Other planes flew into Littoria Province south of Rome and dropped flares.

RAF SWITCHES AIR BLOWS TO U-BOATS' BASE

Hundreds Of Heavy Bombers Blast Emden—Report 'Enormous Fires'

Sicily Also Pounded In Follow-Up Of Naples Raid

JUN 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 7—A patrol of light British naval forces "made contact" this morning with "greatly superior German naval forces" off the Belgian coast, the Admiralty announced tonight.

A 600-ton German torpedo boat was hit amidship by a British torpedo and almost certainly was sunk, an Admiralty communique announced.

The statement described the encounter as a "brief engagement."

JUN 8 1942

"Although heavily engaged," the statement said, "our forces returned to their base, but one of our light craft sustained some damage and there were two fatal casualties."

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 7—Hundreds of heavy bombers struck last night at Germany's great naval and submarine base at Emden with tons of high explosives and incendiaries as the RAF shifted its twenty-four-hour offensive from the Reich's industries to seaports feeding the Battle of the Atlantic.

Several persons were injured and houses were damaged this evening in a Messerschmitt bombing foray at a point on the southwest coast.

Another long arm of the RAF bomber command, striking from Mediterranean area bases, stepped up its series of blows at insurlar and continental Italy which only two nights ago reached to within fifty miles of Rome.

Bomb Points In Sicily

The Littoria region south of the Italian capital and Naples were Friday night targets of the RAF. Points in Sicily were bombed last night.

Emden is one of the main bases for U-boats harassing United States and British shipping. Naples is the main Axis supply port for armies in Libya and Sicily also is a way station for Axis troops and a base for Axis planes.

The attack on Naples after more than three months layoff was taken as an indication that Hitler and Mussolini might be trying to hurry reinforcements to Marshal Erwin Rommel's battered North Afrika Korps.

Seventy-Fifth Raid On Emden

German air bases in the Low Countries were attacked in the widespread night raids which cost the British nine bombers and one fighter. The loss was believed to be far below the dangerous ten per cent, which makes operations unprofitable.

The raid on Emden was the seventy-fifth of the war for that city, and came a night after the RAF had worked over the neighboring port of Bremen with fire and high-explosive bombs. Great fires were left burning at Emden.

The Air Ministry said a large proportion of the planes were four-engined bombers of the Lancaster, Stirling and Halifax types which carry the greatest weight of bombs.

Pilots reported "enormous fires in the target area."

One objective was the submarine factory, Nordenseewerk.

The RAF confined itself to the statement that "a strong force" of bombers were sent against Emden. It was understood that while the raiders did not constitute a vast armada of the proportions which left Cologne and later Essen in flames, they were numerous enough to conduct a first-class *Blitz* such as Hitler inflicted upon London when his air force was at its peak.

BRITISH COAST BOMBED

LONDON, June 7 — (AP) Several persons were injured and houses were damaged this evening in a Messerschmitt bombing foray at a point on the southwest coast.

Bomb Dropped May 10 Kills 19 in London

LONDON, June 7. — (AP) An undetected German bomb that long lay unexploded was the cause of the blast which wrecked a large area of the Elephant and Castle district of London yesterday, the government announced today.

The casualties were raised to 19 killed and 59 injured. Scores of families were left homeless.

The bomb must have been there at least since May 10, 1941, the date of the last attack on the area.

JUN 8 1942

DAMAGED ITALIAN SUB TOWED TO SPANISH PORT

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 7.—(AP) The German radio said tonight that a damaged Italian submarine had been attacked in Spanish territorial waters by six British bombers off Port San Pedro Del Mar near Santander this morning.

The submarine was struck by bomb fragments but was towed to Santander by a Spanish tugboat, the radio said. One of six attacking British airplanes was said to have been shot down by submarine gunners.

BRITAIN TO SEND ENVOY TO AID WAR PRODUCTION

LONDON, June 7,—(AP) The British government plans to send an envoy to Washington, possibly with ministerial rank, to take charge of this country's interest there dealing with raw materials for war production, unofficial sources said tonight.

It was said a choice probably would be made upon the return of Oliver Lyttelton, minister of state in charge of production, who now is in the United States.

JUN 8 1942

Strike Ends After Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Durham, England, June 7—A speech by United States Ambassador John G. Winant here Saturday was credited tonight with hastening the end of a four-day-old strike of 5,000 miners of two Durham and two Yorkshire collieries.

The miners voteds to return to work after thier delegates had heard Winant tell the miners' association that the war must be won on the economic front before victory is achieved on the military front.

Sam Watson, the miners' treasurer, said the delegates agreed Winant was "a great guy."

The strikers had demanded a wage increase of 80 cents a shift.

JUN 8 1942

SWEDISH GUNS TO FIRE ON FOREIGN AIRCRAFT

MOSCOW, June 7 — (AP) A Tass disptach from Stockholm said today the Swedish government had decided to apply stricter rules to the use of anti-aircraft fire because of repeated flights by German planes over the Swedish frontier.

Since May 31, the dispatch said, at least seven German planes have penetrated far into western Sweden. Poor visibility prevented Swedish planes from overtaking them, the radio said.

Tremendous Blasts Reported From Sweden

New York, June 7 (AP)—The Moscow radio, in a broadcast heard here by CBS, quoted today a Stockholm report that "tremendous explosions were heard just behind the Norwegian border in Stromstad and other points on the southern coast of Sweden."

The shocks of the explosions continued for twenty-four hours and the noise was heard even in Goteborg, the radio said, adding that it was without information about the cause, except that Stromstad was only twenty miles from a large munitions plant.

JUN 8 1942

TURKEY BARS HER SHIPS FROM FOREIGN WATERS

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 7 — (AP) Dispatches from Turkey said today that Turkish merchant ships henceforth will not be permitted to voyage to foreign waters because of the increasing number of attacks on vessels going to Bulgarian ports. Official Turkish announcements have attributed the attacks to "unknown" submarines.

JUN 8 1942

Russians Repel 3-Day Assaults On Sevastopol

Fierce Land and Air Fight On; 528 German Planes Shot Down in One Week

MOSCOW, June 8 (Monday) (AP).—Three days of German assaults upon the Black Sea fortress of Sevastopol have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, while in a week of blazing aerial warfare which ended yesterday 528 German planes were destroyed, against 151 Soviet losses, the Russians announced officially today.

The midnight communique telling of the fighting about besieged Sevastopol mentioned only land action, but earlier reports from that Crimean front said the Nazis were throwing droves of planes into the assault. This apparently supreme effort to reduce the stubbornly resisting naval base apparently accounted for the enormous toll of German

JUN 8 1942

Up and down the long front fight-

ing of local importance continued in a number of sectors, and the communique noted considerable patrol activity.

Smash Repeated Raids

In the battle for Sevastopol Soviet land and air defenders teamed up to smash repeated German air raids, war dispatches said. In three days, these advices said, the Luftwaffe lost thirty-eight planes—twenty-one in air battles over the city, five shot down by anti-aircraft and one by the infantry, while eleven were burned in a Russian raid on a German airdrome.

The few bombers which have penetrated the defenses of the port, the dispatches said, have been forced to fly at great altitudes and to drop their bombs at random.

The new aerial assaults were on a scale comparable to that of attacks by the Nazis last November and December. However, the main objectives—the aqueduct, the central telegraph office and the electric power station—were said to be still in good working order.

The Red Army's aviation and artillery, meanwhile, pounded the German land forces around the beleaguered city. Big Soviet guns crushed thirteen enemy truckloads of infantry and other objectives, dispatches said, while planes harassed motorized columns moving toward the front.

At the northern extremity of the German-Russian front, where the Nazis have been trying to bomb Murmansk and cut Soviet Arctic Sea communications and the supply line from Great Britain and the United States, fierce new air battles were reported raging.

JUN 8 1942

43 Planes Destroyed

Heavy clouds brought adverse weather conditions in the area, but the dispatches said the Red Air Force had destroyed forty-three enemy planes and damaged seventeen to twenty in raids on enemy airdromes. The Germans were reported to have lost another six planes in an attempted bombing in weather so unfavorable that only a few planes got through and dropped their bombs on rocky wasteland.

In the meantime, passengers and supplies continue to reach Moscow from the north. American vehicles, ranging from jeeps to heavy trucks, have become a common sight in the streets of the capital.

Activity on the long front between Murmansk and the Crimea was marked today by increased reconnaissance on ground and in the air as both sides watched for signs of a fresh outbreak of major fighting. Local encounters were reported particularly sharp on the southern and the Kalinin fronts.

A Soviet communique said the Russians in two days of fighting on the Leningrad front had killed more than 300 German officers and men, destroyed five machine-gun installations and ten strongholds, while in another sector Russian artillery and trench mortar fire had repulsed German infantry.

Prague Compelled To Mourn Heydrich By Reprisal Threat

Streets Lined As Gestapo Leader's Body Is Borne To Train—Impending New Purge Announced

JUN 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 7—The body of Reinhard Heydrich, the Gestapo "hangman" for whose assassination more than 200 Czechs thus far have been executed, was borne through the streets of Prague today in an official mourning ceremony which the whole population was commanded to attend under pain of further reprisals.

From Smetana Square under the ramparts of Hradshin Castle, the fortified palace of the ancient kings of Bohemia, down the hill to the railway station, the streets were jammed—just as the German-controlled Prague radio had guessed they would be.

For three days, since he died of wounds inflicted by Czech patriots on May 27, Heydrich had lain in the old castle, an honor guard at head and foot of his bier, candlelight the only light in the gloomy room.

The mourning ceremony, conducted with all the unqualified somberness of the Gestapo, was merely the prelude to a state funeral in Berlin ordered by Adolf Hitler, and the rapid elevation of Heydrich to the eminence of a Nazi saint.

The number of those executed in retaliation for Heydrich's death, meanwhile, stood at 216, 13 having been shot yesterday, including a businessman, an industrialist and an architect who were reported by the Prague radio to have expressed satisfaction with the attack on Heydrich. The seven others were said to have been convicted for illegal possession of firearms. Two were women.

Announces Purge To Come

The Berlin radio quoted at length an article in the Prague newspaper *Nardoni Politika* admonishing the Czechs to behave and at the same time announcing an impending purge.

Everybody must be aware, the paper said, that the Germans are strong enough to crush within a few days any nest of resistance in central Europe and to wipe it out whether its strength is that of a few individuals or of a nation.

"If the Czech people were to choose passivity, the consequences would be the same," the paper said. "In time the Czech people would be stricken off as a creative factor in the Reich and thus in practice would be expelled from the new Europe.

Put Up To Czech Officials

"Hitherto elements opposing the Reich have been dealt with by the Reich authorities. But from now on the Czech Government will ruthlessly exterminate all elements who, even should they not oppose the Reich directly, by their ambiguous attitude are menacing the existence of the Czech people.

"This purge will in the first place be extended to those civil servants who have direct influence on the mentality of the nation, namely educators. The attitude of the nation always has been and still is the result of merit or guilt of teachers and priests who today should be reminded of the words of the Scriptures, that woe will befall those stirring up excitement."

PIERRE LAVAL RULES FRENCH VETERANS UNIT

VICHY, June 7 — (AP) Pierre Laval today took over direct control of the important French Veterans legion—the only party under the national revolution—after a recent move putting his nominees in charge of the organization.

A decree signed by Marshal Petain, published in the Official Journal with the consent of Laval's government, transferred the legion from the Ministry of the Interior which is also held by Laval to the direct "authority of the chief of government."

Hitler Reported Calling Satellites To Parley

London, June 7 (AP)—Advices from the continent said tonight that Hitler had summoned representatives of Nazi satellite states to meet soon in an important conference at Vienna.

JUN 8 1942

Informed quarters here predicted the Fuehrer planned to draw on these countries for 2,000,000 soldiers and 3,000,000 workmen to bolster the Axis war effort.

Nazi Propaganda Machine Renegade Americans Help

JUN 8 1942

Ernest G. Fischer and Angus Thuermer have just returned to the United States after five months' internment in Berlin where they were correspondents with the Associated Press and Wide World Bureau.

By ERNEST G. FISCHER And ANGUS THUERMER

New York, June 7—Hitler's propaganda guns, warmed up in blasts directed against the British Empire, have been turned on the Western Hemisphere, and some idea as to how venomous ammunition was gathered against the United States can be gained by a glimpse of the methods employed against England.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, approximately 5,000 German students dropped the regular curricula in the universities and devoted their time to gathering material which would serve to castigate and ridicule the enemy.

How It Was Assembled

Students of philosophy turned to British philosophers for quotations which could be used as political arguments by the Nazis. The German literati studied the works of English writers for material which might be used to discredit the British.

Law students sought weak links in the law codes and legal procedure in England. British newspapers from 1900 to 1939, on file in German libraries, were scanned page by page. Anti-British caricatures from 1600 to the present were assembled.

These students wrote 20,160 essays on the results of their investigations, concentrating on all the low and mean angles in the history, literature, art and character of the British.

After official scrutiny, the material was dished out to German newspapers and broadcasting stations.

American-Educated Advisers

When the job was completed so far as England was concerned, the students were given new assignments. A leading German weekly publication, *Das Reich*, explained that "a new problem was taken up about which more will be told later."

In the meantime, the German Propaganda Ministry had marshaled its forces in an effort to gain the offensive in the verbal war with the Americas. Some of the Nazi propagandists, educated in American universities, served as advisers.

It was their job to see to it that the "Yankee angle" was given due consideration in the preparation and release of propaganda blasts. Germans who had lived or traveled in the United States furnished up-to-date material while the students were delving into American history.

Renegade Americans Enlisted

In addition, several natives of the United States who chose to cast their lot with the Nazis were enlisted in Hitler's propaganda corps.

This description of a "typical American woman" by a German propagandist, Dr. E. Ahlswerde, is repeated here as a sample of the material given the German public:

"She plays with married life and averages from two to seven divorces. At 40 her nerves are used up and she winds up in the bridge club or the religious society.

"Born in the midst of skyscrapers, steam whistles, saxophones, boiler factories and automobiles, she has an unbounded yen for noise, movement and masses of humanity. She's always changing her residence, her friends, husbands, clothing, religion and ideas.

"She is constructed quite simply and primitively and, like a cheap watch, only three or four cogs fit together, and she is as transparent as a window pane. She is always in movement, usually on the wrong track, and lands nowhere. She's always talking, but says nothing, and has a real fear of rest and solitude."

Nazi Picture Of Americans

On Americans in general, the doctor made these comments:

"They believe everything they see printed, including attacks on the United States by Mars and Germany.

"They all have the same views, and they all use snappy sayings.

"They keep grinning — 'Keep smiling, boys!'

"They all chew gum.

"All Americans buy on the installment plan.

"They eat griddle cakes with syrup and grapefruit for breakfast. (Ouch, that still hurts, doctor! Because we remember in German internment breakfast consisted of two potato-meal rolls, twenty grams of whale-blubber butter, synthetic jam and malt coffee.)

"Lunchrooms in downtown New York are crowded and food is thrown into the customer's face."

WRATH AHEAD FOR GERMANS, SAYS GERARD

Former Ambassador Holds They Can Save Selves Only By Revolt

JUN 8 1942

Sir Norman Angell Also Addresses Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 7—James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, declared today that "the German people will be lucky if we are able to protect them from the just wrath of the French, the Poles, the Yugo-Slavs, the Greeks, the Dutch, the Danes, the Belgians, the Luxembourgers and all who have bowed and suffered under the Nazi yoke."

In an address at the national convention of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, Gerard asserted that "it is up to the German people to decide now if they want that protection and help from us."

"It is the eleventh hour—but it is not yet too late for them to revolt against their rulers and themselves play a part in final victory," Gerard said.

Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner and a former member of the English Parliament, told the delegates that "the totalitarians represent about one tenth of the world's population and resources, and the fact that a minority of one tenth could put the remaining nine tenths in mortal peril is one of the marvels of the present situation."

JUN 8 1942

NAZI PLUNDER IS PLACED AT MANY BILLIONS

$4,500,000,000 Declared Wrung From Conquered Peoples Annually

Victims On Verge Of Famine, Foreign Policy Association Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—The Nazis are wringing $4,500,000,000 annually, mostly in goods, from the

30.24 16947

30.24-16947

conquered peoples of Europe, the Foreign Policy Association said today.

During the last three years they have confiscated and looted enough material wealth to pay for several years of war preparation, said the association, a private research organization.

Ernest Hediger, staff member who prepared the report for the association, estimated that every forty-one days Germany collects a sum equal to the total it was ordered to pay as reparation for the World War.

JUN 8 1942

Victims On "Verge Of Famine"

This system of plunder, he said, has brought the conquered countries of Europe to the "verge of famine."

"The health of the European people is rapidly being impaired and the danger exists that, without sufficient food, living in unheated houses in the bitter winter cold, most of occupied Europe's men, women and children may gradually drift into a state of physical weakness that will reduce them to subhuman standards," he continued.

"Their speedy liberation from Nazi domination is, therefore, the first condition of their salvation and the survival of democracy in Europe."

New System Of Looting

Military conquest, the survey said, has been accompanied not only by wholesale confiscation of everything of immediate use to the German war machine but also by the application of an entirely new system of invisible and permanent looting. It added:

"By imposing so-called occupation costs and exacting other financial tribute Germany has been able, while keeping the appearance of legality, to oblige the vanquished nations to finance its purchases, thus succeeding to a very large extent in saddling the costs of its war on them."

2 German Generals, Thousands Of Other Captives Reach Canada

Ottawa, Ontario, June 7 (AP)—Arrival in Canada of two German generals and thousands of other war prisoners was announced tonight by J. L. Ralston, Defense Minister.

Although the announcement did not state where the prisoners came from, it was assumed in unofficial quarters that they were from the Libyan campaign.

The group, which arrived within the last two weeks, included about 200 officers altogether. The two generals were not named.

A possible clue to their identity was given however in a London dispatch which said Maj. Gen. Arthur Schmidt and Genearl Von Ravenstein were among prisoners who left South African port some time ago for an undisclosed destination.

The prisoners were escorted from a United States port to internment camps in Canada.

Two Large Ships Aground

AN EAST CANADIAN PORT, June 7 (AP).—Two large ships are aground on the eastern Canadian coast after losing their bearings in heavy weather.

One is lying on a ledge about 300 yards offshore. The other, which apparently was following the first vessel, went aground about 400 yards from shore and 100 yards from the companion ship.

Mexican Tanker Fleet Armed

Mexico City, June 7 (AP).—The Government newspaper *El Nacional* said today tankers of the Mexican petroleum fleet have been armed with anti-aircraft guns and depth bombs as a measure of protection against Axis submarines.

2 MORE SHIPS SUNK BY SUBS

One American And One Norwegian Vessel Listed In Navy Report

Captain Says U-Boat Skipper Seemed To Have Been In U. S. For Some Time

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—The navy announced tonight that a medium-sized United States merchant ship had been torpedoed in the Atlantic and a medium-sized vessel of Norwegian registry had been torpedoed and shelled in the Caribbean area. Survivors of both ships have been landed at an East Coast port.

U-Boat Captain's Action

An Eastern Port, June 7 (AP)—The captain of a Nazi submarine which torpedoed a medium-sized American merchantman in the Atlantic distributed cigarettes, rum and clothing to survivors but those who escaped from a Norwegian vessel were not so lucky.

In an interview released today by the navy, Nils Oversen, chief engineer of the Norwegian ship, told of being awakened by the shelling of his ship, finding the engine room deserted and the bodies of several shipmates on deck.

With seven others Oversen fled in a lifeboat and later saw the ship burst into flames and settle stern first after an explosion.

Eight Rescued

After drifting three days in shark-infested waters of the South Atlantic, the eight were rescued and landed at a South American port on May 15.

Although Oversen and his companions believed they were the only ones to escape, seven others of the thirty-three man crew were landed at another point.

Capt. Alderman L. Scott, of Mobile, Ala., said the submarine commander "seemed to feel sorry" for his victims after he torpedoed the American ship May 30. The ship sank in less than five minutes and the captain and twenty-four of his crew drifted fifty-six hours before they were picked up by a United Nations merchant ship and landed in an Eastern port.

Seven Of Crew Lose Lives

Three of the engine room crew were killed by the torpedo explosion and four other crew members, including the radio operator, were unable to get off the ship in time, he said.

The U-boat captain spoke English "like the average naturalized German that you meet in the States," Scott said.

The captain said the radio operator, Frank Talley, of New York city, stayed at his post to send an SSS and went down with the ship.

Sub. Ship Toll In Week Among Highest

Axis submarines blasting at Allied shipping in the western Atlantic sank twenty-four merchant vessels last week, claiming one of the highest weekly tolls in that area since the outbreak of hostilities six months ago.

The officially disclosed sinkings brought United and neutral nations' ship losses in Atlantic waters since Pearl Harbor to a total of 251 merchantmen.

More than 880 seamen and passengers in last week's attacks were rescued. More than 105 lives were lost and 44 were reported missing.

Include Ten U. S. Ships

The sinkings last week included 10 United States ships, 7 British, 3 Norwegian, 1 Brazilian, 1 Panamanian, 1 Dutch, and 1 unidentified Allied.

The tabulation:

	Week June 1-7	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the United States.	9	119
Off Canada.....	1	34
In the Caribbean.....	9	68
In the Gulf of Mexico.	3	16
Off South America...	2	14
Total	24	251

One reported counter-blow against the enemy submarine menace last week was the sinking of one of two attacking U-boats in the Gulf of Mexico by the American merchant vessel Atenas.

NAVY SUB PATROLS PRAISED BY VINSON

Says Anti-U-Boat Organization Is Well Established And Functioning Efficiently

Naval Committee Chairman Warns Against Undue Optimism, However

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—In a statement approved by the navy, Representative Vinson (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Committee, declared tonight that "the anti-submarine warfare organization has now passed through its period of growing pains, is well established and is functioning efficiently."

"The enemy is building more submarines," he said, "but he cannot build them in the proportion that we are increasing our means of combatting them. The naval committee has full confidence that we shall defeat the submarine."

At executive sessions last week, Vinson's committee discussed with high naval officers the navy's progress and methods in dealing with Axis undersea crafts, which already have taken a toll of more than 250 Allied merchant vessels in the western Atlantic.

A Clever Enemy

"In dealing with submarines," he said, "we have a tough and clever enemy and it does not pay to be unduly optimistic. However, the fact remains that in the past few weeks the submarine has largely withdrawn from our eastern seaboard and is operating farther at sea.

"This works to our advantage—as does the great element of time, which has now begun to mount in our favor."

JUN 8 1942

No Soldiers Lost

Vinson said the navy was confronted with the "question of having a number of escort vessels inadequate to fully protect both troop transports and coastal cargo vessels."

"Who shall say that the decision as to dividing these craft has not been sound when it is realized that so far we have not lost a soldier of the many thousands sent overseas?" he asked.

He reported that, while the navy was "proud" of its ship construction progress, "unfortunately, the only types in which it is not well ahead of schedule are those most needed in combatting submarines."

Equipment Problem

However, delivery of those types of craft—presumably swift torpedo boats and longer range subchasers—now is underway "in increasing numbers," he said.

He said that special anti-submarine equipment in those vessels was another problem "which has held us back but it is approaching a more satisfactory solution."

Vinson said there had been criticism to the effect that the navy had not taken full advantage of all the pleasure craft, fishing boats and small, privately owned planes for search, lookout and rescue assignments.

"The figures in this matter," he said, "have been placed before the committee and it is satisfied that such criticism is, in general, not justified. The value of such auxiliary means is generally overestimated. All larger vessels of real value have long since been taken over and are now in use by the navy."

He referred also to criticism based on the success of the English in driving the submarine from their home waters, and said such critics should remember that the British have had three years' experience in coping with the problem and that "the British Isles would fit comfortably into the Gulf of Mexico."

12,326 ENLIST IN SEA FORCES

Largest Mass Induction Held As "Avengers Of Pearl Harbor" Join

Ceremonies Open Just Six Months After Attack By Japanese

JUN 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—Across the length and breadth of the nation today 12,326 young Americans joined the country's sea forces as "avengers of Pearl Harbor" in a mass enlistment unparalleled in the navy's history.

It was timed to the minute six months after the Japanese attack on the Pacific island outpost last December 7. Navy, marine and Coast Guard recruits were sworn in simultaneously in a radio ceremony at 2.25 P. M.

The mass-induction ceremonies occurred as the nation rejoiced over news of what appeared to be a major American naval victory over the Japanese in mid-Pacific.

Just Punishment

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, called the occasion one symbolical of the nation's determination to restore peace to the world "by administering just punishment to those who have brutally and wilfully transgressed all the laws of humanity."

The nation-wide ceremonial broadcast originated at the Washington Navy Yard, where sixty men were sworn into the navy, sixty into the Coast Guard and one into the Marine Corps.

The oaths were administered by Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, of the navy; Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, of the Coast Guard, and Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, of the Marine Corps. Also participating in the program were Kate Smith, radio star, and the Navy Band under the direction of Lieut. Charles Brendler.

Typical of some of the scheduled programs were the following:

A streetcar transformed into a warship led a downtown parade in Los Angeles, where Lieut. J. J. McCormick, wounded at Pearl Harbor, inducted 300 sailors.

Vice Admiral J. W. Greenslade, commanding the Twelfth Naval district, declared in connection with a ceremony inducting 200 San Francisco youths that "every one of us has got to fight, and fight to the limit of his strength."

About 200 were sworn in on the Mall of Central Park in New York city as a part of a community sing led by Lucy Monroe to promote war bond sales.

Kiss From Florida Girl

The "U. S. S. McKeever," a recruiting "ship" built near Detroit's City Hall in memory of a Detroiter who died on the destroyer Reuben James, was used for a ceremony involving about one hundred naval recruits. At Bangor, Maine, six men took the oath within the shadow of the memorial commemorating the battleship Maine.

A kiss from Florida's most photogenic girl, Elizabeth Colson, 17, was promised each of forty-two recruits sworn in at Tampa, Fla. A hundred "victory belles" acted as sponsors for future sailors at Charlotte, N. C.

More than 1,000 Texans were inducted from sixteen cities in that State.

A twenty-three piece Negro band was inducted in a special ceremony at Atlanta. The band was to go to the Great Lakes Training Station.

In most States the Governors officiated at the ceremonies.

Jap Evacuation From West Coast Complete

Affair Handled Solely By Military After Failure of Voluntary Migration Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 (AP)—Evacuation of the western seaboard's entire Japanese population, a mass movement described officially as without precedent in American history, has been completed.

Save for a handful of ill or otherwise incapacitated persons and a still smaller number considered irreplaceable in their work, not one of about 100,000 Japanese remained at liberty today in that roughly 150-mile wide strip of the three coast states and Arizona which was their home when war began

Most of the 99,770 actually removed were congregated in one or another of 17 assembly centers, receiving points established by the army to make quick control possible pending the necessarily slower arrangements for permanent resettlement.

Some thousands already have gone to inland relocation centers, of which three are ready now. Others are being built and sites for still more are being acquired. A considerable number have volunteered for farm work on private lands well in the interior.

This is the second phase of the evacuation program, and it will continue for an undetermined length of time.

But the first and militarily vital step — the actual removal of the Japanese from their homes in the zone where the army believes their presence might be dangerous—has been achieved.

Furthermore, the wartime civil control administration said, the transfer was made "within the time designated, x x x without mischance, with minimum hardship and almost without incident."

The inland movement of the Japanese began as a voluntary migration after President Roosevelt authorized the army to remove aliens or citizens from certain areas as a military measure, but this soon developed into a haphazard, unmanageable affair. In an order issued by Lieut. Gen. J. L. De Witt, chief of the western defense command, March 29 it was branded a failure and prohibited.

Thereafter the military took full charge, executing the entire operation in a little less than two months, most of it during May.

The affected communities, the WCCA said, then had opportunity to observe "an American army moving in a democratic way even during the exigencies of war."

"The general impression was," the WCCA added, "that the evacuees may not have been doing the thing they liked best to do, but they were doing the best thing they could do under the circumstances, and doing it cheerfully."

Diplomatic Exchange Ship To Arrive Today

New York, June 7 (AP)—The 18,000-ton Swedish-American liner Gripsholm will dock tomorrow at Jersey City, N. J., with more than 200 passengers from Goteborg, most of them American residents who have been stranded in Sweden since the outbreak of the war.

Upon her arrival the Gripsholm will take aboard Japanese diplomats who will be exchanged for United States representatives from Japan at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa. When she returns to the United States, she will carry back to Sweden those passengers the United States Government will permit her to take aboard.

To Leave Shanghai June 15

New York, June 7 (AP)—The Associated Press recorded a Tokyo broadcast today quoting Domei as announcing that the Italian liner Conte Verde would sail from Shanghai about June 15 with 650 Americans and Canadians being repatriated in exchange for Japanese nationals interned in the United States.

FOOD BOARD PLANS CHECK ON ALL NEEDS

Wickard Says Survey Of Requirements Will Be First Big Job

Civilian Restrictions Will Depend On Findings Of Committee

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—Claude E. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, said today the first big job of the Government's new wartime food committee would be to determine the quantity of various types of food needed to supply military, civilian, lease-lend and other demands.

"After that," he added, "will come decision affecting production and allocation."

The committee was created by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, last week to control the production and allocation of the nation's food supply in the interest of the war effort. It is composed of nine members from various war agencies of the Government.

Armed Forces First

The committee's conclusions as to requirements will indicate whether it may be necessary to restrict civilian supplies of any commodities. The needs of the Allied armed forces—American, British and Russian—will take precedence over those of civilians.

While Secretary Wickard made no predictions, Agriculture Department food experts said that plentiful supplies of most items seemed assured for the time being. They emphasized that much depended, of course, on this year's crops.

Estimates Available

In determining total requirements, the food committee will not have to start from scratch. Wickard will lay before it estimates of needs used by his department in drafting this year's farm program.

The department's estimate was made last January. It is possible, Wickard said, that some revisions may have to be made. The army and the navy and the lease-lend administration—the latter speaking for the British and Russians—will be asked to submit their latest estimates.

Processing Problems

Wickard said the committee would also have to tackle problems affecting the processing of agricultural raw materials. He cited the case of soybeans and peanuts. An enormous increase in these crops is indicated. They are an important source of vegetable oils needed to replace imported oils cut off by the war.

It will be a tremendous job, he said, to get these crops processed into oil, because of a shortage of equipment. Upon the success or failure of this processing job may hinge consumer rationing of shortening, salad oils and butter.

Packing Plants

Likewise, meat-packing plants may have great difficulty, the Secretary said, in handling the record hog crop to be marketed next winter. The Government may have to invoke a marketing control plan which would spread marketings over a longer period of time than normal.

Another problem pressing for solution is the huge supply of wheat. This year's crop and surpluses from past years may provide a two-year supply. Much may have to be piled on the ground because of a shortage of storage space. Inasmuch as planting time for next year's winter wheat crop is only ninety days away, the committee must decide whether farmers are to be asked to reduce their acreages.

The committee must also draft a policy regarding the importation of coffee, spices, tropical fruits and sugar.

WARPLANES UP 85 PER CENT.

A. C. Of C. Chief Reports On Rise In U. S. Output Since Pearl Harbor

Production Soon Will Exceed That Of All Axis Nations, Jouett Predicts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—An increase of nearly eighty-five per cent. in this country's military plane production in the six months since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was reported today by Col. John H. Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

In a statement approved for publication by the War Department, Jouett predicted American production soon would exceed that of Germany, Italy and Japan combined, including production being forced in the occupied countries.

$4,000,000,000 Since 1939

Since the beginning of the European war in September, 1939, Jouett said the American aircraft manufacturing industry had produced nearly $4,000,000,000 worth of planes, engines and propellers.

"Many striking advances in manufacturing technique, in design of new, hard-hitting, farther-ranging warplanes, in labor training and other phases of the aircraft industry's all-out war production effort, have been made since the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor," Jouett said.

That's Not Whole Story

"The simple statement of the production increase does not tell the whole story, by any means. Much of it cannot be told now. Some of it can. For instance, because the air forces' vastly expanded pilot training programs are proceeding according to plans, actual fighting planes are comprising an ever-increasing percentage of total production, with trainers representing a correspondingly smaller percentage."

Jouett added that aircraft engine production has increased nearly eighty per cent. since Pear Harbor, the increase being due in part to the automotive companies now building aircraft engines.

Warns East Coast Of "Reprisal" Air Raids

New York, June 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, commander of the First Air Force, warned tonight that the Eastern United States could expect German raids in reprisal for "might blows" which he said this nation would soon be dealing the Nazis.

Speaking on the Army Hour radio program sponsored by the War Department, Bradley said:

"We bombed Tokyo and reprisal raids were expected. The Japs struck at Dutch Harbor and they found us prepared.

"Our Allies and soon we will be dealing mighty blows to Nazi Germany, and we, too, can expect reprisal raids on our Eastern shores. We are prepared, but civilian cooperation is essential.

West Coast Balloons Escape

Vancouver, June 7 (AP)—Defensive barrage balloons from south of the international boundary went on an offensive rampage over the British Columbia lower mainland Saturday, causing an invasion scare and snapping half a dozen high-tension lines with their dragging cable. The balloons put all but one Vancouver radio station off the air for several hours and cut electric power in rural districts.

WAR AIMS IN DOUBT, FIRST LADY SAYS

Mrs. Roosevelt Asserts Many Feel We Are Fighting "Because We Have To"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 7 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today in an *American Magazine* article that the great mass of the American people still feel that they are fighting merely "because we have to."

Fight For Freedom

"No great conviction seems to have come as yet to the people of the nation to make them feel that they fight for something so precious that any price is worth paying," she wrote. "To me it seems we fight for two things—for freedom and for a permanent basis for peace in the world."

Under the first objective, the First Lady listed freedom to live under the Government of our choice, freedom from economic want, and freedom from racial and religious discrimination.

Aim For World Economy

The President's wife listed under the peace aim:

"A world economy guaranteeing to all people free trade and access to raw materials; a recognition of the rights and the dignity of the individual; machinery through which international difficulties may be settled without recourse to war. This necessitates international machinery as well as an international police force."

Nassau Laborers Return To Jobs, Ending Strike

Nassau, Bahamas, June 7 (AP). Laborers employed at four shillings (about 80 cents) a day on an American project were practically all back on the job today pending negotiations, ending a stoppage marked by riots in which three men were killed. About 2,000 now are back at work.

An important factor in the return of the men to work was a speech by the Duke of Windsor, Governor General of the Bahamas, who flew from Washington when the disorders broke out. Order had generally been restored, however, before the Duke returned.

Thirty-five persons arrested as curfew violators were fined the equivalent of $4 each.

U. S., France at Outs Four Times Before

By Wide World.

Four times before now have France and the United States been at outs.

Not counting the bloody French-Indian wars before the colonies became a nation, the first difficulties between the two countries developed in 1793.

In that year France and England began another war in their long series. France expected America to live up to the mutual aid treaty signed during the Revolutionary War. But George Washington proclaimed American neutrality. He asserted that the old alliance expired with the death of the French monarchy.

France's Citizen Genet slipped into America, tried to outfit privateers to war on British shipping. Already disturbed by the excesses of the French Revolution, America flared up, insisted that Genet be replaced. France didn't like it.

Angered by Jay Treaty.

Then the Jay treaty between England and America angered the French still further. American envoys sent to France to remedy the situation were called on by the French Minister Talleyrand for a $220,000 bribe. John Adams made the facts public and the situation became known as the XYZ affair. Public indignation rallied around the fighting slogan, "Millions for Defense, Not One Cent for Tribute."

The French started harassing American shipping. French men-of-war sank our ships off the South Atlantic Coast. Congress authorized raising an army, approved construction of 12 new warships. The United States frigate Constellation captured a French frigate. Three hundred American merchantmen were armed. It was undeclared war.

But Tallyrand backed down, disavowed the insults. In 1801 a new convention was signed, abrogating the troublesome first alliance.

Soon after that Thomas Jefferson became disturbed because powerful France had taken over New Orleans and the Mississippi Valley. Anti-French feeling arose, died down when Napoleon in 1803 agreed to sell the territory. The United States made the Louisiana Purchase, its biggest bargain yet, for $27,267,622.

Tossup in 1812.

In 1812 it was almost a tossup whether America would fight England or France. Both countries were violating American shipping and international rights once more. But the British were rougher and American sympathies were pro-French. So the War of 1812 was with the British.

It was another Napoleon who caused the last crisis until now, Louis Napoleon

30.24 — 16949

30.24-16949

Bonaparte, nephew of the conqueror. In 1861 he sent an army to Mexico to set up Maximilian of Austria as ruler of that proposed addition to the French Empire.

The United States was busy at the time with its Civil War, but soon after that ended, Yankee veterans made ready as if to expel the would-be monarch. The French withdrew.

It was nearly 60 years later that an American soldier said in Paris, "Lafayette, we are here."

DODGE SUBS BY USING GULF PORTS

JUN 8 1942

Short Cuts for Inter-American Shipping---Free Trade Zones on Gulf to Help Out Post-War Trade

BY JOHN LEAR

WASHINGTON, June 6 (Wide World)—Out of the distant mists through which Christopher Columbus sailed into an unknown land, the Caribbean Sea is emerging today to its rightful place in the history of the Americas.

Called "The Mediterranean of the New World" for centuries, it is only now becoming the great trade basin it might have been long ago had Statesmen like Henry Clay been able to sell a "good neighobr policy" to the United States before the coming of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

NAZI SUBS DO TRICK

In his various voyages, Columbus used the Caribbean as a trade crossroads for the Americas. Yet, 450 years passed without the growth of any famous port along its shores. Ironically, it remained for Nazi submarines, hostile to the American way of life, to bring the sea into its own.

The U-boats set out to sink merchant ships sailing between the Americas and from the Americas to distant war fronts. They succeeded so well that surviving boats had to shorten their routes in order to make more trips in the same space of time.

As a result, ships now short-cut across the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, using gulf ports, instead of following the older, longer lines to the Atlantic seaboard ports.

Texas and Tampa

At first this was looked upon as a calamity. Today gulf ports see it as an opening to a great future. Galveston, Houston, New Orleans and Tampa are getting ready to establish free trade zones to encourage the flow of imports and exports during the war and to increase inter-American trade when peace comes.

A more efficient and less expensive domestic commercial system within the United States is a probable by-product of the change, which seems destined to bring the Midwest to industrial maturity, out of traditional isolation into international trade. The shape of the postwar world will be affected.

The return of the sailing ship and the Mississippi steamboat can be expected.

All of Central America, from the Panama Canal northward, may be hooked into the North American economjc system through inland waterways and roads.

A German Idea

Although it is paradoxical, it is in a way fitting that German submarines should play an important role in bringing all this to pass, because the free trade zone idea in which the future of the Caribbean lies is German. It was practiced by a group of German towns between the 12th and 16th centuries. These towns called themselves the Hanseatic League, and formed a monopoly allowing free trade among themselves but keeping out the trade of other European ports.

The Gulf ports have no such monopoly in mind in their free trade zone plans. Their purpose will be to avoid the faults of the United States tariff system. For them, the zones will be ports within ports. Products from other countries may be shipped into and out of the zones without paying duties unless the products go on from there into the domestic trade of the United States.

What are the advantages?

Saving All Around

Goods can be inspected, sampled, tested, mixed, re-packaged, or processed in hundreds of different ways short of actual manufacture in preparation for sale in this country or for re-shipment to other parts of the world. United States packagings, machinery, materials and labor will be used. Customers in the United States will be protected from inferior goods by inspections made there. Everyone will save money, because the fees that may be charged in the zone will be under government control as railroads and shipping rates are now.

But more important than any other advantage in these days when our national survival is at stake is the fact that free trade zones in the Gulf are aids to victory, helping to meet the transportation problem which remains one of the unsolved problems of our war effort.

27 Building Plants

Ships are running now in straight lines from North American to South American ports. But they will be able to run in greater numbers if storage facilities are provided for their cargoes.

There are 27 different places along the coasts of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico where 300 to 500-ton sailing schooners are built. The British in the last war found that submarines cannot spot sailing ships as easily as heavier cargo boats. It is the hope of the federal government that sailship building can be stimulated outside the country, where it will not affect United States labor shortages or material priorities, and that these boats will carry a heavy lead of inter-American trade.

Hearts of Rail Systems

Houston, Galveston, New Orleans and Tampa are the ideal spots for the free zones because they are the hearts of transportation systems fanning northward all over the country. New Orleans is at the mouth of the Mississippi River, whose mainstream and tributaries and feeder railroads can carry vast cargoes directly and cheaply to half the people of the nation.

The significance of this in post war economy is stressed by Wayne Chatfield Taylor, assistant U. S. Secretary of Commerce, who is campaigning to hurry establishment of the zones. Steamboats and barges will carry raw materials to and finished products from industrial plants which have been scattered over the interior States to escape possible enemy bombings; these are factories now, but post war planners say they must be kept going when peace comes if our economy it not to collapse.

Long, costly roundabout hauls which were made in the past from the East and West coasts of South America to New York and thence inland by rail sometimes to the Gulf shore will be eliminated. Coastwise shipping from New York to the Gulf is already almost gone, and its complete disappearance after the war is predicted by some persons.

Gulf Canal Extension

The free ports will benefit from another development—the projected extension of the Gulf canal as far south as the Rio Grande on the Mexican border. Galveston, Houston and New Orleans are now on the completed portion of the canal.

But isn't the free zone pretty much of a gamble?

Well, there is one free zone in the New York harbor today. Goods handled there rose in value from $5,000,000 in 1938 to $43,000,000 last year. Brazilian coffee, Peruvian cotton, Argentine beef, Mexican sisal, Bolivian tungsten were among the products stored and processed. When the army for strategic reasons took over several of the piers where the zone was located, Latin-American governments protested to the State Department. That's how much it meant to them.

MARSHALL HEADS SUPPLY FORCES

JUN 8 1942

Performed Big Role in Philippines---Decorated for Valor---Plugs Harder Than Most---Cares for Allies

BY VERN HAUGLAND

MELBOURNE, June 6 (Wide World)—Brigadier-General Richard J. Marshall has one of the greatest feeding, clothing and transportation jobs in military history—that of caring for the Allied armies opposing the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific.

As deputy chief of staff of the Allied high command, Marshall is now director of quartermaster activities of General Douglas MacArthur's forces. His problems are those of supply—over some of the longest lifelines in the world—and of administration—the operation of an amazingly complex organization.

A BRAINY OFFICER

"It's not the kind of work you can say much about." he shrugs. "It's not spectacular. It's just a matter of plugging."

Other high officers on MacArthur's staff agreed it was plugging, but more, and observed that Marshall plugs just a little harder than most. In any case they place him among the brainiest and ablest military men in this part of the world.

Marshall developed the supply system which kept the army in the Philippines going despite extreme difficulties. He also skillfully directed removal of the army's rear echelon from Manila to Bataan and superintended the thorough destruction of material to prevent their use by the Japanese.

Descendant of John Marshall

In the hotel room where I talked with him he sat reading, dressed in pajamas and bathrobe. He was recovering from an attack of grippe. He is 46 years old. He was promoted to colonel last October and to his present rank in December.

Beside his bed stood a picture of his wife, the daughter of Benjamin Crum, Montgomery, Ala., banker and jurist.

He is proud of the fact that his son-in-law, Lieutenant William Strong of Brainbridge, Ga., is in the air corps here. His son is an aviation cadet at Santa Ana, Calif. His stepson is a sergeant at Maxwell Field, Ala., he also has a daughter and a stepdaughter. He is a descendant of Chief Justice John Marshall and is distantly related to the present chief of staff.

Marshall went to France in 1917 with the Sixth Field Artillery in the battery which fired the first American shot of the war. He was wounded and hospitalized in November, 1918. After the armistice he served in the construction division which was taken over by the quartermasters corps in 1920.

Asked Back by MacArthur

He attended the quartermasters corps school and was sent to the Philippines in 1929, largely because of his supply training and experience.

In 1935 he participated in the first big scale army maneuvres at Pine Camp, N. Y. General MacArthur requested his return to the Philippines to develop the supply system, and he was appointed deputy chief of staff in the Far East at the outbreak of the war.

When MacArthur decided to take the field on Dec. 24 he chose Marshall to remain in Manila since the main problem then was one of supply transportation.

Slept at His Desk

Marshall remained at the headquarters of the United States army forces in the Far East until Jan. 1, sleeping only in snatches at his desk while directing the movements of troops around the clock.

It was vital to unite the northern Luzon force with the southern Luzon force for a final stand on Bataan. Marshall had to remain in constant touch with both forces.

Even during the worst bombings of Manila, Marshall never left his desk for the air raid shelter. When the Japanese bombed Fort Santiago 200 yards away, the general stayed at his telephone though the headquarters building was rocking and the entire staff expected annihilation by the next bomb.

In Barrowed Uniform

For eight days Marshall didn't leave his office. He is of medium height and members of his staff still chuckle at his appearance those days—he was wearing the trousers and shirt of Colonel Nunez Pilet, of New Orleans and Tacoma, a six-footer. Cuffs and sleeves were rolled up. Marshall's orderly, it appears, had sent his uniforms to Bataan with the advance echelon.

Marshall left Manila only when the Japanese already were in suburban Paranaque, eight miles away. Haggard, exhausted and unshaven, he could hardly stand when he and his staff boarded the launch.

MacArthur commended Marshall for his work. But for Marshall's courage and determination and leadership the northern and southern Luzon forces might never have been united.

Awarded the D. S. C.

Marshall went to Australia with MacArthur in mid-March. For his gallantry in the Philippines he won the distinguished service cross with a silver star.

One citation was typical of the man's work:

On Jan. 24 he visited a command post of a division engaged on the Aglaloma River in Bataan. Unsatisfied, he went to the front line batallion where there was lack of co-ordination.

Proceeding to the assault companies within 100 yards of a hostile position, despite heavy sniper fire, he obtained vital information, encouraged the troops and then personally effected co-ordination necessary to drive home the successful attack.

1814

Leave Space

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, JUNE 8-(AP)-THIRTEEN AMERICAN WOMEN, AMONG THE LAST TO LEAVE THE PHILIPPINES, HAVE ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY INCLUDED 11 ARMY NURSES, A NAVY NURSE AND A NAVY OFFICER'S WIFE.

THE ARMY NURSES INCLUDED SECOND LIEUTENANTS HORTENSE MCKAY, BRAINERD, MINN.; MOLLIE PETERSON, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.; MARY L. MOULTRIE, WOODBURY, GA.; RUTH M.STRAUB, MILWAUKEE; BETH A.VELEY, SAN JOSE, CALIF.; HELEN L.SUMMERS, BROOKLYN; AND GRACE D.HALLMAN, THOMASTON, GA.; LEONA GASTINGER, MONTGOMERY, ALA.; MABEL STEVENS, CREIGHTON, NEB.; NANCY GILLAHAN, DANVILLE, TENN.; LUCY WILSON, BIG LADY, TEXAS.

JUN 8 1942

THE NAVY NURSE WAS ANN BURNATITUS OF NEW YORK AND THE OFFICER'S WIFE, MRS. MARGARET JANSON, WIFE OF A NAVY LIEUTENANT WHO SERVED ON BATAAN.

LIEUT. MCKAY'S STORY WAS TYPICAL OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE BATAAN NURSES.

WHEN THE JAPANESE FIRST STRUCK AT LUZON, THE NURSES AT FORT STOTSENBURG GAVE UP THEIR QUARTERS AND SLEPT UNDER THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS. ON CHRISTMAS DAY THEY ALL WERE WITHDRAWN TO MANILA, WHERE THEY BOARDED A BOAT THE FOLLOWING DAY FOR CORREGIDOR.

AS THEY WERE PREPARING TO DEPART WITH A LOAD OF 500 SICK AND WOUNDED, THE AMMUNITION DUMPS AT CAVITE NAVAL STATION WERE BLOWN UP. THEIR BOAT STOOD OFF CORREGIDOR DURING THE NIGHT OF DEC. 27 WHILE SOME OF THE NURSES WERE TAKEN OFF TO THE FORTRESS IN BOATS AND OTHERS WERE TRANSFERRED BY BARGE TO BATAAN.

LIEUT. MCKAY WAS TAKEN BY BARGE TO NUMBER TWOX HOSPITAL AT BATAAN, WHERE, SHE SAID, IT WAS "NECESSARY TO IMPROVISE EVERYTHING."

"BUT WE NEVER RAN OUT OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS LIKE QUININE AND THE SULFA GROUP," SHE ADDED. "WE ALWAYS HAD ENOUGH BANDAGES."

TEN OF THE NURSES WHO WERE LANDED ON CORREGIDOR, INCLUDING LIEUT. PETERSEN, WERE SENT TO BATAAN ON APRIL 6 IN TIME TO SEE SOMETHING OF THE FINAL PHASE OF THE BATTLE THERE, BUT WERE ORDERED BACK TO CORREGIDO TWO DAYS LATER.

"WE HAD TO LEAVE OUR PATIENTS AND HOSPITAL STAFF ON BATAAN," LIEUT PETERSEN SAID. "ON THE WAY XXX TO THE DOCK THEY WERE BLOWING UP AMMUNITION DUMPS AHEAD OF US AND IT WAS DANGEROUS TO GO ON.

"EDITH CORNS, SALLYBLAINE, BETH VELEY AND MYSELF WERE THE FIRST TO REACH THE DOCK, BUT WE COULDN'T FIND THE OTHERS OR THE BOAT. EVENTUALL A SMALL BOAT CAME AND WE STARTED FOR CORREGIDOR. IT WAS DAYLIGHT BY THEN, BUT WE GOT THERE SAFELY."

THE NURSES WERE GIVEN ONLY THREE HOURS TO GET READY FOR THEIR FLIGHT FROM CORREGIDOR.

"MOST OF US WORE OVERALLS AND SOME WORE SHORTS," SAID LIEUT.MCKAY. "WE EACH HAD A PAIR OF SHOES AND NOTHING ELSE TO TAKE WITH US. BUT EVERYONE WAS WONDERFUL TO US."

LIEUT. MOULTRIE SAID THAT EVERYONE KNEW THE PHILIPPINES WOULD FALL "SOONER OR LATER," BUT DECLARED "THE BOYS BELIEVED UNTIL THE VERY LAST THAT HELP WAS COMING."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS - ADD LEHRBAS X X X CARLOS ROMULO.

LEHRBAS OBTAINED A LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN WASHINGTON AFTER PEARL HARBOR AND WENT TO AUSTRALIA TO JOIN GENERAL MACARTHUR AS PRESS OFFICER ON HIS ARRIVAL THERE FROM BATAAN.

LEHRBAS WAS AN AIR FORCE OFFICER IN THE LAST WAR AND LATER TRAVELED OVER THE WORLD, COVERING MANY EVENTS IN PEACE AND WAR FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ONE OF HIS GREATEST FEATS AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT WAS HIS COVERAGE OF THE BOMBING OF WARSAW AT THE OUTSET OF THE PRESENT WAR.

MONTREAL, JUNE 7-(AP)-A BRITISH HERO OF THE LIBYAN CAMPAIGN TOLD TONIGHT OF CAPTURED ITALIANS MANNING BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AGAINST GERMAN RAIDERS "AND DOING ALL RIGHT."

THE STORY WAS RELATED BY WING COMMANDER M.LOUDON, SENIOR OFFICER OF 10 BRITISH WAR HEROES ENROUTE TO NEW YORK WHERE THEY WILL BE PAID TRIBUTE TOMORROW ALONG WITH FIVE UNITED STATES HEROES.

"SOME OF OUR BOYS," HE SAID, "HEARING THERE WERE CRACK ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS IN A LOT OF PRISONERS WE HAD TAKEN, ASKED THEM IF THEY WOULD LIKE TO TRY THEIR SKILL AT POPPING JERRY PLANES.

"THEY JUMPED AT THE OPPORTUNITY AND WERE PUT ON GUNS GUARDING OUR REAR LINE AIRDROMES---UNDER CLOSE OBSERVATION OF COURSE. THEY WERE BLOODY GOOD, TOO. I DON'T KNOW THEIR OFFICIAL ACCOUNT BUT THEY DID ALL RIGHT."

JUN 8 1942

HE SAID THE FIRST BATCH OF ITALIAN PILOTS CAPTURED BY HIS OUTFIT "WERE THE FRIENDLIEST, HAPPIEST CROWD YOU EVER MET."

"THEY OFFERED TO DO ANYTHING FOR US WE WISHED," LOUDON ADDED. "BEFORE LONG, MANY OF THEM WERE WORKING AS WAITERS AND WHISTLING WHILE THEY WORKED."

30.24—16951

30.24-16951

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS) JUNE 7-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT AXIS MOTORIZED FORCES HAD HAD "GREAT SUCCESSES" AND HAD INFLICTED LOSSES OF 30 TANKS ON THE BRITISH IN LIBYA, RAISING THEIR TOTAL LOSSES TO 550.

JUN 8 1942

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID HEAVY DAMAGE TO CIVILIAN PROPERTY WAS CAUSED BY AN RAF RAID ON MESSINA.

THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THAT OPERATIONS IN LIBYA HAD RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF 4,000 BRITISH PRISONERS AND LARGE NUMBERS OF GUNS AND MOTOR TRUCKS.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BRITISH CAPTIVES, IT SAID, IS ALMOST 10,00

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE BRITISH PLANES CAME OVER IN WAVES TO BOMB MESSINA IN SICILY AND THAT SEVERAL FIRES BROOKE OUT "IN A MOUNTAIN REGION."

THREE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ONE CRASHING IN THE BAY OUTSIDE CATANIA, ASECOND OUTSIDE SAN GIOVANNI AND A THIRD OUTSIDE AUGUSTA.

THE ITALIANS SAID ONE OF THEIR AMBULANCE PLANES HAD BEEN FIRED UPON AND HIT "NOT FAR FROM HAIFA." IT DID NOT EXPLAIN THE PRESENCE OF THE RESCUE CRAFT IN THAT REGION OFF PALESTINE.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 7-(AP)-CANTERBURY, ENGLAND, WAS ATTACKED LAST NIGHT BY GERMAN BOMBER FORMATIONS WHICH DROPPED HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY, WHILE BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKED EMDEN, NORTHWESTERN GERMANY.

"THE CIVILIAN POPULATION SUFFERED CASUALTIES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "A ~~NUMBER OF~~ NUMEROUS BUILDINGS, PARTICULARLY IN RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. SIX OF THE ATTACKING AIRCRAFT WERE BROUGHT DOWN.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 7-(AP)-BRITISH WARPLANES ATTACKED A CITY ON THE NORTHWEST GERMAN COAST WITH INCENDIARIES AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES DURING THE NIGHT, CAUSING SOME DAMAGE IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS, MILITARY QUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SIX OF THE RAIDERS WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN.

(THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT MIGHT INDICATE ANOTHER ATTACK UPON BREMEN, WHICH WAS HEAVILY ASSAULTED LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT BY A FORCE OF 300 BRITISH BOMBERS. THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THE RAF HAD BEEN OVER GERMANY AGAIN LAST NIGHT BUT DID NOT IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFY THE TARGET.)

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 7-(AP)-A GERMAN COURT MARTIAL IN PRAGUE HAS SENTENCED 13 PERSONS TO IE BEFORE A NAZI FIRING SQUAD, DNB REPORTED TODAY.

JUN 8 1942

SIX OF THOSE CONDEMNED, INCLUDING A PROMINENT BUSINESSMAN AND AN OUTSTANDING INDUSTRIALIST, HAD EXPRESSED APPROVAL OF THE ASSASSINATION OF ACTING REICHSPROTECTOR REINHARD HEYDRICH, THE NEWS AGENCY DECLARED.

THE REMAINING SEVEN WERE SENTENCED FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 7-(AP)-MEXICO'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS, WHICH WAS EFFECTIVE LAST MONDAY, WAS FORMALLY ANNOUNCED TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY SIX DAYS LATE TODAY IN AN ANCIENT CEREMONY OF TRADITION.

JUN 8 1942

IN THE CAPITAL HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS WITH RAISED BAYONETS STOOD AT ATTENTION TO THE SOUND OF BUGLES AND DRUMS. THEN MAYOR JAVIER ROJO GOMEZ STOOD BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL PALACE IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CAPITAL'S RANKING OFFICIALS AND A THRONG OF CITIZENS AND READ THE DECREE WHICH PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO ACTUALLY PUBLISHED DAYS AGO.

THE SAME RITE WAS OBSERVED IN EVERY CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE IN THE COUNTRY. AFTER THE READING, HUGE PROCLAMATIONS WERE POSTED ON PUBLIC WALLS FOR ALL TO READ. THE CEREMONY DATES FROM COLONIAL DAYS.

HALF-YEAR

BY BARNETT BILDERSEE

JUN 8 1942

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-ON THE CREST OF NEW OPTIMISM SWELLING FROM SUCCESSES, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE, THE UNITED STATES RODE EXPECTANTLY INTO THE SECOND HALF OF HER FIRST YEAR OF GLOBAL WAR.

SOME OF THE OPTIMISM, BUT CLEARLY NOT ALL, WAS JUSTIFIED. THE VISIBLE ADVANTAGES OF THE WORLD-WIDE STRUGGLE HAVE LAIN HEAVILY WITH THE ENEMY IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS SINCE THE ATTACK ON PEARL HABOR LAST DEC. 7.

MOST OF THE ENEMY'S GAINS WERE IN THE PACIFIC, THE THEATRE OF WAR MARKED OUT BY GEOGRAPHY AS THE SPECIAL CONCERN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WITH A SPEED AND POWER WHICH QUICKLY ERASED THE MYTHICAL PICTURE OF A WEAK LITTLE PEOPLE HELLBENT OF NATIONAL SUICIDE.

EARLY IN THOSE MONTHS THE JAPANESE WON THE VITAL FIRST ROUND, THE BATTLE OF THE OUTER BASTION -- THE PHILIPPINES, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE FALL OF THOSE CITADELS UNLOCKED THEGATES FOR THE SWIFT INVESTMENT OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. WHETHER OR NOT THE JAPANESE CAN PROFIT FROM THEIR LOOT IN MALAYA AND THE INDIES, IRREPLACEABLE SOURCES OF RUBBER, TIN AND OIL HAVE BEEN LOST TO THE ALLIES.

BURMA, WITH ITS SUPPLY LINE TO CHINA, HAS BEEN OVERRUN AND THE MIKADO'S WARLORDS CAN SAY THAT IN SIX MONTHS THEY HAVE SHOVED THEIR EMPIRE TO THE VERY BORDERS OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

ALTHOUGH HITLER'S ARMIES WERE FROZEN IMMOBILE IN RUSSIA, THE EUROPEANS STRUGGLE ALREADY HAD RUN A COURSE WHICH THE PACIFIC WAR WAS MIMICING LIKE A TABLOID PREVIEW.

IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS, HITLER DOMINATED THE CONTINENT, MASTER OF ITS RESOURCES, INDUSTRY AND MOST OF ITS MANPOWER. HE STOOD MENACINGLY AT THE THRESHOLD OF TURKEY AND THE NILE VALLEY, THE ONLY MISSING LINK TO THE CHAIN OF AXIS UNITY.

ALWAYS THE ALLIES' CRY WAS THE SAME, "TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE!"

ALWAYS THE LAMENT, "IF ONLY WE HAD HAD THE PLANES!"

ALWAYS THE PROBLEM WHERE TO SEND THE CAREFULLY HUSBANDED TOOLS OF WAR -- DEMANDED FOR THE IMPENDING DEFENSE OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA, NEEDED FOR THE ALREADY-GOING FIGHT FOR RUSSIA AND NORTH AFRICA, SOUGHT BY CHINA, BY BRITAIN AND NEEDED BY THE UNITED STATES HERSELF.

BUT ALONG WITH THIS VISIBLE WAR, AN INVISIBLE WAR WAS BEING WAGED ON THE ASSEMBLY BELTS OF AMERICA AND THERE THE UNITED STATES WAS FORGING A VICTORY AS DEFINITE AND INEVITABLE AS TOMORROW.

THE EVENTS WHICH HAVE KINDLED NEW HOPE FOR THE ALLIES -- FROM THE BATTLE OF KHARKOV TO THE AMERICAN NAVAL TRIUMPH ON THE APPROACHES TO HAWAII -- ARE THE VICTORY OF THOSE FACTORIES AND SHIPYARDS.

THEY ARE NO MORE THAN THE FRAMEWORK FOR FINAL TRIUMPH, HOWEVER, FOR THE GREAT BATTLES OF THIS WAR ARE YET TO BE FOUGHT.

THE ENEMY STILL IN IN POSSESSION OF HISE CONQUESTS. THE DOWNTRODDEN PEOPLE OF EUROPE STILL ARE UNDER THE NAZI HEEL. THE JAPANESE STILL OCCUPY MALAYA, BURMA AND THE ISLANDS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

AND THE AXIS WILL CLING TO ITS CONQUESTS UNTIL IT IS DRIVEN FROM THEM BY OVERWHELMING MIGHT OR FEELS A POWER BEATING DOWN UPON IT WITH SUCH IRRESISTABLE FORCE THAT IT CAN GO ON NO FARTHER.

ONLY BY THEN CAN THE ALLIES TRANSLATE THE VISIONS OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER INTO REALITY.

CUMULATIVELY, THE EVENTS OF THE PAST TWO WEEKS MAY BE LUMPTED BY HISTORIANS SOME DAY AS THE TURNING POINT OF THE GLOBAL WAR. BUT ANALYZE THEM AND EVERY ALLIED BLOW -- SAVE ONE -- APPEARS A DEFENSIVE BLOW.

POWERFUL THOUGH THEY MAY HAVE BEEN, THEY HAVE BEEN COUNTER-THRUSTS AGAINST AN ENEMY STILL ON THE OFFENSIVE, STILL HOLDING THE INITIATIVE.

THE EXCEPTION WAS THE RAF'S FIRE BATH OF GERMANY. EVEN IT WAS A HOPEFUL SING MORE FOR WHAT IT IMPLIED FOR THE FUTURE THAN FOR WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED SO FAR. WHEN HITLER'S FIELD GRAY LEGIONS ROLLED INTO POLAND ON SEPT. 1, 1939, AN AIR FORCE OF FEARFUL POWER BLAZED THE WAY. NOW THE SHOE IS ON THE OTHER FOOT.

TWO REVERSES FOR THE NAZIS HAVE KEPT THE GATE TO THENILE VALLEY AND THE RED SEA LINK TO JAPAN TIGHTLY BOLTED AGAINST THE GERMANS.

THE FIRST WAS IN THE UKRAINE, WHERE THE RED ARMY BEAT HITLER TO THE PUNCH, AND FORESTALLED A NAZI DRIVE TOWARD ROSTOV BY SMASHING TOWAR THE KHARKOV ANCHOR OF THEIR LINE.

APPARENTLY AS A CONSEQUENCE, THERE HAS BEEN NO GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE. THE RUSSIAN FRONT HAS LAPSED AGAIN INTO RELATIVE QUIET.

THE SECOND WAS IN LIBYA WHERE NAZI MARSHAL ROMMEL HAS BEEN BALKED IN A DRIVE TOWARD TOBRUK, THE BRITISH STRONGHOLD WHICH IMPERILS THE SUPPLY LINES FOR ANY AXIS DRIVE EASTWARD TOWARD SUEZ.

AND NONE OF THE CAUTIOUS COMMUNIQUES FROM PEARL HARBOR CLEARLY OUTLINE A JAPANESE DEFEAT ON THE FRINGES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS SO SHARP THAT IT BORDERS ON DISASTER.

THUS, AT THE START OF THE SECOND HALF-YEAR OF WAR, THE ALLIES' SPIRITS BOUND UPWARD. THEYKNOW, AS PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID, THAT THE CREST OF THE HILL CAN BE REACHED BUT THEY ALSO KNOW THAT THEIR MACHINE IS CLIMBING STEADILY FASTER.

APRC 42 BERLIN TRN 6/6/42

BERLIN

JUN 8 1942

GENERAL OF ALPINE TROOPS AND COMMANDER CHIEF OF ARMY EDUARD DIETE WAS PROMOTED TO RANK OF COLONEL GENERAL AAMY EDUARD DIETL WAS PROMOTED TO RANK OF COLONEL GENERAL BY FUEHRER SATURDAY STOP HE BECAME KNOWN AS QUOTE VICTOR OF NARVIK UNQUOTE WHERE HE HAD BEEN IN COMMAND OF GERMAN ALPINE TROOPS WHICH CUT OFF FROM ALL SUPLIES HELD OUT FOR MANY WEEK S AGAINST BRITISH ATTACKS STOP FOR HIS TENACIOUS DEFENCE OF MOST NORTHERN GERMAN OSITION AT NARVIK DIETL WAS DECORATED AS THE FIRST SOLDIER OF GERMAN ARMED FORCES WITH OAKLEAVES TO KNIGHTCROSS OF IRON CROSS AT REICHSTAGS SESSION OF JULY NINETEEN ONENINEFOURNOUGHT AND WAS PROMOTED TO GENERAL OF ALPINE TROOPS STOP DIETL TOOK PART IN CAMPAIGN IN POLAND AS MAJOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER OF ALPINE DIVISION FROM GRAZ

AP100 LONDON 6 645P 9WDS

PRESS ASSOCIATED NYK

01844 MONCKTON ARRIVED ENGLAND FROM EGYPT

30.24 16953

30.24-16953

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 7)

SPORTS

CARIBBEAN SOLDIERS
ARE ANXIOUS
ABOUT "DEM BUMS" (400)

JUN 8 1942

BY JOHN P. MCKNIGHT

(ADVANCE) A CARIBBEAN BASE, JUNE 6-(WIDE WORLD)--IT IS, OF COURSE, AN INCONSEQUENTIAL FACT, ONE CERTAINLY NOT PERTINENT TO THE OUTCOME OF THE CURRENT UNPLEASANTNESS, BUT LET IT NEVERTHELESS BE RECORDED: DEM BUMS FROM BROOKLYN DRAW A LOT OF WATER DOWN IN THE CARIBBEAN.

YOU WILL FIND AN OCCASIONAL ROOTER FOR THE CARDS, ANOTHER WHO LIKES THE REDS, STILL ANOTHER WHO CONFESSES SHYLY TO AN ADMIRATION FOR THE UP-AND-COMING BRAVES.

BUT THE DODGER FAN; HIS NAME IS LEGION.

TAKE, FOR INSTANCE, THE BIG, EASY-MOVING GUY WITH THE SERGEANT'S CHEVRONS AND THE SOUTHERN DRAWL YOU COULD SPREAD ON BREAD.

HE STARED, PUZZLED, AT THE SHIRT WITH THE OFFICER'S SHOULDER STRAPS BUT BARE OF INSIGNIA, AND THE GREEN ARMBAND WITH "C" ON IT, AND, HIS HAND CHECKED HALFWAY UP TO A SALUTE, ASKED:

"PARDON ME, SIR. BUT THAT 'C' -- WHAT DOES SHE STAND FOR?"

"FOR CORRESPONDENT."

"GOSH, A NEWSPAPERMAN. 'WAY DOWN HERE. WHAT IS THE NEWS THESE DAYS, SIR?"

"WELL, THE LAST TIME I SAW A PAPER, THE BOLSHIES WERE STILL DOING ALL RIGHT, AND THE CHINESE . . ."

"NAW, SIR, I DIDN'T MEAN ABOUT THE WAR. I MEANT, HOW'RE THOSE DODGERS DOIN'?"

THEN THERE WAS THE TIME THE CORRESPONDENT'S ATTENTION WAS ATTRACTED TO A GROUP GATHERED AROUND A WILDLY GESTICULATING YOUNG MAN, WHO SEEMED TO BE CONVEYING IMPORTANT INFORMATION IN AN EXCITED VOICE.

THE CORRESPONDENT DREW NEARER, AND BENT AN EAR, CERTAIN FROM THE TENSION OF THE GROUP THAT HE WOULD HEAR, AT THE VERY LEAST, OF AN INVASION FLEET SIGHTED OFFSHORE. WHAT HE HEARD WAS:

"VANDERMEER? DON'T TRY TO HAND ME DAT, PAL. PETE REISER MOIDERS DEM WRONG-SIDERS."

JUN 8 1942

DOWN HERE IN THE OUTPOSTS, BASEBALL AND ITS LITTLE BROTHER, SOFTBALL, ARE BY AND LARGE THE MOST POPULAR SPORTS. PUERTO RICO AND TRINIDAD HAVE THEIR SERVICE LEAGUES, AND, WHILE THERE IS LITTLE TIME IN BRITISH GUIANA FOR ORGANIZED SPORTS, PLAYING CATCH FILLS MANY AN ODD 15 MINUTES.

THEY STILL LOVE THE NATIONAL GAME. AND, OF ITS EXPONENTS, THEY SEEM TO LOVE THE DODGERS BEST.

JUN 8 1942

SCIENTISTS MAY DISCOVER, ULTIMATELY, THAT THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT THE TROPICAL SUN THAT MAKES THE LADS DOWN HERE AND DUROCHER'S NOT-SO-DAFFY-NOW-DILLIES SPIRITUALLY AKIN.

HOWEVER THAT MAY BE, BROOKLYN'S SUPPORTERS ARE IN THE MAJORITY (OR, IT MAY BE, MUCH MORE VOCAL).

THEY NEED NOT HAIL FROM FLATBUSH, THESE FANS BY REMOTE CONTROL. THEY COME FROM UPSTATE NEW YORK, FROM GEORGIA, FROM TEXAS, FROM THE MIDDLE WEST, FROM THE FAR WEST--IN FACT, THE GREATER THE DISTANCE FROM

EBBETS FIELD, THE GREATER, AFTER,
THE ARDOR.

THERE WAS EVEN ONE BROOKLYNITE WHO ADMITTED, WITH NO OUTWARD SIGN OF ABASHMENT, THAT HE DIDN'T FOLLOW BASEBALL; WHILE ANOTHER -- LET HIS NAME GO UNCHRONICLED, FOR HE MIGHT WANT TO GO BACK TO THE PLACE TO LIVE SOME DAY -- SAID DEFIANTLY:

"ME, I'M A JINT FAN."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 7--SENT MAY 31.)

JUN 8 1942

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., JUNE 7--(AP)--CENSORSHIP OF FILMS TAKEN INTO THE UNITED STATES BY RETURNING TOURISTS WENT INTO EFFECT ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE NIAGARA RIVER OVER THE WEEK END.

TRAVELERS REPORTED DEVELOPED FILMS WERE CENSORED BY UNITED STATES CUSTOMS OFFICERS AND RELEASED IMMEDIATELY. UNDEVELOPED FILMS ARE FORWARDED TO A BUFFALO FIRM, DEVELOPED, CENSORED AND SENT TO THE OWNERS, C.O.D., WITH THE COST OF DEVELOPING AND PRINTING AT POPULAR PRICES ADDED.

JUN 8 1942

EDITORS:

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP ISSUED THE FOLLOWING TODAY (JUNE 7):

JUN 8 1942

NOTE TO MANAGING EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS:

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP CALLS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PROVISIONS IN THE SHIPS CLAUSE OF THE CENSORSHIP CODES THAT NOTHING BE PUBLISHED OF MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES NAVAL SHIPS IN AMERICAN WATERS OF THE PACIFIC OR OF FACTICAL DISPOSITION OF NAVAL FORCES INDICATING ANY PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF ENEMY MOVEMENTS OR STRENGTH, OR OF ENEMY SHIP

LOCATIONS, MOVEMENTS OR IDENTITIES IN AMERICAN WATERS OF THE PACIFIC
OTHER THAN IS CONTAINED IN THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES OF NAVY OR WAR
DEPARTMENTS OR THEIR COMMANDS. THE URGENCY OF SUCH SECRECY SHOULD
NEED NO UNDERLINING TO THE AMERICAN PRESS OR BROADCASTERS.
OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

JUN 8 1942

Leave Blank

30.24 — 16955

30.24 — 16955

Rout of Enemy Ships in Flames Is Told by U.S. Flyer at Midway; British Warn French to Flee Coast

Flier Watched Blazing Enemy Ships Pass By

Wounded American Airman Has 'Fish Eye View' While Floating in The Sea

JUN 9 1942

TELLS OF THUNDEROUS U. S. AERIAL ASSAULT

Jap Planes Unable to Settle on Battered Mother Ships.

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, June 8 (AP)—The first eyewitness account of the battle of Midway Island, detailing its most violent stages, was related today by a wounded American naval aviator who told of floating in the sea and watching a line of burning Japanese ships pass by.

He told of a thunderous—and highly successful—attack by American dive bombers and torpedo planes on Japanese aircraft carriers.

Wounds Not Serious

And from his "fish eye" view he watched the desperate circlings of Japanese naval planes, unable to settle on their blazing and battered mother ships.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, revealed the story of the aviator, Ensign G. H. Gay, 25-year old torpedo plane pilot, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gay of Houston, Tex. Gay's wounds were not serious.

For 24 hours the pilot, careful to conceal himself from vengeful Japanese flyers by hiding his head under a cushion from his wrecked plane, drifted in the sea and obtained one of the most amazing eyewitness stories of a major naval engagement in the history of sea warfare.

Ensign Gay occupied what naval men called "a fish eye view" of the attack on three Japanese carriers. His squadron met fierce enemy fighter plane opposition while driving home a torpedo assault on one of the larger carriers in the Japanese fleet early on June 4, opening day of the battle of Midway.

He was the only one of the crew of three to survive the crash of his ship. In the water, he clung to his boat-bag and covered his head with the cushion.

A Naval Epic

What happened thereafter is a naval epic.

Taking off from his fleet carrier with his squadron, Gay approached the objective in mid-morning. Visibility was unlimited. Below lay three Japanese carriers, less than 10 miles extending between the first and last of the enemy ships, which were screened by a considerable force of cruisers and destroyers.

Gay took stock of the astounding drama below him. Two Kaga class carriers had been taking on their aircraft. Another smaller carrier lay between them, also receiving planes that were fighting the far-flung battle of Midway.

One of the larger carriers already burned fiercely, while enemy cruisers and destroyers wheeled around it waiting to rescue personnel.

Twenty minutes later the American dive-bombers rocketed into view.

In the face of terrific anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighter attack, the American planes leveled for the assault. Gay heard his machine-gunner say he had been hit. But the approach continued. Near the great Japanese carrier, Gay launched his projectile, then swung sharply over the target and sped astern as fast as his plane could carry him.

Suddenly an explosive shell from a Zero fighter ripped through his torpedo plane's rudder controls. The detonation seared Gay's left leg. Almost simultaneously, a small caliber bullet struck his upper left arm.

Pancakes Into Sea

Cooly, Gay brought his heavy plane into a stall and pancaked into the sea several miles astern of the enemy carrier.

His gunner was dead, and in the emergency landing his radioman was unable to pull free.

At 11 a. m. Gay, alone, watched the tail surfaces of his plane disappear. Now a bit of luck, held with him. Out of the sinking wreckage floated the bag containing the deflated rubber life-raft—and a black cushion on which the bombardier kneels while working.

Gay figured his chances quickly and accurately. There had been reports of Japanese strafing helpless pilots bailing out by parachute, and of machine-gunning of men in such life rafts as had floated clear of his own plane.

Gay declined to offer himself as such a victim. He ducked under the cushion as enemy fighters swarmed overhead. Now knowing the extent of his wounds, he felt cautiously at his arm. The bullet, which apparently had struck him at the spent end of its trajectory, dropped out in his hand.

"For some reason," Gay recalled, "I put it in my mouth. Maybe I wanted a souvenir. Anyhow, I lost it before long."

He bandaged his injured leg under water.

Two Other Carriers Hit

Then from his fish-eye view at sea level, Gay saw two other Jap carriers hit squarely by United States bombs.

Tremendous fires burst from these vessels. Great billows of smoke churned upward with the flames flaring from the apex in dark columns.

Internal explosions sent new gushes of smoke and fire belching from the carriers at momentary intervals, he said.

As the ferocious Pacific fleet attack ended, the second Kaga class carrier was on fire from bow to stern.

Surface craft gave Gay some narrow brushes. One enemy destroyer appeared to be driving straight at him as he sped to aid a stricken carrier. He thought it would run him down, but at the last instant it swirled past him harmlessly.

A heavy cruiser steamed by less than 500 yards from him. Gay saw her crew lining the rail, their white uniforms gleaming against the battle-paint, grimly watching the destruction of their force.

As the afternoon waned, the Japanese made frantic efforts to stem the damage. An enemy cruiser sought to stand alongside a crippled cruiser, but seemed unable to approach close enough. Gay observed this vessel's big guns commence to rake the wounded carrier, presumably to scuttle her.

Sometime later a destroyer managed to come alongside the still floating carrier to remove survivors. Overhead, Gay said, Japanese planes appeared to be circling in a vain attempt to land on the smashed carrier. They would pass above her, then soar out of sight, and return.

Darkness fell, and he never learned what became of them.

In the twilight, "maybe a little earlier than was wise," Gay inflated his life raft from his carbondioxide bottle. He said he had his fill of salt water.

Working calmly, the young pilot had to make emergency patches on several bullet holes in the rubber boat before it would sustain him safely. He clambered in. The long night began.

Far to the north, great glowing patches appeared in the sky. Gay thought these might have been the searchlights of Japanese rescue vessels seeking to pick up carrier personnel.

There didn't seem to be much else to do, so he "tried to catch a few winks of sleep."

Picked Up by Plane

Toward morning, he was awakened from ,tful slumber by three explosions whic hne believed may have been demolition charges.

Several hours after sun-up a Navy patrol plane, winging out on a search, spotted his rubber boat. Later the plane returned and picked up Gay.

Later a Navy doctor asked him what treatment he had for his burns and he replied: "Well, I soaked 'em in salt water for 10 hours."

They headed back to the base. The surface of the battle-area was littered with black Japanese liferafts, presumably used by the enemy when they abandoned ship. Great patches of oil floated on the debris-strewn sea, Gay said.

Gay reported that the one carrier of the Kaga class could be listed as a "certain loss," while the other two carriers were "probable." These were later pursued by American forces engaged in finishing off the crippled units of the Japanese fleet.

Gay's wounds are not serious.

His father is a Texas oil operator. Gay was graduated from Texas A. & M. College as a civil and mechanical engineer. He took his naval flight training at Jacksonville and Miami, Fla. In the Navy are many Texans, who like Ensign Gay, are tough and full of fight.

Japanese aircraft carriers of the Kaga class described by Gay as a "certain loss" and two others as probably sunk, are listed by Janes' Fighting Ships as of 26,900 tons.

While many of Japan's carriers are much smaller craft, the Kaga class vessels are listed as 715 feet long, with a maximum capacity of 60 planes. They mount 10 8-inch guns, 16 anti-aircraft rifles and 18 machine guns

GAY TWICE FAILED ARMY FLIER TEST

Then Got Into Naval Aviation After 18 Months as Laborer to Put Himself in Shape

PLANES HIS HOBBY AS BO

Father of Houston Ensign in Midway Fight Says He Was Bound to Be Airman

JUN 9

HOUSTON, Texas, June 8 (AP)—Ensign George H. Gay Jr. of Houston, whose experience in the Midway naval engagement was described by the Navy today, is a perfect example of what a grimly determined lad will do when he wants to become an aviator. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gay Sr., tell the story.

Twice young Gay was turned down by the Army because examiners said his heart could not stand the strain of dive-bombing.

"You have been sitting at a desk too long," they told him, referring to his years at school.

He set about to get himself in shape. He picked the hardest work he could find, becoming a construction gang laborer.

He toiled for six months and reported back to the Army authorities. They told him he was not in shape. So he went back to his job and worked another year.

To change his luck at the end of the year he went to the naval aviation enlistment office.

He passed the physical with flying colors and was sent to Florida for his training.

"He was determined to get into aviation," Mr. Gay Sr. said. "That was all he thought about all his life.

"Even when he was so small his fingers just got around a pocketknife, he began making model airplanes.

"I guess he made a hundred of them. It may have been the model planes that started his interest in aviation."

New Attempt To Break U. S. Might Likely

Remnants of Powerful Japanese Fleet Seen Preparing for Another 'Face-Saving' Smash.

ALLIES MOVE NEARER

TO ALL-OUT ASSAULT

Enemy Naval Air Arm Crippled—Maneuvers Still On Off Alaska.

By CLARK LEE

PEARL HARBOR, June 8 (AP)—Stung desperately by the hornets' nest it unwittingly uncovered at Midway Island, what was left of a powerful Japanese fleet sought hiding near home waters today to lick its wounds and probably prepare for another "face saving" smash at American defense in the Pacific ocean.

How many of the enemy warships may have been able to withdraw to safer waters was not definitely known. Official reports of the battle that began last Thursday, however, said at least three warships were sunk, eleven more badly damaged and the accompanying air arm virtually wiped out.

One of Greatest U. S. Victories

Against this liquidation of Japanese seapower known American losses were the sinking of a destroyer, damage to an airplane carrier and destruction of some planes.

(Informed quarters in Washington predicted the enemy would make new and desperate efforts to break the growing strength air and naval might of the United States. They either must launch new operations on the water front running from Alaska to Australia, these sources said, or by their inactivity admist eventual defeat even before the United Nations start their expected grand offensive.)

Contact with the enemy was lost Saturday night, said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet. At that time the force that launched the all-out attack on Midway appeared to be withdrawing.

The victory off Midway, ranking with the greatest in American Naval history, undoubtedly brought greatly nearer the zero hour for the all-out attack against Japan by the Allied Nations. This was made certain by the crippling blows to the enemy fleet and tis air arm.

Air Power Main Factor

As in the battle of the Coral Sea, which opened a second phase of the war in the Pacific, air power played a principal part in repelling the attempted invasion of Midway. A majority of the damage to enemy

ships, indicat[illegible] dive [illegible] suppor[illegible]

First stage of the war with Japan—fought on land—ended with the fall of Java and encirclement of the Philippines. Air power made those victories possible, and the United Nations set forth to strengthen at once the areas remaining in their control. The Coral Sea battle was an indication that Allied air strength was mounting. The smashing defeat at Midway reemphasized the growing cresendo of this power.

Midway was another convincing demonstration of the superiority of American Naval Air Force—in training, equipment, skill and daring. It also showed the coordination of Army and Marine corps planes, based on Midway, with the fleet's air arm.

(Possibility that the enemy might launch another attack in the vital area to the north and west of Hawaii was seen in disclosures in Washington Sunday by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet. He linked the Midway operation with last week's bombing of Dutch Harbor, Alaska, where, he revealed, battle maneuvers of an unspecified nature still were in progress.)

Congratulations Deluge Nimitz

Messages of congratulation reached Admiral Nimitz' headquarters from various parts of the world. Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent felicitations for himself and Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia. Lieut. Gen. J. L. Dewitt, commander of the western defense command Fourth Army at San Francisco, sent expressions "of admiration for the gallant action by all arms."

To Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Hawaiian Department, came a message of congratulations from Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. army air forces. It said the army and marine corps had given the country "great cause for rejoicing" for their part in the victory and exhorted them to "keep 'em fleeing."

communiques have e from attacks by and torpedo planes, land-based planes."

force, reported to constitute the bulk of that country's sea power, today limped westward in desperate retreat from Midway Island, its proud units pounded by an American defense turned into a shattering offense.

"The enemy appears to be withdrawing," said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet. "Contact was lost during last night."

But even should the Japanese make good their escape, it will be only at the cost of at least three warships sunk, eleven or more others damaged and the virtually complete destruction of their protecting air arm.

Jap Cruisers Damaged

Against this formidable score, the only announced American losses in equipment were one destroyer sunk by a submarine, one aircraft carrier hit by a bomb and some planes missing.

Loss of the United States destroyer was acknowledged in the communique in which Nimitz told of the enemy's apparent withdrawal. But it was offset by official word that a Jap destroyer also had been sent to the bottom and that additional damage had been inflicted on two enemy cruisers.

The crew of the lost United States destroyer, Nimitz said, was picked up by other ships "with small loss of life." The admiral was uncertain whether the report of fresh damage to Japanese cruisers referred to further hits on vessels previously damaged or represented entirely new successes.

Record Victory Likely

As the three-day battle of the central Pacific seemed to be nearing its finish in what was likely the greatest single victory of American naval history, messages of congratulation began to arrive at Nimitz's headquarters here.

"The splendid victory at Midway has aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout this area," Gen. Douglas MacArthur advised the admiral from Australia. "The Prime Minister of Australia has asked me to join his felicitations. My own pride and satisfaction are boundless. We will not fail."

DeWitt Sends Congratulations

From Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army at San Francisco, came this message:

"To the commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet and all his officers and men this command extends hearty congratulations on the success of your forces and desires to express its admiration for the gallant action by all arms in the decisive repulse of the enemy attack on Midway. May the final outcome be enemy annihilation."

Nimitz' communique announcing the Japanese retreat augmented three previous reports telling a story of mounting disaster for the enemy. It came on a day which, the admiral said, found the Hawaiian area quiet "except for minor submarine activity," in sharp contrast to the date six months before when Japan started war in the Pacific with its attack on Pearl Harbor.

Jap Planes Destroyed

Nimitz in earlier communiques reported the sinking of two and perhaps three Japanese aircraft carriers and the destruction or damage of at least thirteen other enemy warships.

He said that all the planes on the two definitely sunk carriers were lost and that one or two other enemy carriers were damaged with loss of most of their planes.

Other enemy warships listed as casualties were three battleships damaged, one heavily; four cruisers damaged, two heavily; three transports damaged, and the destroyer reported sunk in last night's communique. The same announcement said it was not yet determined whether the two cruisers were in addition to cruisers reported damaged in earlier reports. Nimitz said some of the enemy warships damaged were so thoroughly battered they may not be able to reach their bases.

Enemy Withdrawing

The text of last night's communique:

The enemy appears to be withdrawing. Contact was lost during last night. Additional damage was inflicted on two enemy cruisers. Until all reports can be checked it is impossible to state whether these cruisers are in addition to those reported in communique No. 3 or whether they were damaged cruisers included in previous reports.

One enemy destroyer was sunk. One United States destroyer was sunk by a submarine but nearby ships rescued the personnel with small loss of life.

Except for minor submarine activity in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Island chain, this section of the Pacific is quiet.

Hawaii Jubilant

The civilian population in Hawaii as well as army and navy officers were jubilant over the news of the American success.

"It was on a Sunday just six months ago that the Japanese made their peacetime attack on our fleet and army activities on Oahu," said Admiral Nimitz, in an earlier communique. "At that time they created heavy damage, it is true, but their act aroused grim determination of our citizenry to avenge such treachery and it raised, not lowered, the morale of our fighting men.

"Pearl Harbor has now been partially avenged. Vengeance will not be complete until Japanese sea power has been reduced to impotence. We have made substantial progress in that direction. Perhaps we will be forgiven if we claim we are about midway to our objective."

Enemy Destroyer Is Sunk And Two Cruisers Hit

By Walter B. Clausen

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Pearl Harbor, June 8—A once-mighty Japanese naval

Midway Victory Brings U. S. Offensive Nearer

By Clark Lee

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Pearl Harbor, June 8 — The smashing defeat imposed on Japan's navy by American air and sea power in the Battle of Midway has undoubtedly brought much nearer the day when Allied nations will be able to launch an all-out offensive against Japan.

The American triumph means that a corner nas been turned in the second phase of the Pacific war—much sooner than many expected.

Air Power Reduced

This second phase began in the Coral Sea, after the fall of Java and the encirclement of the Philippines had ended the first stage—war on land.

The task of the United States then became twofold. First, to strengthen quickly what areas remained in control of the United Nations from Australia, through Hawaii to Alaska; second, to cut down Japan's sea power to safeguard those areas from attack and at the same time prepare for the eventual offensive.

An effective though not decisive start toward this second objective was made in the battle of the Coral Sea. Now the battle of Midway has seriously crippled the Japanese fleet and especially the fleet air arm.

Dive Bombers Credited

Aircraft played a principal part in both the Coral Sea and Midway operations, and a majority of the damage to enemy vessels was inflicted by dive bombers and torpedo planes, supported by land-based aircraft of all types.

Both battles proved the Japanese have no monopoly on tenacity and ferocity of attacks. The Midway fight was not a hit-run engagement, but one in which the Americans sought and achieved decisive results by pressing home theft attacks, despite opposition, disregarding losses and driving in for death blows.

U. S. Superiority Proved

Midway again showed beyond doubt that the American naval air force is better trained, better equipped, more skillful and more daring than the Japanese fleet air arm—and the Japanese naval air force is greatly superior to that of the Japanese army.

Our naval planes were strongly supported by army as well as Marine Corps aircraft.

Midway also reemphasized the dominant importance of aircraft in the Pacific war. All of Japan's early victories were won mainly through air supremacy and her only severe defeats — Macassar Strait, Coral Sea and Midway—were inflicted principally by aircraft.

Step Toward Offensive

Another lesson of Midway is that when the United States starts moving overseas to attack Japanese-held areas and Japan itself, our forces will have to be in position to fight for and establish air control. The destruction of Japanese aircraft carriers is a long step in this direction and also opens the way for further devastating attacks against the enemy's thousands-of-miles-long supply lines.

Japan's attempt to drive headlong against the Hawaiian Islands rather than trying to cut America's communications lines to Australia at some less vital point was undoubtedly influenced by realization of the increasing strength of United Nations air power—that thousands of planes being turned out in American factories will some day be a decisive factor in smashing Japan as well as Germany.

New Jap Move Predicted

By John M. Hightower

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Washington, June 8 — Desperate new Japanese efforts to break the growing might of America's air and sea power in the Pacific were predicted in informed quarters here today as the only course left to the enemy, now clearly on the defensive.

Subsequent to the United States victory in the battle that started with the repulse of a huge attacking force at Midway Island last week, authorities said that the Japs must either initiate new operations somewhere along the sweeping defense line that runs from Alaska to Australia or else by inactivity admit their eventual complete defeat even before the grand offensive of the United Nations starts rolling in the Pacific.

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, declared at a press conference that the battle just ending might decide the course of the war in the Pacific, depending on the extent of damage inflicted on the enemy.

Without giving statistics, Admiral King said the Japanese had thrown the bulk of their sea power into the effort to take Midway, but the army and navy had been prepared for just such an attempt. Land-based aircraft "played a big part" in repelling the attack, King said, and he used that fact to give a clue to the limits beyond which the pursuit of the routed enemy would not be continued.

Pearl Harbor Called Key

It would not be "well advised," he explained, for the American forces to rush into any territory where the Japanese could bring their land-based bomber and fighter planes into action. The gravity of the action at Midway for the United States was emphasized by King with the assertion that Pearl Harbor, the fleet base for which Midway is the westernmost outpost, "must be held at all costs" because it is "the key to the Pacific."

The victory — although the admiral refrained from saying the Japanese had been "defeated"—appeared therefore all the greater since not only have the Japanese suffered many ships sunk and damaged but they also have failed in their most determined effort to take an objective of major importance.

Action At Dutch Harbor

King linked the Midway action with the bombing attack on Dutch Harbor, Alaska, where, he disclosed, battle maneuvers of an unspecified nature were still in progress.

Tracing the background of the Japanese attacks, Admiral King said that after the army bombing attack on Tokyo and other Japanese cities both he and Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, knowing Japanese psychology, felt that "some reprisal in kind was necessary in order that they might 'save face.'"

The American high command decided that two places offered the best probabilities for an enemy attack.

U. S. Forces Made Ready

It was up to the American high

30.24—16957

command to decide on the basis of "calculated risk" where and how forces should be disposed for the coming attack.

King did not say what disposition of forces actually was made, but he described the general situation and the results in these words, inferentially giving much credit to the work of the Midway air forces:

"Midway has been greatly strengthened since the Pearl Harbor action. As the Japs now know, the radius of our effective air scouting from that island extends to a distance of at least 500 miles.

"Nothing To Apologize For"

"Certainly if we had known exactly when and where and in what force the enemy intended to strike, we might perhaps have afforded some diversions from our other vital areas of protection.

"But as the results will prove, I believe, we shall have nothing to apologize for in the present action. I cannot go into details of our own forces that we engaged, or ready to be engaged. The Japanese probably do not exactly know them, but they have cause to know plenty."

righteous victory than that won by American forces over the most destructive forces encountered in this nation's history.

CHINA ENTHUSED OVER MIDWAY

Chungking, June 8 (A. P.).—Chinese editorial appraisal today of the battle of Midway:

Combined Daily: "Midway marks the beginning of Japan's downfall."

New China Daily News (Communist): "Midway was a boomerang for the Japanese Navy. Its invincibility hoax has been blown to pieces by the American Navy."

JUN 9 1942

Moscow, June 8 (A. P.).—The United States communique on the repulse of the Japanese fleet near Midway was published prominently today by Pravda at the top of the foreign news page in space the Communist party newspaper recently gave to Britain's 1,000-plane bombings of the Reich. There was no editorial comment on the sea fight or its outcome.

June 8—Japanese submarines, slipping inshore under cover of darkness, shelled Sydney and Newcastle during last night in the first seaborne attack on the Australian mainland since the start of the war.

(Exchange Telegraph said the shells were of German origin.)

An official announcement said the shelling caused no military damage and there was only one casualty, Edward Hirsch, 40, a refugee who left Germany five years ago, suffered a broken leg in Sydney where shells slightly damaged a block of flats.

In Newcastle, little damage was caused aside from broken windows.

JUN 9 1942

Blackout Extended

A blackout covering coastal areas and in some cases as far as 100 miles inland was ordered effective tonight in New South Wales.

The attack followed by one week an unsuccessful raid on Sydney harbor by Japanese midget submarines, four of which were destroyed before they could do more than sink an old harbor vessel.

Newcastle was reported under attack for about thirty minutes and Sydney, which is eighty miles to the south, for about fifteen minutes. No estimate on the number of shells fired at either place was available here, but General MacArthur's headquarters characterized the foray as merely a "nuisance raid."

Hurry To Shelters

Both cities were blacked out at the time. Residents, awakened by the shelling, hastened to air raid shelters.

Submarines have been active off the Australian east coast recently apparently attempting to cut Allied supply lines. Three and possibly four of the undersea raiders have been reported destroyed by Allied warplanes within the past week.

Allied offensive operations over the week end were marked by two raids Saturday on the island of Timor, some 400 miles off the northwest tip of Australia.

Direct bomb hits were scored on a bridge near Ermera and on a barracks at Atamboea, a communique said.

Jap Sub Crew To Be Cremated

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, June 8 — Australia will cremate, with full naval honors, the crew members of a Japanese submarine raised from the floor of Sydney harbor, Radio Melbourne announced today in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

JUN 9 1942

"The funeral will be held tomorrow," the radio said. "The bodies will be cremated, which is the usual Japanese way of disposing of their dead. The funeral will be conducted with full navy honors."

Interceptor Shot Down

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 9 (Tuesday) (AP).—One of two Japanese Zero fighters attempting to intercept an Allied reconnaissance unit over Lae, New Guinea, was shot down yesterday, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The communique said: "New Guinea—Lae: Two zero fighters attempted to intercept an Allied reconnaissance. One enemy plane was shot down."

Meanwhile, Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford said an Australian bomber crew had reported the probable sinking last Saturday of a Japanese submarine off the east coast of Australia.

The airmen dropped their bombs from a height of only 200 feet, he said.

The sinking of the submarine would make a Japanese loss of perhaps eight submarines during last week, including the four midget craft sunk in an unsuccessfull attack on Sydney harbor.

New York, June 8-(AP)—Australia's War Minister Francis Forde, in a broadcast heard here today, said the shelling of Sydney and Newcastle means "the lull in naval operations following the Coral Sea Battle is ended and the Japanese are undoubtedly preparing another blow."

"We must be prepared to meet it with high resolve, courage and determination," he added.

His remarks were relayed by BBC and recorded here by CBS.

"Evolution Reversed"

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, June 8—Rear Admiral Julius A. Furer, coordinator of research for the United States Navy, said today the miniature submarines used by the Japanese in attacks on Pearl Harbor and Sydney are just evolution reversed, and we don't put much stock in them."

The officer, who won several decorations in the last war for his work in the development of 110-ft. subchasers used to break the German U-boat blockade, is here for conferences with Canadian Navy Minister Angus Macdonald and officials of Research Enterprises, Ltd., of Toronto.

ia, recognizing that "the ght still is against Hitler and pan," Beasley said.

The labor leader was ordered deported as an alien advocating overthrow of the American Government by reason of Communist party membership, by the United States Attorney General, Francis Biddle. Appeals to the courts will require at least two years.

Three Ships Reported Sunk Off East Africa

LONDON, June 8. (AP)—The Vichy radio reported tonight that U-boats had sunk three merchant ships off Portuguese Mozambique, on the African east coast opposite the French island of Madagascar which is now being occupied by British forces.

JUN 9 1942

The latest submarine activity in that area was reported by the Japanese last week when they claimed—and the British denied—that their undersea craft stole into the Diego Suarez naval base on Madagascar and torpedoed a British battleship and a cruiser.

Keep 'Em Fleeing U. S. Flyers Told

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 8—Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, army air force chief, congratulated today the army flyers who helped rout the Japanese invasion fleet off Midway, exhorting the airmen to "keep 'em fleeing."

In a message to Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the army's Hawaiian department, General Arnold said:

"You have given America great cause for rejoicing on this, the half year anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

"You have proved what we have known all along, that our airmen and military aircraft are the finest on earth and that we will gain air supremacy over our enemies.

"The gratitude and admiration of every American are with you in this triumphant hour.

"Keep up the good work and keep 'em fleeing."

Hull Acclaims Victory

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—Speaking of the Midway naval battle, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared today that there had been many victories gained over the forces of destruction, but never a more

Midway Box Score

PEARL HARBOR, June 8 (AP)—Japan lost at least 16 and possibly more warships and transports sunk or damaged in its disastrous attempt to seize Midway Island.

American losses were one destroyer sunk and one aircraft carrier hit.

The box score of the first great hostile fleet invasion in American waters of the Eastern Pacific:

Japanese losses:

	Sunk	Damaged
Aircraft carriers	2 (or 3)	1 (or 2)
Battleships	x	x
Cruisers	x	4 (possibly 6)
Destroyers	1	x
Transports	x	3
Totals	3 (or 4)	11 (or 14)

JUN 9 1942

American losses:

	Sunk	Damaged
Destroyers	1	x
Aircraft Carriers	x	1

Aussies Report Attack Damage Is Slight

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia,

Aussie Offer To Bridges

Sydney, Australia, June 8 (AP)—Harry Bridges, Untied States West Coast labor leader recently ordered deported as a Communist, was assured full citizenship rights in Australia in a recent cable, Acting Attorney General John A. Beasley announced today. Bridges is an Australian.

Bridges replied that the longshoremen would redouble their efforts to expedite war supplies to

Madagascar Negotiations On

London, June 8 (AP)—An authoritative military commentator said today that negotiations for a settlement of Madagascar's status were proceeding with the Colonial Government of that Vichy French possession.

Meanwhile, he said, normal patrol activity by British forces in the northern part of that island in the Western Indian Ocean was continuing.

Heavy Jap Casualties At Chuhsien Reported

Ferocious Fighting Raging on City's Outskirts, Say Chinese—Defenders Claim Recapture of Town in Kiangsi.

CHUNGKING, June 8. (AP)—The Chinese reported tonight that their troops were inflicting heavy casualties upon the Japanese in ferocious fighting on the outskirts of Chuhsien, rail center in Western Chekiang Province which the invader penetrated during a week-end assault.

Loss of Airport Admitted

Japanese capture of the town's airport—apparently one of their main objectives since it is within bombing range of Tokyo—and part of the walled town itself was acknowledged yesterday, and today's communique indicated the enemy had broadened his control to all but outlying sections. (Tokyo claimed capture of Chuhsien Saturday).

Chinese units battling a Japanese effort to close in upon Chekiang from the west, in neighboring Kiangsi province, were reported to have recaptured Luhsiyuan and wiped out one enemy force.

On the southern front, the communique said several hundred casualties were inflicted upon reinforced Japanese forces which attempted to drive southward from the recaptured Chinese town of Lunling toward the Burma border.

In the north, the Chinese Central News Agency said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's troops had recaptured Pantao, town in lower Shansi province, and seized a quantity of botty, including 100 rifles and 3,000 cases of ammunition.

Military authorities here said they were without information of a Tokyo reported drive by the Japanese in the north from Paotow and Suiyuan. An army spokesman described as "pure speculation" a report that a Japanese thrust there would be aimed at severing China's supply line with Russia.

rain obscured observation. The vessel was bombed and machine-gunned.

China

Chungking, June 8 (AP)—The high command declared today that fighting was continuing at the outskirts of Chuhsien, in western Chekiang province, and said Chinese forces were stiffly resisting a Japanese drive to close in on the Chekiang battlefront from Kiangsi province to the west.

(The Japanese claimed Saturday that they had taken Chuhsien and said they were mopping up resistance in that area, within bombing range of Japan.)

(Domei dispatches broadcast from Tokyo said 2,817 Chinese had died in the defense of the walled town, and listed 3,757 prisoners captured there.)

"Jap Casualties Heavy"

The Chinese communique said Japanese forces which penetrated into the outskirts of the town "suffered heavy casualties as a result of Chinese attacks." It said "fighting in the immediate environs of Chuhsien has raged with increasing ferocity since the afternoon of June 6."

Contact has been established between the main Chinese army in Yunnan province and Chinese quarters of the Chinese Third Army zone. Other Chinese "concentration points" along the railway also were raided, it was said.

Shangjao Next

(The Japanese announced Saturday that Chuhsien, main base in western Chekiang and site of an airport that might have been used for raiding Japan, had been captured. Today's raid seems to indicate that Shangjao is considered the next major objective of the Japanese drive, which is being pushed from both ends of the Kiangsi-Chekiang railway with the apparent design of seizing the whole of that strategic line.

(By the Associated Press)

Los Angeles, June 8—Maurice Liu, taking over as chancellor at the Chinese consulate, said today the Japanese have been using poison gas against his countrymen, and that he had seen the results.

Liu came here from a six-month tour of Chinese battlefronts.

"As long ago as last October I saw Chinese gas casualties in Chungking Hospital," he declared. "It was mustard gas, and the victims were blistered from head to foot."

U. S. Army Bombers Raid Jap-Held Rangoon

Burma

New Delhi, June 8 (AP)—Huge United States army bombers have made the first daylight attack on Rangoon since the Japanese captured that Burmese port, it was announced today.

The attack was made despite the monsoon, heavy anti-aircraft fire and swarms of Japanese fighters. The date was not mentioned.

British bombers again attacked the Burmese port of Akyab yesterday, damaging a merchant vessel in a low-level attack, an RAF communique said today.

Jap Troops Attacked

Other bombers raided Japanese troop concentrations at Homalin, on the east side of the Chindwin river near the Indian frontier. It was the second such attack in two days.

The Akyab jetty probably was damaged, the RAF said, but the forces which have successfully completed their withdrawal from Burma, Gen. Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan, announced.

Although General Lung said the Chinese expeditionary force to Burma had been withdrawn, army authorities said only part of the Chinese forces needing reorganization and reequipment had returned, mostly from the Myitkyina area.

Japan

New York, June 8—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Tokyo broadcast reporting that Japanese army planes heavily raided Shangjao, on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway in eastern Kiangsi province, today, raining tons of bombs on the railway station and military objectives in and around the city.

Shangjao, seventy miles southwest of Chihsien, in Chekiang, was identified in the report as head-

Japan Denies Use of Poison Gas

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 8 (A. P.).—Tomokazu Hori, official Japanese spokesman, denied today that the Japanese were using poison gas against the Chinese.

"Japan has never used poison gas so far and does not intend to use it unless international laws are violated by the enemy," Hori said.

President Roosevelt asserted at his press conference last week that he had information the Japanese were using poison gas and that unless Japan refrained from its use, the United States would use gas against Japan. China frequently has charged Japan with use of gas warfare.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 8 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported from aboard a Japanese warship today that Basilan Island, the southernmost of the Philippines, was occupied on May 25.

"Enemy remnants were unaware of the surrender of Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright at Corregidor," Domei said, "the remnants fled into the heights but were captured quickly."

A. V. G. PILOT WALKS 350 MILES

Kunming, June 8 (A. P.).—An A. V. G. pilot has just arrived in Kunming to enjoy his first $8 can of beer after a 350-mile walk from the Indo-Chinese border where he made a forced landing on a sandbar in the Mekong River at the end of April.

The pilot made a bonfire of wood and sprinkled it with engine oil, but the black smoke failed to catch the eye of searching rescue pilots. He was helped on his way by friendly Chinese soldiers, one of whom had a Chinese-English dictionary, their only means of communication for a month.

The bearded, six-foot A. V. G. man drew stares, when after the long trek by twisting mountain paths, he finally walked into a Kunming restaurant and ordered a double dinner.

GEN. ARNOLD WARNS TOKYO OF RECKONING

Tells Iowa Wesleyan Class That 'This Is Just Dawn of a Day of Wrath'

PLANE LOSS 4 TO OUR ONE

Cologne and Essen Raids Are Mere Starters, Air Chief Says —33 Warships Sunk

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, June 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Force, declared today that "for every one of our planes shot down, the Japs have lost four."

In an address at the 100th annual commencement of Iowa Wesleyan College, at which he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, the general said, "the day of reckoning is not as far off as some people think.

"I am telling Tokyo that we have thousands more Colin Kellys and Butch O'Hares and Jimmy Doolittles on the way. This is just the dawn of a day of wrath."

The General credited the Army Air Corps with this "score of destruction":

Thirty-three Jap warcraft bombed and sunk; 44 Jap transports, freighters and tankers bombed and sunk, more than 300 Jap fighters and bombers destroyed in air combat and more than 200 Jap fighters and bombers destroyed on the ground.

The general, who recently returned from Europe, said that he "did not fly to London to go on the defensive."

Cologne Raid "Just Starter"

"Raids like those on Cologne and Essen were just starters to those which are to follow where United States and R. A. F. fighters and bombers ride together as a team.

"The Axis know that the next six months will spell victory or defeat for their forces. For the Axis it is now or never."

"The Flying Fortress has no peer in its field today," General Arnold said, and added "our B-25C medium bombers can go farther, faster and carry more bombs than the best ships of our enemies."

Regarding aircraft production, he commented, "we are shooting for quantity and quality and it looks as if we will get both."

He added that our production goals, which call for 60,000 planes this year, "are being met."

The United States, he said, has "the best young pilots in the world and they are proving their superiority in combat in the air."

By the end of this year, the General said, the Army air force will have "over 60,000 officers and close to a million men. By June of next year, if it becomes necessary, we will double that."

Now that volume production of aircraft is under way, he said, American planes "in large numbers are being flown constantly by our ferrying command to areas where they will do the most good now—to Britain, Russia, the Middle East, China and Australia."

Others receiving honorary degrees were Marjorie Mitchell, president of Cottey College of Nevada, Mo., Doctor of Literature; Winona Evans Reeves, editor of The P. E. O. Record of Keokuk, Iowa, Doctor of Music, and Helen Walker of Columbia University, Doctor of Laws.

Commanders Of 4 Subs Awarded Navy Crosses

Washington, June 8 (AP)—The navy announced today Navy Crosses had been awarded to four submarine commanders whose undersea craft destroyed or damaged a total of fifteen enemy warships and merchant vessels in Far Eastern waters.

They included Lieut. Com. John L. Detar, 35, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Lieut. Com. Frederick B. Warder, 38, of Grafton, W. Va.

Commander Detar's submarine sank one enemy freighter of about 6,000 tons, damaged and probably sank one enemy destroyer and damaged two other ships of undetermined type of about 2,000 tons each.

The submarine commanded by Warder attacked heavily-screened Japanese combat forces, sinking a transport, a destroyer and a cruiser, and then damaging two cruisers while engaged in routine patrol duty. The enemy ship losses were announced previously by the navy.

GEN. MacARTHUR NAMED CHIEF OF ALL INDIANS

WISCONSIN DELLS, Wis., June 8.—(AP) General Douglas MacArthur today was made "chief of all American Indians" in ceremonies atop a cliff in the upper dells of the Wisconsin river.

The honor was bestowed by Chief Yellow Thunder, a Winnebago, who declared he was "speaking for American Indians everywhere."

"We welcome you as the most inspiring leader and assure you and the great white father that all red men will fight beside their white brothers in the cause of freedom," Yellow Thunder said as he placed a feathered war bonnet on a life-size photograph of the general.

The chief's son, Chadwick Thunder, is an army lieutenant.

British Radio Tells French to Quit Coast

Warning Indicates Allied Invasion, But Specifies No Time—Thrust Sure to Bring Grave Danger, BBC Reports.

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 8. (AP)—Britain urged the people of France today to evacuate the coastal areas from the Belgian frontier to the Pyrenees before those areas are engulfed by coming Allied operations of "capital importance."

Appeal in French

The appeal was made in a French language broadcast by the BBC, which gave no indication that any major Allied thrust was imminent but at the same time plainly implied that one was sure to come.

"The coastal regions of occupied France are likely to become more and more a theatre of war operations," the BBC solemnly declared. "For obvious reasons it is not possible to specify in advance either the moment or place of such operations. They will be executed at the most opportune moment and everywhere they will be useful.

"They will inevitably bring with them the gravest dangers for the civil population. Consequently, we urge all Frenchmen in the prohibited zone (the Germans had so defined the entire coastal stretch from the Belgian to the Spanish frontier) to take precautions from now on.

"The only effective precaution is to evacuate in the shortest time the prohibited coastal zones as delimited by the Germans. We do not underestimate the difficulties of such an exacuation nor the obstacles which will be presented.

"If we urge you to overcome them it is because it affects the success of operations of capital importance in the struggle for the liberation of France.

"It has been shown on several occasions that the presence of a civilian population on the scene of active operation hinders the action of the troops, and particularly of friendly troops, in a very grave manner.

Urge Immediate Action

"Don't wait until the last moment. It would be too late. Go away at the earliest possible moment . . ."

British sources declined to offer any interpretation of this broadcast, saying simply that it must stand for itself, but its timing appeared of double significance against the background of four recent successful Commando raids on the French coast and the current series of tremendous RAF raids.

It has been clear here that the Nazis are worried about the chan-

30.24—16959

30.24—16959

nel situation, and particularly the failure of their Air Force to retain supremacy.

The Germans were reported by the Daily Sketch to have issued orders forbidding French coastal residents to leave the area, and the newspaper said they planned to hold the civil population as a shield against British operations.

British Warn French To Clear Coast For Military Operations

JUN 9 1942

London, June 8 (AP)—The Belgian Government-in-exile reported today that violent fights have broken out between German troops returned from the Russian front and German occupation forces in some places in Belgium. The Government said 5,000 Nazis recently arrived at Binche from the Eastern front and that the fights occurred after the front troops criticized the occupation forces in the town.

London, June 8 — The British radio broadcast instructions to the French people today to evacuate a broad coastal area from the Belgian to the Spanish border, the strip which the Germans have designated as a prohibited military zone.

"Operations of capital importance" for the liberation of France will start in due time, said the broadcast.

"It has been shown on several occasions that the presence of the civilian population on the scene of active operations hinders the action of troops, and particularly of friendly troops, in a very grave manner," said the broadcast beamed

[By the Associated Press]

across the Channel in the regular French language news program.

War Operations Predicted

British sources said that they could not interpret the bulletin; that it would have to stand for itself.

"The coastal regions of occupied France are likely to become more and more a theater of war operations," the warning continued. "They will inevitably bring with them the gravest dangers for the civil population."

The radio referred to "notice No. 1," however, which was broadcast after the commando raid on the Germans' U-boat base at St. Nazaire March 28 when Frenchmen in that city took up arms and fought for three days after the British had departed.

Early Move Urged

Part of the first notice, as read by the announcer, said "your role for the moment should be limited to the care of your own safety. Do everything you can to preserve your own lives. You will be needed by the armies of liberation. We give you formal assurance that when the hour comes to ask for active participation of the French people as a whole you will be warned of it."

"Here is notice No. 2," the broadcast said. It added:

"Don't wait until the last moment. It would be too late. Go away at the earliest possible moment. For those who don't have the possibility to go, we repeat with new insistence some of the instructions contained in notice No. 1."

The notice acknowledged that the Germans would place difficulties in the way of the evacuation, but urged Frenchmen to overcome such obstacles.

It was not possible to specify either the time or place of the contemplated operations, it added.

Following is the English text of the broadcast:

After the St. Nazaire raid we issued a notice to all Frenchmen and especially to those of the coastal region. That notice was No. 1.

Here is notice No. 2. It is addressed to all Frenchmen resident in the prohibited zone from the Belgian frontier to the Pyrenees.

Grave Danger Seen

The coastal regions of occupied France are likely to become more and more a theater of war operations. For obvious reasons it is not possible to specify in advance either the moment or place of such operations. They will be executed at the most opportune moment and everywhere they will be useful.

They will inevitably bring with them the gravest dangers for the civil populations. Consequently, we urge all Frenchmen in the prohibited zone to take precautions from now on.

The only effective precaution is to evacuate in the shortest time the prohibited coastal zones as defined by the Germans. We do not underestimate the difficulties of such an evacuation nor the obstacles which will be presented.

Would Hinder Troops

If we urge you to overcome them, it is because it affects the success of operations of capital importance in the struggle for the liberation of France.

It has been shown on several occasions that the presence of a civilian population on the scene of active operations hinders the action of the troops and, particularly, of friendly troops in a very grave manner.

Don't wait until the last moment. It would be too late. Go away at the earliest possible moment. For those who don't have the possibility to go we repeat with new insistence some of the instructions contained in notice No. 1.

American-built Bombers Take Up RAF Attack

Belgian City of Bouges Is Center of Daylight Raid.

LONDON, June 8. (AP)—United States-built Boston bombers took over today's RAF assault on occupied continental coast, trailing on the Belgian canal. Broken in the heaviest of daylight raids in which hundreds of planes participated.

Hue formations of Bostons convoyed by droves of fighters swarmed over the coast in relays, some flying at 20,000 feet and visible only now and then through breaks in cloud formations. At one point on the Kent coast it took one mammoth relay a half hour to pass over.

With the RAF offensive going full blast around the clock, it was announced that 86 German planes were bagged by British fighters in daylight operations alone in May bringing the daylight total since the war's start to 4,365 enemy craft.

Charged with the task of clearing northern France and the low countries of German air power and so making the RAF's mighty, night bombing offensive all the more effective, swarms of daylight raiders attacked air bases, channel ports, antiaircraft positions, detector posts and other objectives.

These raids were a continuation of the powerful daytime campaign begun last week in conjunction with teh bombing offensive by as many as 1,000 fighters and light bombers on some nights. But bad weather on the continent kept the "heavies" from making another of their nightly visits to the Reich.

Conditions were good enough, however, to permit blows in France on freight yards near Caen in Normandy, a train at Montdidier, near Amiens, and an airdrome at Leeuwarden in Holland. Mines also were dropped in German waters.

British Planes By Hundred Raid Across Channel

JUN 9 1942

"11,000 Killed In Cologne"

London, June 8 (AP)—Reuters said today in a dispatch datelined "at the French frontier" that Otto Abetz, the German Ambassador, had acknowledged in conversations in Paris that 11,000 to 12,000 persons were killed in the RAF's bombing of Cologne, and that 180,000 persons had been ordered evacuated.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 8 — Hundreds of British fighting planes and fighter-bombers swept over Hitler's Channel ports and defenses today in a series of raids, continuing the regular daylight offensive which has accompanied the RAF'S heavy bombing drive.

Swarms of fighters flying five miles high headed out across the channel toward Boulogne early tonight. Other fighters were seen returning from the Calais area.

France, Holland Raided

British planes attacked targets in northern France and Holland last night and damaged a German ship off the Frisian Islands, the Air Ministry announced, but bad weather over the Continent kept the RAF from following up its Saturday night asault on Emden with another mass raid upon Germany.

All the planes which participated in the night operations returned safely, a communique said.

Railway Yard Bombed

Fighter command planes which made the night sweeps over France were reported to have bombed a railway yard near Caen and shot up a train at Montdidier, twenty-one miles southeast of Amiens. A lone Boston bomber also attacked the German airfield at Leeuwarden, Holland, seventy miles from Amsterdam.

There was only light German aerial activity over Britain during the night and this was confined to the southwets coast, where, a communique said, bombs caused a few casualties and damage to residences.

Hundreds of British planes — among them many four-engined craft capable of carrying tremendous bomb loads—participated in the Saturday night raid on Emden, one of the main bases for U-boats harassing the Atlantic shipping lanes. The raid was the seventy-fifth on that city. Flyers participating said tremendous fires were set in the dock area.

One target was the Nordenseewerk factory and another was the Dortmound-Ems Canal, through which iron ore from Scandinavia has been reaching the Reich.

Nazi Airfields Attacked

German airfields also were attacked in the Saturday night operations, which the British said cost them nine bombers and one fighter.

The English Channel was the scene of action yesterday when a patrol of light British naval forces had a brief engagement with greatly superior German units off Belgium, during which a 600-ton Nazi torpedo boat was torpedoed and almost certainly sunk, the Admiralty announced. The British forces were said to have suffered only minor damage.

2 EAGLE PILOTS DOWN 3 NAZI FIGHTER PLANES

JUN 9 1942

LONDON, June 8.—(AP) Two pilots of the Second American Eagle squadron—Flight Lieut. John J. Mooney, 22, of Long Island City, N. Y., and Pilot Officer Jackson Barrett Mahon, 21, of Santa Barbara, Calif.—accounted for three of the four German planes shot down in the large-scale R.A.F. offensive against northern France and Belgium today.

The Americans got their planes in fighting over the St. Omer area.

"We tore into them firing as we went and I saw my first victim explode in the air," Mooney said. "I fired at a second which caught fire though I hadn't time to see where he crashed."

Mahon brought down the other plane.

Artillery Fire Halts Rommel's Main Column

Second Axis Attempt to Break Through Toward Tobruk Fails.

By FRANK L. MARTIN

CAIRO, Egypt, June 8. (AP)—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's main armored column was reported today to have been halted by devastating artillery fire in a new assault on the British Libyan stronghold at Knightsbridge.

This was the second time in two days that Rommel had attempted to break through toward Tobruk, 15 miles to the northeast. He threw in strong infantry forces followed by tanks, but the British artillery fire broke up the drive before it gained any ground.

The tank column was forced to retire before it got within range of the Allied forces. Axis forces had previously failed in violent attacks on Knightsbridge both Saturday and Sunday.

Free French Repulse Nazis

Meanwhile, Free French forces repulsed another German attack at Bir Hacheim where German-Italian colmuns have been trying to break through for the past five days.

The Free French, who are supported by Indian troops, were said to have had their munitions supply replenished, making their position appear secure for the moment.

German supply columns moving northeast from the gap in the British mine field near Ain El Gazala have been constantly under attack by Allied mechanized columns and RAF bomber and fighter squadrons.

Scattered tank skirmishes were reported between German concentrations near Knightsbridge and the Ain El Gazala line.

Rommel's forces, however, were said by military quarters to have received reinforcements through the gap in the mine field despite the heavy British pounding.

The British were believed to be sparring for a knockout blow at Axis troops west of Knightsbridge. Informed sources pointed out that Lieut.-General Neil M. Ritchie's strategy seemed to be to compress the Germans into a semi-circle with the mine field gap at their backs, then to pounce on them with all his strength and at the same time cut their supply line at the rear.

The German position was likened to a tadpole with its head pointing toward Knightsbridge and its tail wriggling back through the mine field gap. The British declared yesterday's actions dented the head, and the tail was being nipped constantly by mechanized columns and the RAF.

New Smash At Tobruk Fails

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 8—The great tank battle in the Libyan desert roared into its fourteenth day today with the British and their Free French Allies apparently holding the upper hand after repulsing new Axis attacks at Knightsbridge and Bir Hacheim.

The British reported that their artillery fire had smashed another attempt by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's columns yesterday to break through toward Tobruk, fifteen miles northeast of Knightsbridge.

At the same time, a communique said, the Free French at Bir Hacheim threw back a tank assault at that bastion, menacing the right flank of Rommel's forces.

Fails At Knightsbridge

It was the second time in as many days that the British had reported the Axis chieftain repulsed in an attempt to break through at Knightsbridge.

Yesterday, British headquarters said, Rommel twice hurled his full remaining armored strength into the British positions in this sector, only to be beaten back with losses.

Military quarters said that the Axis mechanized forces still were being reinforced through the gap in the British minefields, between Ain el Gazala and Bir Hecheim, but it was believed that their lines of communication were severely strained under the continued pounding of British bombers.

May Cut Off Retreat

It appeared that the British were trying to forge a strong semi-circle around Rommel's forces east of this gap, preparatory to an attempt to cut the Axis leader off from the rear.

His line of withdrawal was threatened by British and Indian troops who established themselves Saturday night at Harmat, inside the Axis Corridor, and were reported holding their position against repeated attempts to dislodge them.

Harmat is six miles south of Knightsbridge and about fifteen miles east of the Ain el Gazala-Bir Hacheim line, base of the Axis salient.

The Free French forces, which have been holding Bir Hacheim with the support of Indian troops, were reported meanwhile to have beaten off two new assaults by Italian mechanized units over the week end.

Free French Replenished

The Free French were said to have had dwindling munitions replenished, and their position seemed secure for the moment.

Dispatches from the front declared that in the fighting around Knightsbridge further heavy losses had been inflicted on Rommel's mechanized columns — whose strength previously had been reported reduced by fifty per cent.

The RAF was participating actively in the action, blasting at the pocketed Axis forces and striking far to the west to bomb enemy airdromes at Martuba and Derna, and shipping at Bengasi.

Capture Of British General

New York, June 8—The Associated Press listening post has recorded the following broadcast by the Rome radio:

"The Italian high command said today that the general commanding the British Tenth Motorized Indian Brigade had been captured in Libya as Italian infantry repulsed British counter-attacks on the North African front.

"The general's name was not announced.

"In aerial exchanges, Axis forces again attacked Malta, and on the desert front Italian planes downed six British craft without loss to themselves. The RAF again bombed Cagliari, smashing buildings in the center of the town."

Keep Supplies Rolling

U. S. Trucks Doing Yeoman's Service In Libyan Campaign—Haul Goods to Front—Pull Disabled Tanks to Rear for Repairs

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, June 8 (AP)—Here in the vast desert filled with the smoke and noise of battle, the importance of the United States as the arsenal of the democracies is becoming felt as never before.

While American forces are not as yet among the combatants, the nation is participating in almost every other way. American fighting planes and bombers streak across the skies in the hands of British, South African and Australian pilots and the few Americans in the RAF.

There are American trucks hauling supplies—canned vegetables from the eastern shore of Maryland, canned potatoes from Indiana and much other produce.

And perhaps more important still there are those 28-ton medium tanks which the British enjoy calling the "General Grants"—the tanks which have saved the day more than once in the present onslaught of German armor against the British lines.

U. S. Observers

American military observers are in battle and technicians are right behind it, while in the Egyptian bases an American supply organization helps keep the material rolling ahead.

In the long supply columns moving continually to the front with the enormous requirements of this campaign almost every truck is an American truck. After the last campaign it was realized that one of the greatest British disadvantages was the lack of a tank recovery organization comparable to that of the Germans. This situation has been improved largely with American equipment.

Each unit consists of a powerful 10-wheeled car with a trailer. Runners are let down from the rear of the trailer and a power winch pulls the disabled tank aboard. It then goes to a repair shop, getting over the bumpy desert at a speed as high as 20 miles an hour, or 30 miles over flat stretches.

The British are de[illegible]ted with the Grant tanks, thou[illegible]hey point out certain weaknesses. Members of one crack British Hussar regiment were particularly enthusiastic about the big machines.

Dogfight With Bomb Load

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 8—Bomb-carrying, American-built Kittyhawks (Curtiss fighters) shot down three Messerschmitts over the Libyan battlefront Saturday while fully loaded with bombs, the Air Ministry news service said today.

One of the German planes fell to the guns of a New Jersey-born flyer, Sergt. Pilot E. B. Adye, who joined the RAF in Kenya. He was educated in England, where his parents live.

The Air Ministry report said that after the Kittyhawk pilots had fought a strong force of Messerschmitts, they "swooped low over the ground and placed their bombs well and truly on the target. The area to the east of Bir Hacheim was thick with enemy transport, armored cars and tanks."

The pilot, it said, "had the final satisfaction of seeing their bombs blow up several groups of vehicles, causing widespread damage and confusion."

Axis Raids On Malta Kept Up

Valletta, June 8 (AP)—Apparently just to keep in practice, Axis fighters made two daylight sweeps over Malta today after a night in which some bombs were dropped.

The burst of activity was nothing like the severe day and night assaults of the last two months when the Germans and Italians recklessly threw their airmen against this island without getting anywhere.

Nazis Say Yanks Land In Iraq

New York, June 8 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast today a report that United States troops had landed at Basra, the Persian Gulf port of Iraq. The report was attributed to the Istanbul correspondent of Transocean Agency, who said the contingent totaled 20,000 men, carried by four transports.

(There was no confirmation of this report from any other source.)

Italian Captives Fire On Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, June 8—A British hero of the Libyan campaign told last night of captured Italians manning British anti-aircraft guns against German raiders, "and doing all right."

The story was related by Wing Commander M. Loudon, senior officer of ten British war heroes while en route to New York, where they were paid tribute today along with five United States heroes.

"Some of our boys," he said, "hearing there were crack Italian anti-aircraft gunners in a lot of prisoners we had taken, asked them if they would like to try their skill at popping Jerry planes.

Called "Bloody Good"

"They jumped at the opportunity, and were put on guns guarding our rear line airdromes—under close observation, of course. They were bloody good, too. I don't know their official count, but they did all right."

He said the first batch of Italian pilots captured by his outfit "were the friendliest, happiest crowd you ever met."

"They offered to do anything for us we wished," Loudon added. "Before long, many of them were working as waiters and whistling while they worked."

DAKAR CROWDED, RATIONS LODGINGS

Vichy African Colony Has Many New European Families.

VICHY, June 8—(AP) A correspondent for Petit Parisien reported from Dakar today that the French West African naval base was so crowded by an influx of soldiers, sailors, technicians and European families that "lodging coupons" had been instituted to ration available lodging space.

The base is 1,600 miles from Brazil.

"From 90,000, the population has grown to 130,000," the correspondent wrote. "There were 6,000 Europeans at the last census; today there are 30,000."

(The Free French and British long have charged that German "tourists" and technicians have been entering Dakar by the score. The base would be ideal for submarines in the battle of the Atlantic).

Viscount Swinton Made West Africa Minister

London, *Tuesday*, June 9 (AP) The Dominions Office announced today appointment of Viscount Swinton as resident minister in West Africa, to serve under the war cabinet with cabinet rank.

The main purpose of the appointment, modeled on that of the Minister of State in the Middle East, will be to insure effective cooperation in prosecution of the war of all services—civil and military—throughout the British colonies in West Africa.

This will be Swinton's first Government job in this war. After a legal career he won the Military Cross in the last conflict, then spent twenty years in politics. He is retaining the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation to which he was appointed in 1940.

GERMANS PRESS STUBBORN BATTLE AT CRIMEAN PORT

Soviet Says Enemy Suffers Heavy Casualties in Assaulting City.

NAZIS HOLD AIR RULE

Besieged Area Has Few Plane Fields Available

to Russians.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, June 9—(AP) Soviet troops have beaten off continuing Nazi attacks on Sevastopol for the fourth straight day, and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans, the Russians announced early today.

Garrisoned by some of the toughest veterans of the Red army and navy, the Crimean seaport has held against recurring Nazi assaults for seven months despite the German's seizure of the remainder of the pennisula.

Battles Continue

The midnight communique said "in the Sevastopol sector stubborn fighting continues. Our troops are successfully repulsing enemy attacks, and inflicting heavy losses."

No essential changes occurred elsewhere in Russia, but a supplementary communique said Red troops had forced a river crossing in the Kalinin sector northwest of Moscow and drove the Germans out of two populated places.

The Red air force also destroyed or damaged 50 Geramn trucks with troops and supplies, sank three enemy patrol ships and one cutter, and damaged another patrol ship and a transport vessel during Sunday's operations, this communique said.

Nazis Rule Air

(The BBC's Moscow correspondent said that the Nazis held the air advantage on the Sevastopol front because of limited air field facilities in the besieged area held by the Russians.

(But he said in a relayed report heard by CBS that the Russians had a big reservoir of food and munitions cached underground and that if the German attack continues "it will cost the Germans an enormous price.")

Dispatches from the Black sea port said the Germans were hurling clouds of airplanes and waves of infantrymen against the Russians.

Leningrad Front Active

At the opposite pole of the battlefront, more than 1,000 miles to the north, the Russians reported the only real offensive thrust of the day, an assault by the Leningrad army which a communique said dealt "a heavy blow" to the Germans.

A single engagement in this fight was said to have cost the Germans more than 500 killed. Four hundred others were reported wiped out on the long contested battlefront west of Kalinin.

(The German high command said the Russian attack was a violent assault upon a strongly defended bridgehead in the Volkhov region south of Leningrad.)

The new fight for the Crimean bastion of Sevastopol flared up last Friday after an intensive preliminary mass bombing of the Soviet Black sea naval base there.

Latest reports from the base said the air attacks failed to weaken the Russian stand, and the subsequent German land assaults were being repulsed by the army's artillery and the guns of Russian warships.

The intensity of the continued German aerial attack against Sevastopol was indicated in a weekend summary listing 528 German planes destroyed with a loss of 151 Russian planes. Those figures covered the entire front, but there had been no report of major aerial activity except against the Crimean stronghold.

Leave Blank

30.24 — 16961

30.24 — 16961

Sevastopol Withstands 3-Day Nazi Assault

JUN 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 8—Despite massive German efforts to batter down Sevastopol by land and air assault, the Russians announced today, the Soviet naval base-fortress which has withstood seven months of siege still stands as Russia's last stronghold in the Crimea.

The Nazis were said to have paid heavily for their three-day onslaught, apparently a supreme effort to erase the final barrier to total conquest of the Black Sea peninsula.

528 Downed In Week

The Soviet Information Bureau's midnight communique, which said 528 German planes had been destroyed against 151 Russian losses in the week ended yesterday, indicated the weight of the Nazi air assault on Sevastopol, since there had been no report of major air activity on any other sector.

The droves of German planes were backing up a sustained land offensive, but the Russians said the Nazis had suffered heavy losses, and had been stopped by combined Soviet land and air defenses.

(The Nazis have a two-fold purpose in striving to reduce the Sevastopol stronghold, which would justify the huge cost of men and machines piled up on its unyielding defenses through repeated stabs.

Capture of Sevastopol, first would eliminate a dangerous Russian position on the flank of any German attempt to jump the narrow Kerch strait from the Crimea for a drive into the Caucasus.

Furthermore, its loss would deprive the Russians of their last Black Sea naval base within short striking distance of the German invasion route through the Crimea.

Air Clashes In Far North

Other sectors of the long Russian front were marked over the week end by lively scouting,—both sides apparently keeping sharp watch for signs of any major new offensive.

Although hampered by bad weather, the Red air force was said to have destroyed forty-three German planes and damaged seventeen to twenty others in raids on enemy air bases in the far north, where the Nazis have been concentrating air power on an attempt to disrupt Russia's Arctic supply line from the United States and Britain.

Reds Strike At Leningrad

On the Leningrad front, the mid-day communique said, Red army units struck the Germans heavy blows, killing more than 500 in one engagement alone.

Five tanks and two guns were destroyed on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, in one day and one enemy unit lost more than 400 killed, it added.

Wide Activity In East: Berlin

JUN 9

New York, June 8—In a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the German high command today reported new spurts of action on scattered Russian fronts, with both the Russians and Germans on the attack.

The communique said the Russians had launched violent thrusts against a strongly defended bridgehead in the Volkhov area below Leningrad, but were repulsed in hard fighting, and suffered heavy losses of men and material.

Other Russian attacks on an unstated southern sector were said to have been stopped by Hungarian troops.

At a point behind the central sector, the high command said, Nazi troops were pressing attacks on "encircled enemy groups," notwithstanding adverse weather.

City of Kalinin Laid Waste by Bitter Siege

Woman Mayor in Charge of Restoration Work—Population Dropped From 225,000 to 15,000 During German Occupation.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

KALININ, Russia, June 8. (AP)—The City of Kalinin, which was a battlefield during two months of the bitter winter fighting, is now a scene of devastation equal to anything in France during the last war, although the front today is some 70 miles to the west.

Healing Wounds

Kalinin, northwest of Moscow, is more preoccupied with healing the wounds of the winter struggle than in watching the new engagements in the west, centered around a deep spearhead thrust into the German positions and threatening their communications.

Confident that the Germans never will come here again, the municipal government headed by a woman mayor, Varyara Mikhailovna Gorbunova, already is carrying out plans for restoration.

The people are pouring back over muddy roads and flooded lowlands to their ruined homes. The population which was 225,000 before the war dropped to 15,000 during the German occupation and now has risen to 170,000 since the Nazis were driven out on Dec. 12. The retreating Germans burned virtually all that was not wrecked by bombs and shells.

The mayor is a vigorous, 44-year-old former textile worker. She wears a mannish blue suit and has close cut blond hair. When she returned to the city she found only 1,630 dwellings of the original 11,033 intact.

"The city was dead," she said, "there was no water, street cars or utilities of any kind. Now 25 miles of the original 30 miles of water lines and sewage system are restored. Two hospitals have been repaired and 15 schools are open for three shifts a day."

A preliminary allotment of 5,700,000 rubles was made for restoration of homes. The mayor estimated the eventual cost of rebuilding Kalinin at 177,000,000 rubles.

Industry Ruined

The mayor estimated 95 per cent of Kalinin's textile industry had been destroyed by the Germans. She took me to see the Vokzhanov textile plant where 7,000 persons once worked. It now is entirely in ruins.

The giant Proletarka plant which employed 40,000 workers is now largely a mass of brick rubble, twisted machinery and charred walls open to the skies. On the ground floor of one wing, however, we found a few women patiently operating shuttles while the rain leaked through the ceiling.

Just outside the city we saw the main battlefield dominated by ruins of a schoolhouse where the Red Army finally halted the Germans before driving them back in a struggle Oct. 14 and Dec. 16. Atop the school was a hooded figure. The mayor said he was a lookout to see that the Germans never come back.

The ground of the Kalinin sector is too muddy and wet for large-scale battles, but the Germans are constantly probing Russian defenses in a vast salient thrust farther west than Smolensk.

The nearest living German to Kalinin is 70 miles away, Col. Andrei Kharchenko told me.

Kalinin Salient May Thwart Nazi Plans

By Henry C. Cassidy

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Kalinin, Russia, June 8—The Russian army is holding a spearhead deep in Germany's side on the Kalinin front, northwest of Moscow.

This explains why the Germans are making repeated reconnaissance raids and desperately resisting Russian attacks here, a Red army officer told me on a visit to this base, one of the most active along the entire 2,000-mile Russian front.

The Germans fear a Russian threat from the salient stretching farther west than Smolensk and are making every effort to find out the Soviet strength. They are trying to keep meticulous check on troop movements.

The latest attack reported over the week end was a reconnaissance in force, one of the largest local engagements in recent weeks. The Russians repulsed the assault, made by a full infantry battalion supported by artillery and tanks.

Too Wet For Major Action

The terrain of the Kalinin front still is held in the grip of a long, wet spring, and is not yet suitable for large-scale operations. Rains continue and rivers still are at flood stage over low-lying fields and swamps. Only the main roads can be used for transport.

American tanks have been tried out here, and have won the enthusiastic commendation of Red army officers.

Planes fly over this front periodically on patrol.

The cause for German concern about the Kalinin salient is that it may twist north or south, and cut the roots of enemy communication lines.

The city of Kalinin lies far behind the front, despite a recent Rome report of fighting in its outskirts.

Germans 70 Miles Away

The officer to whom I talked was Col. Andrei Kharchenko. He said he had driven seventy-five miles from the Rzhev sector the day before to reach Kalinin, and that the village he had left was only barely within hearing distance of the front-line artillery.

The nearest living German to Kalinin, he said, is about seventy miles away. The only signs of battle he saw on the way were remnants of the German army left behind in the winter campaigns. The only activity were German planes which tried to bomb a bridge at Staritsa. Two were shot down.

Trawler Lost by British Navy

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The loss of the trawler Bedfordshire was announced tonight by the Admiralty.

Hungarian Premier Talks With Hitler

Berlin (From German broadcasts) June 8 (A. P.).—Hungary's Premier and Foreign Minister, Nicolas Kallay, discussed the military and political situation in week end meetings with Adolf Hitler, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and other German leaders, DNB announced today.

The initial conference was held Saturday at Hitler's headquarters. Political questions were reviewed yesterday by von Ribbentrop and K[illegible]lay.

Nazi Toll Of Belgians

JUN 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 8—The Belgian Government-in-exile announced today that more persons have been executed by the Gestapo in Belgium in this war than were put to death by the Germans in the last war, when 250 fell before firing squads.

A government spokesman said that the names of eighty-three persons executed, including three women and an 11-year-old child, have been published by the Nazis but that "we know of many times this number."

Prague Radio Reports 14 More Czechs Slain

London, June 8 (AP)—The Prague radio reported the execution of fourteen more Czechs, two of them women, today, making 634 put to death in the Nazi terror campaign since Gestapo Hangman Reinhard Heydrich was fatally wounded.

New York, Tuesday, June 9-(AP)-The BBC quoted the Archdeacon of London, E.N. Sharpe, today as saying that St. Paul's Cathedral suffered damage amounting to £150,000 (approximately $600,000) during the German air raids in 1940. CBS heard the broadcast.

7 GERMANS EXECUTED

NEW YORK, June 8—(AP) The British radio broadcast a Stockholm report tonight that seven Germans were executed in Berlin last Friday for high treason. The broadcast was heard here by CBS.

Ireland Lifts Ration On Bread And Flour

Dublin, Ireland, June 8 (AP)—Discontinuance of bread and flour rationing, in force since last February, was announced tonight by Supply Minister Sean Lemass, who said stocks are now adequate to meet normal requirements.

At the same time, he announced that clothes rationing would start tomorrow on the basis of fifty-two coupons a year for each person, irrespective of age. A woman's full outfit requires thirty coupons, a man's forty. Shoes and hats are excepted.

Franco to Receive U. S. Envoy

MADRID, June 8 (AP)—Carlton J. H. Hayes, new United States Ambassador to Spain, will present his credentials to General Francisco Franco tomorrow in a ceremony at the National Palace.

Winant Confers in London.

London, June 8 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador John G. Winant conferred today with Col. J. J. Llewellin, Minister of Aircraft Production, on the political aspects of dovetailing a new American and British aircraft production program.

U-BOATS SINK TWO SHIPS IN ATLANTIC

Brazilian Vessel, U. S. Freighter Destroyed by Torpedoes.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two more ships have gone down in the submarine war in the Atlantic it was announced yesterday, bringing the unofficial total of merchant ships sunk to 254 since Pearl Harbor.

A Brazilian ship, the Alegrete, was torpedoed and sunk off South America, it was revealed today

when eleven burned and injured survivors reached La Guaira, Venezuela. Forty-six passengers and members of the crew were missing from the government-owned ship which was used to train officers for the Brazilian merchant marine as well as carry passengers and freight.

The Navy announced the loss of a small U. S. merchant vessel torpedoed in the Caribbean May 19 with the loss of three men. Thirty-four of the survivors escaped in two lifeboats and thirty hours later reached a Caribbean port.

5 From Crew Of 37 Die As Torpedo Hits

A Gulf Port, June 8 (AP)—Survivors of a small United States freighter torpedoed in the Caribbean May 19 told here of the death of three of the crew of thirty-seven in the early morning attack by a submarine believed to be German.

The sinking had been announced previously by the navy which released details today. Twenty-four of the survivors were brought here.

Second Mate Robert L. See, 44, of Tampa, said the torpedo struck at 4.40 A. M., on the starboard side of the ship, killing three of the crew. The others managed to get away in two lifeboats before the submarine surfaced and began shelling the sinking ship.

Some thirty hours later the survivors landed at a Caribbean port. Capt. R. J. Dexter, of New York, and nine crewmen remained at the port, and the remaining twenty-four were brought to the United States by a merchantman.

Entire Crew Is Rescued From Norwegian Vessel

An East Coast United States Port, June 8 (AP)—Fifteen men rescued after eighteen days in a lifeboat were brought here today, accounting for the entire forty-eight-man crew of a medium-sized Norwegian merchant ship which was torpedoed and shelled to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean several hundred miles east of Bermuda on May 20.

The navy announced the sinking of the ship on June 5 shortly after the other crewmen were brought ashore at other East Coast ports.

Capt. Eugene Christoffersen said his ship steamed ahead for two hours after it was struck by one torpedo. The ship's gun crew fired twenty rounds at the enemy raider, but scored no hits. The crew abandoned ship in three lifeboats, and the submarine shelled the ship for four hours, leaving it aflame amidship.

BRAZILIAN SHIP'S 11 SURVIVORS LAND

46 Passengers and Crew Still Missing.

JUN 9 1942

Caracas, Venezuela, June 8 (U. P.).—Eleven burned and injured survivors of the 5,970-ton Brazilian ship Alegrete arrived at La Guaira yesterday, a week after the ship was torpedoed and sunk forty miles north of La Orchila.

The quartermaster said that forty-six passengers and members of the crew were missing. The vessel, which belonged to the Lloyd Brasileiro (Government-owned) Line, was used to train officers for the Brazilian merchant marine, as well as to carry passengers and freight.

25 Landed In Puerto Rico

Ponce, Puerto Rico, June 8 (AP)—Twenty-five survivors of a sunken Allied ship were landed here today. Five required hospital treatment.

Gripsholm Will Dock

New York, June 8 (AP)—The Swedish-American Line said today that the passenger ship Gripsholm, with 193 passengers from Goteborg, would dock at Jersey City tomorrow morning. The ship, which was expected today, will be used to exchange Japanese and United States nationals.

American nations maintaining relations with the Axis. The attack on the Victoria was the first on an Argentine vessel since the United States entered the war.

It will be the second such protest by Argentina since the war started. The first, to Germany alone, followed the sinking of the Argentine freighter Uruguay off the coast of Spain in 1940. Germany's reply never was published.

New York Gets Sailor Down

JUN 9 1942

Halifax, N. S., June 8 (AP)—Julian Harvie, of the British merchant navy, has more lives than a cat—but he's a cinch for the minor maladies of man.

Rescued after his tenth torpedoing, Harvie is hospitalized here—with a sore throat. He got it in a New York subway when he came down on one day's leave to see the sights.

Aruba Has 'Violent' $276,000 Conflagration

ST. NICHOLAS, Aruba, Dutch West Indies, June 8 (AP)—The club house of the Lago Oil Company burned to the ground in a violent conflagration last night and today with loss estimated at $276,000.

The fire began Sunday night and burned for 24 hours. There were no casualties.

The reference to a "violent conflagration" in the foregoing dispatch was not explained, but oil installations and barracks on the refinery isle off Venezuela were fired upon some time ago by Axis submarines and several shallow draft oil ships were sunk in the harbor.

Argentina Protests Axis Sinking Of Victoria

JUN 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 8—Neutral Argentina is protesting to Germany and Italy for the torpedoing of the Argentine tanker Victoria in American waters, it was learned on high authority today.

The ship was able to reach an eastern United States port after the attack and Argentine naval officers made an exhaustive study of the cause of damage.

Argentina and Chile are the only

U-boats fired shells and torpedoes in the first attacks on Aruba last February, but the shellfire directed at the refinery area was ineffective. One beached torpedo, which apparently had missed a ship, exploded a day after the first attack, killing four Dutch soldiers who were dismantling it.

Shells fired in the second attack in February ripped through a bachelor quarters on the island but none was injured.

German Sailor Caught in Cana

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., June 8 (Canadian Press)—Heinz Eichler, 19-year-old German sailor who escaped this morning from an internment camp at Neys, Ont., was captured tonight.

200 Nazi Prisoners Brought to Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8 (AP)—Two German generals, some 200 other officers and thousands of men captured in battles across the Atlantic have been brought to Canadian prison camps in the last two weeks, Defense Minister J. L. Ralston announced last night.

The identity of the generals was not disclosed but dispatches from abroad told of the sailing from a Union of South Africa port of a group of prisoners including Maj. Gen. Arthur Schmidt and General Von Ravenstein.

Schmidt at one time commanded Bardia, Libyan coastal city, and Von Ravenstein commanded an armored division in Libya.

The prisoners, traveling on one of Britain's largest merchant ships, were landed in the United States, from where they were taken to camps throughout Canada.

Roosevelt Asks 39 Billions For Army's Needs

Record Appropriation Will Raise Cost of War Program to 200 Billions.

11 BILLIONS PROPOSED FOR ARMY AIR CORPS

Would Finance Goal of 60,000 New Planes This Year.

By DONALD A. YOUNG

WASHINGTON, June 8. (AP)—A record-breaking appropriation of $39,417,827,337 for the Army's needs beginning July 1 was recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt today, raising the cost of the war program to $200,000,000,000.

Few details of the vast ture were disclosed by Mr. velt in a message to Speaker burn, but a proposed $11,043,000 fund for the Army Air Corps, informed sources said, probably would permit completion of the administration goal of 60,000 new planes this year and 125,000 more next year.

Move to Curb Contract Fees

In connection with the bill, the President recommended that the War and Navy departments be empowered to disallow compensation to officers or employes of contracting firms "in excess of a reasonable amount."

The Bureau of Internal revenue for some weeks has been seeking to curb salaries and bonuses considered excessive by rejecting some tax deductions claimed for such payments.

Appropriations previously approved by Congress for the defense and war programs have passed $165,000,000,000. House appropriations committee hearings on the new recommendations will start Thursday and the bill probably will be approved by the House and sent to the Senate in 10 days.

The President's budget message prepared last fall and presented to Congress in January called for only $6,388,091,747 for the war department for the next fiscal year.

"Under the change in conditions which has since come about," he said in his letter to Rayburn, "such estimates fall far short of reflecting the estimated needs of the military establishment for 1943 and their complete revision becomes necessary."

The second largest item in the recommendations was $9,943,920,000 for ordnance and equipment and it was estimated that $4,127,000,000 would be required for the pay of the Army.

In view of "pay" items in previous army bills, it was assumed that still more money would be needed for that purpose very soon. The army has set a goal of 3,600,000 men by the end of this year.

Without explanation, the President included a $28,313,000 item for maintenance of the army in the Philippines, although those Pacific islands have been lost to the Japanese. It was assumed that most of that fund would be earmarked for soldiers who were taken prisoner as the invaders progressed across the islands.

Other major recommendations in the bill: Army travel, $507,400,000; quartermaster and transportation service, $6,954,882,000; signal corps, $2,505,730,000; corps of engineers, $2,923,548,000.

Draft Of Men 18-19 Near Decision

Washington, June 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt approached a decision today on the issue of drafting youths 18 and 19 years old for the nation's fighting services, calling in Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, to talk over the problem.

$50 Army Pay Rate Approved by Senate

58-20 Vote Instructs Conferees to Accept House Figure—Soldiers Allotment Legislation Is Passed By House.

By JACK BELL

JUN 9 1942

WASHINGTON, June 8. (AP)—A $50-a-month minimum pay scale for the armed forces had the overwhelming approval of Congress tonight and only the completion of technical parliamentary procedure remained to make this and other increases effective as of June 1.

La Follette Motion Adopted

The Senate added its stamp of approval in a 58 to 20 vote instructing its members of a joint conference committee to accept House amendments to the military pay adjustment bill which would give Army buck privates and Navy apprentice seamen $50 monthly.

In the same action, the Senate voted to raise the pay of first class privates and second class seamen to $54 and to make all of the increases for ranks up to and including second lieutenants retroactive to the first of this month.

This was accomplished by adopting a motion of Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) to return the pay bill to conference with instructions to accept the amendments previously written into the measure by the House on a vote of 332 to 28 and later sustained by a second vote of 332 to 31.

Compromise Rejected

In effect, the Senate thus rejected a compromise reached by the joint conference committee, setting the minimum pay at $46 and that of the second lowest rank at $52. Previously the Senate had voted to make the pay $42 and $48 in these classes

Senator Hill (D-Ala.) said the conferees would meet tomorrow to carry out the Senate's instructions and would report the revised bill to the Senate when it meets again Thursday. Senate action then was expected to be followed by House approval of the measure, sending it to President Roosevelt for his consideration.

The Senate wasted little time today in adopting the House-approved pay schedules after LaFollette told his colleagues that speedy action was needed to assure "simple justice" to the men in the armed forces.

Senator Austin (R-NH) urged adoption of the lower scale and Senator Gurney (R-SD) observed that the "folks at home would not like to see Congress go hog wild on this proposition."

Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky said he thought the $46 figure represented a "fair compromise" but Senator Lee (D-Okla) asserted that the increased amount would serve as "a concrete manifestation of our appreciation of the sacrifices of the armed services."

House Votes Allotment Bill

The House meanwhile passed legislation under which dependents of service men would receive financial aid. Final details of the measure must be worked out in conference.

The House rejected a Senate proviso authorizing the Selective Service to set up a priority system men deferred for dependents could to determine the order in which be called to the colors when the 1-A rolls are exhausted. Members of the Military Committee said they had been given no opportunity to conduct hearings on this provision and could not urge its approval without knowing more about it.

Without debate, however, the House abandoned the lower benefit rates recommended by its Military Committee in favor of the higher Senate scale.

Under this scale, "Class A" dependents of a service man wolud be ceive $22 monthly from him and a supplementary allowance from the government. This allowance would be $28 for a wife, $12 additional for the first child, and $10 for each additional child. For example, a wife with three children would receive $22 from her husband's pay and $60 from the government.

In cases where there were children but no wife, the first child would receive $20 from the government, with $10 extra for each additional child.

30.24—16963

30.24—16963

Mandatory Allotments

The allotments and allowances for "Class A" (wife and children) dependents would be mandatory.

At his own option, a service man could make allotments to "Class B" dependents, such as parents, brothers or sisters. If he had no "Class A" dpendents, his own allotment would be $22, increased $15 by the government for one parent, $25 for two parents, and $5 for each brother or sister. However, if the service man had both "Class A" and "Class B" dependents, only $5 would be deducted from his pay for the latter, making his total deduction $27 monthly.

Acting Chairman Thomason (D-Tex) of the Military Committee told the House the committee did not want to make the payments so high they would encourage local draft boards to make "wholesale inductions" of men with dependents. The committee previously went on record as being opposed to the disruption of "established families" by draft boards.

Thomason estimated that from 9 to 12 per cent of the men now in the service would be affected by the legislation, only that many having dependents.

Puts Warplane Output By Next Year At 125,000

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Senator Thomas (Dem., Okla.) today predicted production of warplanes would exceed President Roosevelt's goal of 5,000 monthly by the end of this year.

JUN 9 1942

Thomas, chairman of an appropriations subcommittee which handles War Department money bills, said he was informed "amazing strides" had been made in the production of war materials.

Although Thomas said he had no official information on plane production, he was satisfied the output was nearing 5,000 monthly and that the President's goal of 125,000 planes would be reached next year.

U. S. WILL BRING PEACE TO WORLD, WALLACE ASSERTS

Vice President Declares America 'Chosen' to Spread Freedom Everywhere.

NEW YORK, June 8.—(AP) Vice President Wallace envisioned America today as "chosen of the Lord" for transformation "into something which Europe and Africa and Asia will welcome as their brightest hope in the time to come."

In a speech prepared for a dinner-meeting sponsored by The Churchman to honor President Roosevelt, the vice president asserted that history thus far "seems but a prelude to a magnificent world symphony."

"America," he added, "will not have made her contribution until nine out of ten of the adults of the world can read and write, until all the children of the world can have at least a pint of milk a day, until education brings with it such a sense of responsibility that all of the people of the world can be trusted to take part in democratic government."

Building For Peace

Wallace termed America "the heir of the religious concepts of Palestine and the culture of Rome and England." It is building, he said, for "a peace which is not based on imperialistic intervention."

"The American peace, the peace of the common man," he declared, "must be translated into freedom everywhere.

"And if America is a chosen land, it is not for her sake that she is chosen of the Lord at a certain stage of the world's history, but for the sake of all the world.

"We appreciate all that has come to us out of the past, but we insist that it be transformed into a greater hope for the future, into something which Europe and Africa and Asia will welcome as their brightest hope in the time to come."

Accepts Award

The Rev. Frank R. Wilson, rector of Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park parish, accepted for the President, The Churchman's 1942 award, a plaque given annually to the person deemed to have done most "for the promotion of goodwill and better understanding among all peoples."

In a letter of acceptance read by Mr. Wilson, the President asserted that while the road ahead was "dark and perilous," the United Nations were determined "to establish a new age of freedom on this earth."

"And with the united help of all free men and of all the great institutions of freedom, of which the churches of the free stand first, we shall create a new world in which there is freedom of worship and utterance, freedom from want and from fear, for all peoples everywhere in the world."

The presentation was made by Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman, a religious publication.

The Churchman's Plaque Awarded To President

New York, June 8 (AP)—The Rev. Frank R. Wilson, rector of Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park parish, accepted for the President the Churchman's award at the meeting addressed by Mr. Wallace, a plaque given annually to the person deemed to have done most "for the promotion of goodwill and better understanding among all peoples."

In a letter of acceptance read by Mr. Wilson, the President asserted that while the road ahead was "dark and perilous," the United Nations were determined "to establish a new age of freedom on this earth."

"And with the united help of all free men and of all the great institutions of freedom, of which the churches of the free stand first, we shall create a new world in which there is freedom of worship and utterance, freedom from want and from fear, for all peoples everywhere in the world."

Hitler Now Knows He Can't Win—Halifax

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 8 (AP).—"I feel pretty sure that Hitler knows now that he cannot win the war, and certainly that he can't win it unless he wins this year," Lord Halifax declared today.

JUN 9

The British Ambassador pointed to the Allies' "real and crushing" air superiority, the Russian campaign and progress in combating U-boats as grounds for United Nations' confidence and "misgivings in the Axis camp."

The war has demonstrated air superiority to be "the pre-condition of large scale action on land and at sea," he asserted at Syracuse University's 71st commencement exercises. He added:

"Lubeck, Rostock, Cologne, Essen and Tokio are the first real doses of a pretty potent medicine that we have long been brewing for Hitler, Hirohito and other members of the gang."

ADMIRAL PREDICTS POST-WAR FREEDOM

Fleet Commander Speaks At William And Mary Graduation Exercises

King Says Ability Of Any Person Or People To Enslave Others Will Be Ended

[By the Associated Press]

Williamsburg, Va., June 8—Admiral Ernest J. King, addressing the College of William and Mary graduating class today, said that "when we have won this war we shall see to it that the ability of any person or of any people to enslave others, physically or mentally or spiritually, shall become forever impossible."

"I am confident that we will win this war," the commander in chief of the United States Fleet continued, "and that not only will our own freedom be preserved, but that of untold millions be restored to them."

He warned, however, that "it will involve untold labor, a multitude of heartaches, and sacrifices such as we have never yet known."

Given Honorary Degree

Admiral King was among five persons receiving honorary degrees of doctor of laws at the exercises ending William and Mary's two hundred and forty-ninth session.

Others honored were John Stewart Bryan, who has announced that he is retiring this year as president of the college; Homer L. Ferguson, chairman of the board of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company; George Preston Coleman, former State Highway Commissioner, of Williamsburg, and Robert de Blois Calkins, dean of the Columbia University School of Business.

Navy Confident

Admiral King told his audience that the "officers and men of the navy—as representative Americans have no lack of confidence in their ability to deal with the enemy on anywhere near equal terms."

"At the beginning of this war, for a variety of reasons," Admiral King stated, "those terms were decidedly unequal and in favor of the enemy. . . . We have already made some progress in overcoming those inequalities."

Man Power Increasing

"Our capacity for production is well known. Our trained man power is increasing steadily under an accelerated program. A good share of our naval forces have had the necessary seasoning.

"What is more important, we believe the American man is unequaled as an intelligent and fearless fighter."

Hull Condemns Hitler's Anti-church Campaign

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull today condemned Hitler's anti-church campaign in Germany, saying that recently it led to the reading in every Catholic church of a pastoral letter of protest from the Catholic bishops.

He said the protest served to reveal the true depth of depravity of Hitler's program of world domination, which he said was founded on crime, cruelty, torture and treachery.

JUN 9 1942

Hull remarked that it was clear from the pastoral letter that Hitler would bolt out every vestige of Christianity if he succeeded in his plans.

The secretary expressed gratification over Mexico's action in proclaiming herself one of the United Nations at war with the Axis.

ed the question over with the president, who has hinted that national rationing of motor fuel may be undertaken to conserve tires.

Meanwhile Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, said that a survey of scrap rubber resources, taking about a month, probably would be undertaken before any decision is made on the nationwide gasoline rationing.

Senators Russell (D-Ga.) and Maybank (D-S.C.) introduced legislation directing that the secretary of the Treasury reimburse states for revenue lost due to rationing. The secretary would determine the amount. Most rationed states have a tax on gasoline, and consequently their treasuries have suffered from the restricted sales.

Kleberg reported that the Chief Executive informed the committee he was making as intensive a study of the situation as possible with a view to obtaining facts, not fiction, on rubber conservation, and the problems involved.

JUN 9 1942

Furthermore, Kleberg continued, Mr. Roosevelt asserted that "when he had the information that would enable him to give the people some facts and reasons, he was going to tell them about it."

Kleberg said the Chief Executive proposed that the people take their troubles as they come and not borrow them in advance, adding that when he knew enough of the salient facts, he would present them to the people along with "such requests as he felt proper,

necessitated consideration not only of rationing but "other drastic courses," which he did not name. Nelson said a report would be made public soon on the rubber supply situation.

President to Report On Gasoline Situation

Will 'Give the People Some Facts and Reasons' On Rubber Shortage and Gasoline Rationing.

WASHINGTON, June 8. (AP)—A committee of congressmen learned today that President Roosevelt was going to "give the people some facts and reasons" on the rubber shortage and the gasoline situation as soon as he had assembled the facts himself.

Fireside Chat Planned

And until Mr. Roosevelt makes his report, presumbaly in another fireside chat to the nation by radio, Rep. Kleberg (D-Tex.) said the President thought that "we should not get too excited or worried."

Kleberg is chairman of a committee of House members who want nationwide rationing of gasoline deferred until it is demonstrated that such a step is essential to the war effort. Kleberg and two members, Representatives Lea (D-Calif.) and Holmes (R-Mass.), talk-

to give the people an opportunity to do their dead-level best in the war effort."

Apparently the President did not rule out the possibility that rationing of motor fuel might have to be extended throughout the country. In the event he determined this had to be done, he could explain its necessity to the people in a fireside chat.

Two senators interested in the rationing problem, Thomas (D-Okla.) and Connally (D-Tex.) were advised by War Production Chairman Donald M. Nelson today that a "serious rubber shortage" had

Rationing of Coffee, Tea And Cocoa Held Likely

JUN 9 1942

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON, June 8. (AP)—Rationing of coffee, tea and cocoa is "likely," a high War Production official said today, but clothing rationing will not be necessary this year.

Eating Habits Face Revision

Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director of WPB's Division of Civilian Supply, reported to a press conference that "some of our eating habits may have to be revised" because of shipping shortages and Lend-Lease demands, and that wartime problems will bring about far reaching changes in clothing, housing and transportation.

At the same time he gave assurance that Americans need fear nothing but the sacrifice of some comforts which other nations have not enjoyed" even in times of peace.

Weiner's Forecast

Weiner is the operating chief of the Civilian Supply Division because its director, Leon Henderson, has devoted his time to his job as price administrator. Summarized, Weiner's forecast of things to come was as follows:

Food—Rationing of coffee, tea and cocoa, in addition to sugar, is "likely." Bananas will be scarce because of the shipping shortage. Fish and pork supplies will be limited because of the hazards of coastal fishing operations and Lend-Lease shipments.

"It may be said that there is no danger that this country will lack a sufficient supply of staples or that the American diet will lack its vital elements."

Clothing—"It appears now that the rationing of clothing can be avoided this year," but WPB is not ready to make predictions beyond that time. More cotton must be worn. Wool may be forbidden entirely from some types of clothing. Woolen mills will have to blend other materials in their fabrics.

Shoes a Major Worry

Shoes are a major worry but "we may be able to squeeze by." Stocks of shoes and clothing in commercial hands are at their highest point in history. "We don't see that people will have to be shabby, although in view of some of the other things at stake shabbiness is a minor item."

Housing—Permitting houses and rooms to remain vacant in war congested areas will not be tolerated. Compulsory billeting of workers in private residences, as is done in England, can be avoided if accommodations are thrown open voluntarily.

Transportation — A widespread shortage of fuel oil caused by transportation difficulties "will be felt most keenly in eastern states." Persons who can convert oil burning equipment to the use of coal should do so immediately. Because of power shortages "we will have to live in a somewhat darker world." Travel will be curtailed. "Mr. and Mrs. America will have to get acquainted with their neighbore, attend their neighborhood movies, accept a curtailed variety of goods and dispense with the desire for a change of scenery."

Duchess in New York

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor arrived tonight and told reporters "I am here on very personal business."

Windsor Seeks Pay Rise For Workers in Bahamas

Plans Washington Conference Soon, He Tells Islanders

MIAMI, Fla., June 8 (AP).—Speaking to his island people tonight a week after several thousand laborers rioted, the Duke of Windsor, Governor General of the Bahamas asserted he would seek higher wages for workers in a Washington conference soon, adding he had "a strong feeling I will not return empty-handed."

Workers also were told that effective tomorrow, they would receive their midday meal free at the Nassau project, on which they are working, thus permitting them to use more of their earnings to support families.

The duke told the islanders that the wage scale could not be changed without the consent of high Anglo-American authorities, and appealed to the people of the Bahamas to reject the rumors being spread by "certain agitators" that the labor riot of a week ago resulted from racial questions.

The duke broadcast his talk over a radio station at the capital, Nassau. The riot occurred June 1 when several thousand workers marched on Nassau to protest wages of four shillings (about 80 cents) a day paid laborers on a large project.

Three persons died as rioters battled police and troops, and windows were smashed and shops looted. A strict curfew was imposed, but the hurried return of the duke from Washington soothed hot tempers and workers returned to their jobs.

He told his listeners in the broadcast, heard in the Miami office of The Associated Press, that by heeding agitators "you play into the hands of the enemy."

FILM CENSORSHIP WIDENED BY U. S.

Motion Pictures Leaving Country Must Be Cleared by Board.

WASHINGTON, June 8—(AP) Censorship of motion pictures entering and leaving the country began today.

Byron Price, director of censorship, explained that the purpose was to prevent vital information about possible bombing objectives, military or economic conditions, or technical data from leaving the country, and to prevent enemy propaganda and information leading to subversive activities from entering.

There was, he emphasized, no hard and fast "rule of thumb" concerning film censorship.

"Decisions must be governed by the knowledge, understanding and judgment of those applying them," he said. "There is no intention of causing drastic restrictions in the motion picture industry. As in all other phases of censorship, the boards will ask one basic question: 'Will this material be of value to the enemy?'

Censorship review boards have been established in New York and Los Angeles. Another, dealing with amateur films, is at Rochester, N. Y.

The New York board will be concerned primarily with news reels and that at Los Angeles with dramatic films.

Lease-Lend Aid Offered To Three More Nations

Washington June 8 (AP)—The United States offered lease-lend agreements today to three more of the United Nations—Poland, Belgium and Greece.

The terms of the proposed agreements are understood to be the same as those agreed to by Great Britain and China and offered to Russia, Norway and the Netherlands.

War Heroes Under Ticker Tape Barrage

15 Allied Fighting Men Honored in New York City.

NEW YORK, June 8. (AP)—Fifteen war heroes drank the toast of Broadway today but before their glasses were drained they were clamoring for return to the world's battlefronts.

Broadway gave the 15 fighting men its own peculiar brand of bombardment—a ticker tape barrage reminiscent of former parades up the famous Lower Manhattan canyon.

JUN 9 1942

The honored men were heroes all; men from Pearl Harbor and Corregidor and the Java Sea, men who had bombed Germany, British Commandos and men who had sustained the worst the enemy could offer in Libya.

From the Battery where they were greeted by a crowd of about 5,000, they rode the traditional heroes' ride up Broadway to city hall for an official greeting by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia.

As part of the program—the first in a series of nationwide celebrations sponsored by the Treasury Department for its war bond campaign—the boys paraded a second time, sweeping up Seventh avenue from 23rd street to the Father Duffy statue in the Times Square area.

New Yorkers were lined 10 and 15 deep at places and the windows of skyscrapers were jammed with paper-throwing spectators.

After the parading and fanfare Sergt. R. George Herbert of the British Commandos summed up the feelings of the 15 with this comment:

"I'd rather go into action any time than do it again. It made me all goose-flesh."

Captured 17 Germans

On a previous occasion Sergeant Herbert did better in a crowd. That time he captured single-handed 17 Germans in a raid on Vaago, Norway. A good Commando, he said, "must be a man with belly—with guts."

Lieut. George S. Welch, 23, of Wilmington, Del., who shot down four of 12 Jap planes at Pearl Harbor, said:

"I'd like to get back into action as soon as possible. But not back to Honolulu. It's too dull there now. I want to go some place where there's some action."

"What I remember mostly," he added, "is being so damn mad, seeing Jap planes bomb our field. For a few minutes we stood there in the Officers club, just being mad, until we realized we had other planes at a nearby field. We ran to cars, got into planes and took off."

Ensign Donald F. Mason, 28-year old Rochester, Minn., naval flyer who sent the famous "Sighted sub—sank same" message, said the New York reception has "left me speechless."

Lieut. Commander Harold P. Smith, who received the Navy Cross for his handling of the destroyer Stewart in combat with the Japs at Java, said of the engagement that "less Japs came out than went in" and "the whole story of the Bandoeng Strait action has not yet been told in the press."

Describing how he was shot by strafing Jap planes after his ship landed safely on a Java field, Second Lieut. William C. Carrithers of Manitou Springs, Col., said:

"It was only a flesh wound on the back of the right leg. Nothing serious. I was back on a raid the next day."

Convicted Nazi Agent Gets 10-year Sentence

LOS ANGELES, June 8 (AP)—Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, convicted German agent, was sentenced today to 10 years in federal prison.

His American-born wife, Frances, convicted with him, had asked probation and will receive a hearing next Monday.

Asked by Federal Judge Ben Harrison if he had anything to say, Gros read from his script:

"I came to this country because I wanted to get away from all European troubles and worries. I was under the impression that liberty and justice could be found in the court have convinced me I was United States. The FBI and this wrong."

Gros was sentenced to 10 years on a charge of conspiring to send defense information to the German government, and five more for failing to register as a German agent, the terms to run concurrently.

FBI men had testified that Gros said he came here under instructions from the late Reinhard Heydrich, Nazi Gestapo terrorist, to organize sabotage.

FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE GIVEN TO CHRISTIANS

Court Says Seditionist Must Not Get Out During War

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 8 (AP)—George W. Christians, 53-year old construction engineer who directed what he called "a paper and ink revolution for economic liberty," was sentenced today to a total of five years on sedition charges.

Overruling a defense motion for a new trial, Federal Judge Leslie Darr said he felt that the defendant should be incarcerated for the duration of the war, without parole before the war ends.

JUN 9 1942

Christians will be sent at once to a Federal prison despite notice of an appeal.

From his detention cell Christians told reporters:

"My work has been done. My methods have been objectionable and I am sorry. I think I have never harmed any one and I am glad of that."

Christians was subject to a maximum fine of $10,000 and imprisonment of not longer than twenty years on each of the four counts of the indictment.

The judge sentenced Christians to three years on each of two counts, the terms to run concurrently, and two years on each of the other counts, to run concurrently with each other but consecutively with the longer sentence.

Christians was convicted Thursday after a four-day trial.

VONSIATSKY IS JAILED

Alleged Russian Fascist Chief Is a Prisoner at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8 (AP)—Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, the self-described "world fuehrer' 'of the Russian Revolutionary Fascist party, was lodged in the county jail here tonight in default of $25,000 bond to await action by a Federal grand jury.

Vonsiatsky, who waived extradition, was brought to Hartford from Providence, where he was arrested on Saturday by the FBI on a charge of conspiring to violate the espionage act.

The Federal grand jury, which for a month has been investigating Vonsiatsky's activities, is scheduled to resume the inquiry tomorrow. Its report is not expected for some time, according to Joseph P. Cooney, assistant United States Attorney.

Weekly Newspaper Barred From Mails

WASHINGTON, June 8—(AP)—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker today revoked the second-class mailing privileges of the X-Ray, a weekly newspaper published at Muncie, Ind., on the ground that it had printed "seditious and subversive statements" in violation of espionage act of 1917.

The ruling was the first of its kind. Several other publications charged under the act, including Father Charles E. Coughlin's Social Justice, accepted revocation of their mailing privileges without presenting a defense.

Court Asher described by Walker as the publisher, editor and owner of the X-Ray, contended before postoffice department examiners that the questioned statements in his newspaper were merely reprints of identical statements in other periodicals.

JUN 9 1942

Walker held that Asher's contention "does not constitute an excuse or defense."

Declaring thirteen consecutive issues of the paper had "shown clearly a purposed attempt to embarrass and defeat the Government in its effort to prosecute the war," Walker said the argument that the published material consisted of "mere reprints" was not an excuse.

Contention Of Publisher

Court Asher, publisher, editor and sole owner of *The X-Ray*, had protested his patriotism at a Postoffice Department hearing May 19 and contended that the questioned statements were taken from other periodicals published in this country.

Walker declared that "the determinations of the Postmaster General, either on the question of mailability or on the revocation of second-class mailing privileges, are not restrictive of the right of freedom of speech or of the press."

Denies Barring Criticism

"The right of any citizen to indulge in honest criticism of the Government and of governmental officials is not here involved," he continued.

30.24 — 16965

30.24 — 16965

"The determinations are whether the freedom of speech and the press have been abused by a publisher who insists that the United States mails must assist him in carrying his abuses to the 'tiniest hamlets and the loneliest farmsteads in the land.'

"There is no constitutional guarantee to the press of an unrestricted use of the mails. . . ."

Seizes Von Opel Stock Holdings

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Government seizure of the stock holdings of Fritz von Opel, son of the German motor car manufacturer, Wilhelm von Opel, in the Spur Distributing Company, Inc., gasoline retailers in Southern States, was ordered today by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian. Von Opel, a citizen of Liechtenstein, now is interned in Florida. No criticism of the present management of the Spur Distributing Company, Inc., is implied in the order, Mr. Crowley said.

Behind The War Scenes

JUN 9 1942

By DeWITT MACKENZIE

The smashing American victory over the Japs off our base at Midway—an atoll that is minute in size but vast in defense importance—must have far-reaching and perhaps decisive effects on the battle of the Pacific, which the men of Nippon started six months ago and now are finding difficult to finish when we are on the alert.

Indeed, on the face of returns thus far, so heavy is the punishment administered to the enemy that one has rather justifiable urge to wave the flag a bit.

However, naval operations also are proceeding off Dutch Harbor, and we shall do well to restrain our enthusiasm until we have the whole story.

While some points are obscure, we get a fairly comprehensive picture of the general situation to date by combining the statements from Admiral King, commander in chief of the United States fleet, Admiral Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, and news dispatches from informed American headquarters. If you please will refer to your [illegible] all try to reconstruct [illegible] sition.

The Japanese, combining necessity with strategic speculation, plotted to restore their prestige, shattered by their defeat in the Coral Sea and our unprecedented bombing raid over Tokyo and other cities of Nippon. They picked Midway and Dutch Harbor as the subjects of their attention.

In making this selection, the Japs figured that they could at least repair their damaged reputation by a hit-and-run bombing of these two bases, and if things went well they might develop the attacks into major operations. The point is that both islands are of vast strategic value.

The midget Midway is the outpost of Hawaii and Pearl Harbor and since the latter is the key to the Pacific, the little atoll becomes a mighty important part of the defenses of North America. If the Japs could capture it they would have secured a base from which they could raid Pearl Harbor. What is more important, they would have a base from which they could launch a major offensive, with our west coast and the Panama Canal as ultimate objectives.

But that isn't all. You will note that Midway is a sentinel over our life-line to Australia, and possession of the island would facilitate Nipponese efforts to cut our shipping routes and thus cripple this continental base which is a rapidly growing menace to consolidation of the Mikado's conquest.

Dutch Harbor, set down amidst the fogs and violent storms of the Far North, bars the northwest route to Alaska. In other words it is the guardian of the northwest approach to this continent.

Thus in attacking Midway and Dutch Harbor the Nipponese were aiming blows at vital spots. The enemy naively hoped that he could spring a surprise and not only carry out the face-saving raids but capture at least Midway. The great strength massed for the operation against the atoll is clear indication of the Japanese ambitions.

But fate played a trick of its own. The American high command, being blessed with acumen and knowledge of Jap phychology, knew for a certainty that a face-saving operation would be undertaken. Thus we were ready for the attack, and the descendants of the shoguns walked into a trap at Midway.

It's quite likely that other operations, perhaps even an assault on Russia, were dependent on the success of the Midway attack. Thus the beating which our forces have administered may well have spiked an ambitious program.

On the basis of present information it seems possible that the losses inflicted on the Japanese at Midway, coupled with their heavy setback in the Coral Sea, may severely limit their ability to stage further great offensives, and it is important to note that they are dependent on their navy for operations. Certainly we can agree with observers at General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia that the Midway defeat has to hastened the day when the United Nations can stage a major offensive in the Southwestern Pacific.

Inside Germany

Carbon-Copy German Press Run By Goebbels

(Editor's Note—Home after five months' internment in Germany, Louis P. Lochner, chief of the former Berlin bureau of the Associated Press and Wide World, describes the German press in the following article.)

JUN 9 1942

By Louis P. Lochner

New York, June 8 (Wide World).—The Nazi editor or reporter writes as he is told to write. If he doesn't, he is, at best, blotted out from the lists of his profession. More likely he is headed for a concentration camp.

He is told in the minutest detail what he may write, what he may not touch upon, what emphasis he must place upon a given item, how he is to comment upon it, when to harp on a certain theme and when to drop it.

Little To Imagination

Nothing is left to chance, and very little to imagination.

Here's the setup:

Every morning the press officers of the various Ministries filter into the Goebbels Ministry of Propaganda and public enlightenment such items of news as their Minister or their department chief approves. This does not mean, necessarily, that the item will be released for publication. It may happen that the experts in the Propaganda Ministry consider the time inauspicious, in which case the Ministry, in question, too, is barred from releasing it.

Or it may be that even the ministry, in relaying it to the propaganda department, desired merely that it be communicated to the German newsmen for their information but not for publication.

Get Lowdown

At 10 o'clock every morning Goebbels' handymen foregather to learn what they may say to the press, what information should be withheld, what commentary should be offered, which items must be carried as privileged matter (and thus made obligatory upon the papers to carry), what evasive replies should be told in response to questions anticipated.

Every official in the ministry thus knows what he is to say during the ensuing hours. So do the corresponding officials in the various ministries, who usually attend this pow-wow or at least are advised of its proceedings. Ring up whom you will after this conference and you will get practically the same stock answer. Only very rarely is a man to be found who will even bother to tell the same story in his own words.

Information Sent Out

No sooner has this morning conference taken place, than radio speakers of the ministry get busy on an inside-office broadcast to the forty-odd suboffices of the propaganda ministry scattered through out the Reich. The press officials in these branches thus receive identical instructions.

When, therefore, the editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* at Frankfort inquires concerning the new and how to handle it, the local propaganda representative will give him exactly the same information that, a few minutes later, the Berlin correspondent for his paper will receive.

For, at 11 A. M., the Berlin press, including representatives of all important provincial papers, is received at the propaganda ministry and told: "You may write this; you must not say that."

Are Under Oath

The men selected for this conference are a picked lot. They are under oath not to reveal what is said during these conferences. But during my twenty years stay in Germany I got to know many German editors personally. From them I know how they often blush at what is expected of them. Many feel very unhappy and wish they might get out of the meshes of the ministry.

A few years ago we had the case of one such correspondent who felt so humiliated at what was happening in these daily conferences that he secretly took notes (the correspondents must not take notes while the "interpretations" are handed out to them), which he then turned over to the representative of a British daily. Unfortunately, this colleague, bent upon scoring a scoop, published textually a number of instructions and "verbotens" given during a certain week.

JUN 9 1942

Lochner Gets Note

The Propaganda Ministry immediately invited two Gestapo officials to sit unobtrusively in the conference and to observe who was taking copious notes. The man was discovered, then shadowed for several days and finally arrested as he was about to slip a manuscript to a representative of the British newsman in a billiard hall. He was sent up for life. Since that time there have been few transgressions.

Almost until the very end of my Berlin activity, I was able, nevertheless, to obtain access to the daily instructions.

On many items of news, Adolf Hitler himself reserves the right to determine what commentary must be given.

Yanks Not Regimented

After the German editors had taken their instructions, the foreign press was received daily, as most of us could not be regimented (our number, however, became smaller and smaller as Germany occupied one country after another and as representatives of the few remaining neutral countries became more and more afraid), naturally the tone toward us was a cajoling rather than a mandatory one.

Even then on several occasions the official would forget whom he had before him and read from his manuscript, "The press will write as follows." Blushingly, he would quickly change over to "gentlemen of the foreign press, the German viewpoint on this or that situation is. . . ."

Before the advent of Naziism the German press was one of the freest in the world. It now is one of the most minutely regimented. This is true especially since the outbreak of the war; it was true, however, long before September, 1939. It has made for uniformity and sameness that is nothing short of appalling.

Sterotyped Press

In the pre-1933 days, two German members of our staff spent about three hours every afternoon just marking the items that might be of interest to the American staff. In addition, two or us spent an hour each going most carefully over one well-reputed German daily.

Since the advent of the Hitler regime, one German in one hour can finish practically all the Berlin and the most important provincial papers. And, after having attended the daily conference for the foreign press, we already knew what the German press would say editorially.

Renegade Americans Axis Propagandists

Help Prepare and Hurl Verbal Blasts at U. S. — Germans Say American Women 'Transparent As Glass.'

JUN 9 1942

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Ernest G. Fischer and Angus Thuermer have just returned to the United States after five months internment in Berlin where they were correspondents with The Associated Press and Wide World Bureau).

BY ERNEST G. FISCHER AND ANGUS THUERMER

NEW YORK, June 8. (Wide World)—Hitler's propaganda guns warmed up in blasts directed against the British Empire, have been turned on the Western Hemisphere and some idea as to how venomous ammunition was gathered against the United States can be gained by a glimpse of the methods employed against England.

5,000 Students Put to Work

Shortly after the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, approximately 5,000 German students dropped the regular curricula in the universities and devoted their time to gathering material which would serve to castigate and ridicule the enemy.

Students of philosophy turned to British philosophers for quotations which could be used as political arguments by the Nazis. The German literati studied the works of English writers for material which might be used to discredit the British. Law students sought weak links in the law codes and legal procedure in England. British newspapers from 1900 to 1939, on file in German libraries, were scanned page by page. Anti-British caricatures from 1600 to the present were assembled.

These students wrote 20,160 essays on the results of their investigations, concentrating on all the low and mean angles in the history, literature, art and character of the British.

After official scrutiny, the material was dished out to German newspapers and broadcasting stations.

When the job was completed so far as England was concerned, the students were given new assignments. A leading German weekly publication, "Das Reich," explained that "a new problem was taken up about which more will be told later.

U. S.-Educated Nazis Used

In the meantime, the German propaganda ministry had marshalled its forces in an effort to gain the offensive in the verbal war with the Americas. Some of the Nazi propagandists, educated in American universities, served as advisors.

It was their job to see to it that the "Yankee angle" was given due consideration in the preparation and release of propaganda blasts. Germans who had lived or traveled

in the United States furnished up-to-date material while the students were delving into American history.

In addition, several natives of the United States who chose to cast their lot with the Nazis were enlisted in Hitler's propaganda corps.

Typical American Woman

This description of a "typical American woman" by a German propagandist. Dr. E. Ahlswerde, is repeated here as a sample of the material given the German public:

"She plays with married life and verages from two to seven divorces. At 40 her nerves are used up and she winds up in the bridge club or the religious society.

"Born in the midst of skyscrapers, steam whistles, saxophones, boiler factories and automobiles, she has an unbounded yen for noise, movement and masses of humanity. She's always changing her residence, her friends, husbands, clothing, religion and ideas.

"She is constructed quite simply and primitively and, like a cheap watch, only three or four cogs fit together, and she is as transparent as a window pane. She is always in movement, usually on the wrong track, and lands nowhere. She's always talking but says nothing and has a real fear of rest and solitude."

Americans in General

On Americans in general, the doctor made these comments:

"They believe everything they see printed, including attacks on the United States by Mars and Germany.

"They all have the same views and they all use snappy sayings.

"They keep grinning—keep smiling, boys!'

"They all chew gum.

"All Americans buy on the installment plan.

"They eat griddle cakes with syrup and grapefruit for breakfast. (Ouch, that still hurts, Doctor! Because we remember in German internment breakfast consisted of two potato-meal rolls, 20 grams of whale-blubber butter, synthetic jam and malt coffee).

"Lunchrooms in downtown New York are crowded and food is thrown into the customer's face."

War, excitement, worry, fear and work have made the German population entertainment hungry. They crave anything that will take their minds off war for an evening.

They will stand in line an hour to see a film—but to get a ticket to the Berlin State theatre, where the top theatre stars play, one must have a Nazi party pull, be a foreign diplomat, or be willing to pay well for it.

Opera, which Germans love so dearly, operates under difficulties in Berlin. The State Opera House, burned out by British fire bombs early in the war, still is being rebuilt. The State Opera company now puts on its Wagner and Mozart in the Kroll Opera House in which Hitler sometimes assembles the Reichstag.

The demands of the German army on dramatic talent within the Reich have been tremendous. Some of the best film and stage stars have gone to barracks within the Arctic Circle to entertain the Nazi occupation troops. Troupes of provincial actors do one-night stands for battalion after battalion stretched along the front lines.

Great Junker transport planes rushing supplies from one army to another, from Lapland to North Africa, always have space between boxes of ammunition for a juggler or a magician assigned to put on a show for some isolated troops. Puppet makers carve the heads of their dolls to resemble Churchill and other enemy statesmen.

JUN 9 1942

Leave Blank

ADD- KENNEDY'S - DESERT - CREW MACHINES.

"THE GENERAL GRANT IS THE ANSWER TO A LOT OF OUR PROBLEMS IN GRAPPLING WITH THE AFRIKA KORPS," ONE MAN SAID.

JUN 9 1942

"IT HAS THE ONE THING WE NEEDED MOST IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN--A GUN BIG ENOUGH TO KNOCK OUT THE HEAVIEST TANKS THE GERMANS HAVE HERE WITHOUT ANY QUESTION. AND ITS ARMOR IS AS TOUGH AS YOU COULD WANT. ONE TOOK A SHELL FROM A GERMAN 88 MM. CANNON AT A LITTLE OVER 1,000 YARDS RIGHT ON THE NOSE AND KEPT GOING."

AMONG THOSE WITH THE HIGHEST PRAISE FOR THE GRANT WERE SIX MEMBERS OF ONE CREW WHOSE TANK, RUNNING UNDER TERRIFIC CLOSE RANGE ENEMY FIRE, HAD A HOLE RENT THROUGH THE SIDE RUNNER AND ITS PERISCOPE BLOWN OFF. THEY SUFFERED ONLY ONE MINOR CASUALTY AND THEIR TANK ALREADY IS IN THE WORKSHOP BEING PREPARED FOR BATTLE.

"WE OWE OUR LIVES TO THE TOUGHNESS OF THAT TANK," ONE MAN SAID.

AMONG THE GRANT'S WEAK POINTS IN THE OPINION OF THESE MEN WHO FIGHT IN THEM IS THE FACT THAT ITS 75 MM. GUN IS ON THE SIDE RATHER THAN ON A TURRET AND THEREFORE DOES NOT HAVE A COMPLETE CIRCULAR TRAVERSE BUT CAN SHOOT ONLY AHEAD AND TO THE SIDE. THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN CASES WHERE THE TANK BECOMES DISABLED AND MUST CONTINUE TO FIGHT AS A PILLBOX.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) JUNE 8--(AP)--THE BODY OF REINHARD HEYDRICH, ASSASSINATED REICHSPROTECTOR OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND WAS BORNE FROM ANHALTER STATION THROUGH THE STREETS WITH A MOTOR ESCORT AND A BLACKSHIRT GUARD TO PRINCE ALBRECHT PALACE IN THE WILHELMSTRASSE.

THE BODY WILL BE TAKEN TOMORROW TO A HALL IN ADOLF HITLER'S REICHSCHANCELLERY FOR A STATE FUNERAL ORDERED BY THE FUEHRER.

-DASH-

THE BODY OF THE GESTAPO PURGE MASTER, WHO DIED OF HIS WOUNDS FOUR DAYS AGO, WAS TAKEN TO BERLIN FROM PRAGUE WHERE HIS COFFIN WAS CARRIED YESTERDAY THROUGH STREETS LINED WITH SILENT CZECHS COMMANDED BY THE GRIM GESTAPO TO TURN OUT FOR THE CEREMONY.

THIRTEEN CZECHS, SHOT BY EXECUTION SQUADS DURING THE WEEK END, BROUGHT TO 216 THE NUMBER PUT TO DEATH IN THE HARD-HANDED NAZI REPRISALS FOR THE ATTACK ON HEYDRICH.

JUN 9 1942

30.24 — 16967

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 8-(AP)-LIEUT.-GEN. GEORGE H.BRETT, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AWARDED SILVER STARS TODAY TO SERGT.VINCENZO SPAZIANO, PROVIDENCE, R.I., PRIVATE PAUL A.REIMER, REEDLEY, CALIF., PRIVATE JOHN E.MAKELA, CLATSKANIE, ORE., AND MASTER SERGEANT JOHN O. FLEMING, CORONADO, CALIF.

JUN 9 1942

OTHERS RECEIVING THE AWARDS WERE:

FIRST LIEUT. RALPH I.SCHMIDT, GREENVILLE, ILL.; MAJOR DONALD D. HUBBARD, ALTOONA, PA.; FIRST LIEUT. HENRY J.ROSE, DALLAS, TEX.

THOSE DECORATED WHOSE HOME ADDRESSES WERE UNAVAILABLE WERE:

CAPT.J.REYNOLDS; SECOND LIEUTS.WILLIAM J.RAILING, CHARLES I.RICHARDS AND THEODORE ARTER; SERGTS.ROBERT I.BARLOW, JAMES A.CARTER, ALBERT C.NOCHOLS, KIRBY W.NEAL, FREDERICK A.BUMGARDNER, DALLIS W.MCGILL; CORP.RICHARD M.WALLACE; AND PRIVATES JOHN A.RESL AND OSCAR C. BIDDLE.

SPAZIANO AND RESL PARTICIPATED IN A CHRISTMAS DAY RAID ON DAVAO AIR FIELD IN THE PHILIPPINES AND WERE ATTACKED BY TEN JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES BUT WARDED OFF THE ATTACKS FOR MORE THAN 20 MINUTES AND RETURNED TO THEIR BASE. THEY WERE CITED "FOR COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ODDS."

CAPTAIN REYNOLDS LED FOUR AMERICAN FIGHTERS AGAINST SEVEN JAPAKESE BOMBERS AND SEVEN FIGHTERS OVER DARWIN APRIL 11, SHOOTING DOWN TWO OF THE PLANES AND DAMAGED A THIRD.

HUBBARD, ROSE, ARTER, NEAL, BUMGARDNER, MCGILL AND BIDDLE WERE CITED FOR "MERITORIOUS PERFORMANCE" IN CAUSING HEAVY DAMAGED TO JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AND GROUNDED AIRCRAFT ON A LONE BOMBING MISSION CARRIED OUT IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND

30.24 — 16967

AERIAL ATTACK.

SCHMIDT, RICHARDS, BARLOW, CARTER, NICHOLS AND WALLACE WERE CITED FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" IN PHOTOGRAPHING JAPANESE BASES ON THE ISLANDS NORTH OF AUSTRALIA.

THE OTHERS, RAILING, REIMER, FLEMING AND MAKELA, WERE IN THE PHILIPPINE FIGHTING WHEN ATTACKED BY SIX JAPANESE PURSUIT PLANES. FROM THEIR B-17 BOMBER THEY SHOT DOWN THREE OF THE ENEMY CRAFT BEFORE BEING FORCED TO MAKE A CRASH LANDING ON MASBATE ISLAND.

JUN 9 1942

AN ADVANCE ALLIED OPERATIONAL BASE IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JUNE 8-(AP)-A YOUNG AMERICAN PURSUIT PILOT WHO BAILED OUT OF HIS DAMAGED PLANE ONLY A FEW MILES FROM HIS AIR BASE FIVE DAYS AGO WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL TODAY SUFFERING FROM A FRACTURED SKULL, SUNBURN, MOSQUITO BITES--AND CROCODILE BITES.

HE HAD PLUNGED INTO A RIVER, HIS PAPUAN NATIVE RESCUERS SAID, FOUGHT OFF A CROCODILE WITH HIS KNIFE BUT SUFFERED SEVERE LACERATIONS ON THE SHOULDERS AND BACK, AND WANDERED FOR THREE DAYS BEFORE THE NATIVES FOUND HIM.

JUN 9 1942

"HE NEARLY DIE," SAID THE EAR-RINGED, TATTOOED TOM, A NATIVE INTERPRETER IN THE RESCUE GROUP. "NO WATER. HEAD BAD. MANY BLOOD IN EYES, AND CROCODILE BIT HERE AND HERE...."

PHYSICIANS SAID THE PILOT PROBABLY WOULD RECOVER.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPER PAMPERO WAS JSPENDED FOR TEN DAYS BY THE ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES BECAUSE OF AN ATTACK IT MADE ON EX-PRESIDENT AUGUSTIN P. JUSTO AND EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE FEDERICO PINEDO, WHOM IT ACCUSED OF CONNIVING TO ENABLE BRITISH INTERESTS TO REGAIN CONTROL OF CONCESSIONS IN THE PORT OF ROSARIO.

THE WAR THE FOURTH AND LONGEST SUSPENSION IMPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON PAMPERO.

JUN 9 1942

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 8-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT SOME HENNEQUEN PLANTATIONS IN TROPICAL YUCATAN WHICH WERE EXPROPRIATED AND TURNED OVER TO WORKERS DURING THE CARDENAS REGIME WERE BEING RETURNED TO THEIR OWNERS IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, IT WAS LEARNED, HAVE SIGNED A THREE YEAR AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE U.S. CONTRACTED TO PURCHASE THE ENTIRE YUCATAN HENNEQUIN CROP--A VITAL HEMP--FOR THREE YEARS. EXPORTS AROUND 350,000 TO 400,000 BALES AT $36 A BALE ARE EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

JUN 9 1942

THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THE SHIFT IN OWNERSHIP OF THE PLANTATIONS WAS ADVISABLE IN VIEW OF THE WARTIME "BATTLE OF PRODUCTION" AND THAT OPERATIONS UNDER THE WORKERS HAD NOT BEEN ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

OTTAWA, JUNE 8-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER DONALD PATRICK MACDONALD (CAP D) WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.M.M.RICKETS, RESIDES AT 2708 HARTZELL STREET, EVANSTON, ILL., WAS REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE. #

FOLO LOGANSPORT HOAX

OTTAWA, JUNE 8-(AP)-MILITARY AUTHORITIES AWAITED WORD TONIGHT FROM LOGANSPORT, IND., CONCERNING TWO SELF-STYLED "R.C.A.F. HEROES" WHO CONFESSED IT WAS ALL A HOAX AFTER TELLING LOGANSPORT TOWNSPEOPLE THAT THEY SHOT DOWN MORE THAN 60 GERMAN PLANES EACH AND SURVIVED 16 DAYS ADRIFT IN THE ATLANTIC.

JUN 9 1942

RECORDS CLERKS HERE, MEANWHILE, SOUGHT IN VAIN TO ESTABLISH IDENTITY OF ONE OF THE MEN INVOLVED.

THIS MAN, WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN DISCHARGED AS A PRIVATE FROM A WINDSOR, ONT., TRAINING STATION, GAVE HIS NAME AS ROBERT POYNTER, 20. OFFICIALS HERE SAID THEY HAVE NO RECORD OF ANY MAN FITTING THE DESCRIPTION GIVEN.

THE OTHER, KELLY (CASEY) ALBERT, 22, TOLD POLICE HE HAD BEEN ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM A CANADIAN TANK COMPANY AT CAMP BORDEN, ONT., SINCE LAST APRIL. RECORDS CONFIRMED THE NAME AND INDICATED

HIS STORY APPARENTLY WAS CO

FURTHER COMMENT WAS WIT

LOGANSPO

NOTIFICATION FROM

[redacted] MONTHS OF WAR

[redacted]

WAR CHRONOLOGY FROM PEARL HARBOR UP TO MAY 30th.

JUN 9 1942

[redacted]

Revd FROM WASHN 9/6/42 BY WIDE WORLD. UNUSED. GIVEN TO LIBRARY.

[redacted] THE UNITED STATES HAS UNDERGONE TREMENDOUS CHANGE IN SIX MONTHS OF WAR.

THE NATION HAS PASSED FROM [redacted] THROUGH STARTLED INDIGNATION TO SOLEMN, GRIM DETERMINATION.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS HAVE SWUNG INTO ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY ON THE SEVEN SEAS, AND BELOW THEM. AMERICAN TROOPS ARE STATIONED AT ALL CORNERS OF THE EARTH; SOME ALREADY ENGAGING THE ENEMY, OTHERS PREPARING FOR THE AWAITED OFFENSIVE. AMERICAN PLANES HAVE BOMBED TOKYO, AND WILL BE FLYING OVER BERLIN.

ON THE HOME FRONT, THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION IS BEING WON. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE AXIS IS BEING OUT-PRODUCED, AS A STREAM OF ARMAMENTS ROLLS OUT FROM ASSEMBLY LINES. BUT THE SHIPPING SHORTAGE HAS BEEN AGGRAVATED BY THE AXIS SUBMARINE OFFENSIVE, AND THE PROBLEM OF SHIPS AND MORE SHIPS REMAINS.

JOHN CITIZEN HAS DISCOVERED THAT THE BATTLE LINES OF THIS WAR REACH INTO HIS HOME. HIS WAY OF LIFE IS BEING DISCIPLINED

3.0.24-16969

BY RATIONING, BLACKOUTS, AND INCREASED TAXES. HIS SONS ARE IN THE ARMY, OR IN WAR INDUSTRIES, AND HIS DAUGHTER WANTS TO JOIN THE WAACS.

JUN 9 1942

THE UNITED STATES IS NO LONGER A NEUTRAL "ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY," PROTECTED BY TWO VAST OCEANS. IT IS NOW ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, COMMITTED TO THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BASIC "FOUR FREEDOMS" IN THE WORLD.

AMERICANS HAVE REALIZED THAT EVENTS FAR REMOVED FROM OUR SHORES ARE ALL IN THE PATTERN OF AXIS DOMINATION AND FORM PARTS OF THE SAME WAR.

THE FOLLOWING CHRONOLOGY CONTAINS THE MAJOR OCCURENCES IN OUR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF WAR.

1941

NOV. 18. BRITISH FORCES BEGIN SWEEPING ATTACK AGAINST GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES IN LIBYA.

NOV. 22. HIGH WATER MARK OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA COMES WITH CAPTURE OF ROSTOV, "GATEWAY TO THE CAUCASUS."

JUN 9 1942

NOV. 29. RUSSIANS SEIZE INITIATIVE, AS RECAPTURE OF ROSTOV MARKS BEGINNING OF STILL-CONTINUING SOVIET DRIVE.

DEC. 6. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENDS A PERSONAL MESSAGE APPEALING FOR PEACE TO JAPANESE EMPEROR.

DEC. 7. PEARL HARBOR.
JAPAN ATTACKS PHILIPPINES, HAWAII, GUAM, WAKE, MALAYA, AND HONGKONG.
JAPANESE ENVOYS, KURUSU AND NOMURA, MAKE FINAL REPLY TO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ORDERS ARMY, NAVY, AND ENTIRE COUNTRY ON FULL WAR FOOTING.
CAPTIVE COAL MINE WORKERS WIN UNION SHOP.

DEC. 8. U.S. DECLARES WAR UPON JAPAN.
FIRST JAPANESE ATTACK ON MIDWAY ISLAND, WHICH STILL REMAINS IN AMERICAN HANDS.

DEC. 10. JAPANESE GAIN FIRST LANDINGS IN PHILIPPINES.
BRITISH LOSE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP, PRINCE OF WALES, AND 32,000-TON BATTLE CRUISER, REPULSE, OFF MALAYA.

DEC. 11. U.S. SWIFTLY DECLARES WAR UPON GERMANY AND ITALY, AFTER EARLIER AXIS DECLARATIONS.
29,000-TON JAPANESE BATTLESHIP, HARUNA, SUNK BY ARMY AIRMEN. CAPT. COLIN P. KELLY LOSES LIFE IN BOMBING.

JUN 9 1942

JAPANESE LANDING FORCES ATTACK WAKE ISLAND.

DEC. 12. TINY ISLAND OF GUAM OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE.
NAVY TAKES OVER ALL FRENCH SHIPS IN U.S., INCLUDING $60,000,000 LUXURY LINER NORMANDIE.

DEC. 17. ADMIRAL KIMMEL AND GENERAL SHORT, COMMANDERS IN HAWAII, RELIEVED FROM DUTY.
JAPANESE LAND IN BORNEO.

DEC. 21. HITLER REMOVES GENERAL VON BRAUCHITSCH, GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF, AND TAKES SUPREME COMMAND OF NAZI ARMIES.

DEC. 22. PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS WAR STRATEGY WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

DEC. 23. WAKE ISLAND FALLS AFTER HEROIC 14 DAY DEFENSE. SMALL MARINE GARRISON BAGGED 12 PLANES AND 5 SHIPS.

DEC. 24. FREE FRENCH FORCES OCCUPY ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON, ISLANDS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

DEC. 25. BRITISH FORTRESS OF HONGKONG FALLS TO JAPANESE.

DEC. 26. NAZI-OCCUPIED LOFOTEN ISLANDS, OFF NORWAY, RAIDED BY BRITISH COMMANDOS.

DEC. 27. MANILA SAVAGELY BOMBED DESPITE ITS DECLARATION AS AN OPEN CITY THE DAY BEFORE.

DEC. 31. RUSSIAN ARMIES RECAPTURE KERCH.

1942

JAN. 1. SIGNATURES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, AMBASSADOR MAXIM LITVINOFF, CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER T. V. SOONG HEAD 26 UNITED NATIONS PACT PLEDGING NO SEPARATE PEACE AND FULL RESOURCES AGAINST AXIS.
NO MORE NEW CARS FOR THE DURATION.
JAPANESE CONQUER SARAWAK.

JUN 9 1942

JAN. 2. JAPANESE OCCUPY MANILA AND CAVITE NAVAL BASE.

JAN. 5. TIRE AND TUBE RATIONING BEGINS.

JAN. 6. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS SETS PRODUCTION GOALS FOR 1942--60,000 PLANES, 45,000 TANKS, 20,000 ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, 8,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING.
F.D.R. PROMISES: "AS OUR POWER AND OUR RESOURCES ARE FULLY MOBILIZED, WE SHALL CARRY THE ATTACK AGAINST THE ENEMY--WE SHALL HIT HIM AND HIT HIM AGAIN WHEREVER AND WHENEVER WE CAN REACH HIM."

JAN. 12. NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD, REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC, INDUSTRY, AND EMPLOYEES, TO ADJUST LABOR DISPUTES.

JAN. 13. DONALD M. NELSON PUT IN COMMAND OF NATION'S PRODUCTION.

JAN. 14. FIRST SHIP TORPEDOED OFF ATLANTIC COAST, MARKING START OF AXIS SUBMARINE OFFENSIVE.

JAN. 16. WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, UNDER DONALD NELSON, ASSUMES CONTROL OF COUNTRY'S WAR EFFORT AND DIRECTION OF NATIONAL DAILY LIFE.

JAN. 17. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RETURNS TO LONDON FROM U.S.

HIATUS
Jan 18
" 19
" 20

JAN. 21. 500 MILE BRITISH PENETRATION INTO LIBYA CHECKED BY COUNTER-ATTACKING AXIS FORCES UNDER GENERAL ROMMEL.

JAN. 23. RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE OF 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS RECOMMENDS AXIS BREAK.
JAPANESE STRIKE AT AUSTRALIAN MANDATED ISLANDS.

JUN 9 1942

JAN. 26. FOUR DAY NAVAL BATTLE OF MACASSAR STRAITS RESULTS IN 35 JAPANESE SHIPS REPORTED SUNK OR DAMAGED.
FIRST A. E. F. ARRIVES IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

JAN. 30. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CELEBRATES HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY.
HITLER CELEBRATES 9TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ACCESSION TO POWER.

FEB. 1. U.S. NAVY RAIDS GILBERT AND MARSHALL ISLANDS. 16 JAPANESE SHIPS DESTROYED, 8 DAMAGED.
[redacted] PROHIBITS USE OF RUBBER IN GIRDLES, GOLF BALLS, BATHING SUITS, GARDEN HOSE, SIMILAR ITEMS.

FEB. 9. FRENCH LINER NORMANDIE DAMAGED BY FIRE.

FEB. 11. AMERICAN TROOPS SAFEGUARD OIL REFINERIES ON DUTCH ISLANDS OF CURACAO AND ARUBA IN CARIBBEAN.

FEB. 12. GERMAN BATTLESHIPS, SCHARNHORST, GNEISENAU, AND PRINZ EUGEN, MAKE SENSATIONAL ESCAPE THROUGH ENGLISH CHANNEL.

FEB. 15. SINGAPORE SURRENDERS.

FEB. 27. GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OFF JAVA RUNNING THROUGH MARCH 1. 13 UNITED NATIONS SHIPS LOST INCLUDING U.S. CRUISER HOUSTON, U.S. DESTROYER POPE. 8 JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

MAR. 3. W.P.B. REGULATES MENS' CLOTHING STYLES. NO TROUSER CUFFS, NO TWO-PANTS SUITS.

MAR. 4. RAF RAIDS RENAULT MOTOR WORKS IN PARIS SUBURBS.
SECOND A. E. F. REACHES NORTHERN IRELAND.

MAR. 9. DUTCH EAST INDIES' RESISTANCE ENDS WITH JAPANESE CONQUEST OF JAVA.
RANGOON, BURMA'S CAPITAL, FALLS TO JAPAN.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNS BILL REPEALING PENSIONS FOR CONGRESS.

MAR. 16. WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES "CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS" OF U.S. TROOPS HAVE BEEN ARRIVING IN AUSTRALIA.

30 2K - 6971

30.24—16971

MAR. 17. GENERAL MACARTHUR ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA.
GENERAL WAINWRIGHT TAKES OVER PHILIPPINE COMMAND.
THIRD DRAFT LOTTERY, FOR MEN BETWEEN 20-44.

MAR. 18. U.S. AND CANADA OUTLINE SPEEDY CONSTRUCTION OF ALASKA HIGHWAY.

MAR. 25. U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCES RAIDS ON WAKE ISLAND (FEB. 24) AND MARCUS ISLAND (MARCH 4).
RAZOR BLADE PRODUCTION CURTAILED. ONE BLADE A WEEK.

MAR. 28. BRITISH COMMANDOS RAID ST. NAZAIRE, NAZI SUBMARINE BASE IN FRANCE.
RAF MAKES DEVASTATING RAID ON LUEBECK, GERMANY.

JUN 9 1942

MAR. 31. JAPANESE BEGIN HEAVY ATTACKS ON BATAAN.
NO TOOTH PASTE OR SHAVING CREAM WITHOUT HANDING IN EMPTY TUBE.

APRIL 3. NAVY ANNOUNCES LOSS OF AIRCRAFT TENDER LANGLEY, DESTROYER PEARY, AND TANKER PECOS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.
GENERAL CHENNAULT OF AVG REPORTS "FLYING TIGERS" HAVE DESTROYED OVER 200 JAPANESE PLANES.
AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES, UNDER GENERAL BRERETON, GO INTO ACTION IN INDIA.

APRIL 8. GENERAL MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND HARRY L. HOPKINS, ARRIVE IN LONDON.
MALTA HAS 2,000TH AIR RAID.
W.P.B. REGULATES WOMEN'S STYLES BY RESTRICTING LENGTH AND ELIMINATING FRILLS.

APRIL 9. FIGHTING ENDS ON BATAAN PENINSULA.

APRIL 11. INDIA REJECTS SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' OFFER OF DOMINION STATUS AFTER THE WAR.

APRIL 14. PIERRE LAVAL RESTORED TO POWER IN VICHY FRANCE.
SOCIAL JUSTICE, FOUNDED BY FATHER COUGHLIN, BARRED FROM MAILS.

APRIL 18. ARMY BOMBERS, UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, RAID TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, AND NAGOYA.

APRIL 22. ATTACK ON BOULOGNE ON FRENCH COAST MARKS FIFTH BRITISH COMMANDO RAID OF WAR.

APRIL 25. U.S. TROOPS ARRIVE IN NEW CALEDONIA, 800 MILES EAST OF AUSTRALIA.

APRIL 26. HITLER DENOUNCES RUSSIAN WINTER, DEMANDS LIFE AND DEATH POWER OVER ALL GERMANS.

APRIL 27. ROOSEVELT ANTI-INFLATION MESSAGE TO CONGRESS OFFERS 7 POINT PROGRAM: 1) HEAVY TAXES, 2) PRICE AND RENT FIXING, 3) WAGE STABILIZING, 4) FARM PRICE STABILIZING, 5) WAR BOND BUYING, 6) RATIONING, 7) DEBT REDUCTION.
4TH SUCCESSIVE RAF RAID ON ROSTOCK, GERMAN BALTIC PORT.
REGISTRATION OF 13,000,000 MEN, 45-64.

MAY 1. FALL OF LASHIO VIRTUALLY CONCLUDES BURMA CAMPAIGN.
MAY 5. NATIONAL SUGAR RATIONING.
MAY 6. CORREGIDOR FALLS.

MAY 7. BRITISH OCCUPY FRENCH ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR.

MAY 9. GENERAL MACARTHUR ANNOUNCES FIVE-DAY CORAL SEA BATTLE TEMPORARILY BROKEN OFF. 17 JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

JUN 9 1942

MAY 10. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WARNS GERMANS AGAINST USING GAS, PREDICTS AMERICAN BOMBING OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY.

MAY 11. PRESIDENT PRADO OF PERU, FIRST SOUTH AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT U.S., ADDRESSES CONGRESS.

MAY 12. GENERAL TIMOSHENKO'S RUSSIAN ARMIES LAUNCH OFFENSIVE AGAINST KHARKOV.
AXIS SUBMARINES OPERATING OFF MISSISSIPPI AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVERS.

MAY 14. FRENCH WARSHIPS AT MARTINIQUE IMMOBILIZED.

MAY 15. GAS RATIONING IN 17 EASTERN STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MAY 18. THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN TROOPS REACH NORTHERN IRELAND.
PRICE CONTROL GOES INTO EFFECT, AS LEON HENDERSON PEGS PRICES TO HIGHEST IN MARCH.

MAY 20. JAPAN BEGINS GREAT DRIVE AGAINST CHINA'S EASTERN SEABOARD.

MAY 26. AMERICAN AIR CHIEFS, HEADED BY GENERAL ARNOLD AND ADMIRAL TOWERS, ARRIVE IN LONDON.
SIXTH LIBYAN CAMPAIGN OPENS WITH AXIS THRUST TOWARD TOBRUK.

May 27. Third front of Europe's "silent people" flares up with wounding of Reinhard Heydrich, "Hangman" of the Gestapo.
May 30. Over 1,000 RAF planes drop 6,000,000 pounds of bombs on Cologne in greatest attack in history. #

MAY 27. THIRD FRONT OF EUROPE'S "SILENT PEOPLE" FLARES UP WITH WOUNDING OF REINHARD HEYDRICH, "HANGMAN" OF THE GESTAPO.

MAY 30. OVER 1000 RAF PLANES DROP 6,000,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS ON COLOGNE IN GREATEST ATTACK IN HISTORY.

JUN 9 1942

NAZI LOSSES RISE FAST AT SEVASTOPOL

Reckless German Attacks

JUN 10 1942

Invaders Hurl Waves Of Troops Against Approaches of Black Sea Naval Base.

2,500 KILLED IN SINGLE DAY

Russian Counter-attacks Throw Back Nazi Assaults.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Wednesday, June 10. (AP)—Soviet defenders of Sevastopol killed 2,500 Germans yesterday in savage hand-to-hand fighting as the Nazis hurled wave upon wave of infantrymen at the approaches of the Black Sea naval base, the Russians announced officially early today.

By sheer weight of numbers the Russians said the Germans blasted their way forward in one sector of the mountain-studded battlefront but that counter-attacking Red forces hurled them back again.

JUN 10 1942

24 Nazi Tanks Wrecked

Twenty-four German tanks were knocked out, the midnight communique said. It listed six German planes shot down and 14 damaged.

Under siege seven months, the defenders of Sevastopol have been subjected to a series of extremely vigorous assaults for five days by planes, tanks and infantry in what appeared to be an all-out German assault. But nowhere was there a sign of wavering in the Russian lines.

Upward of 50,000 picked German troops already had died before Sevastopol since last Fall, and the toll mounted swiftly by the hour, the Russians reported.

While veteran Red troops parried every thrust of the Germans, the civilian population went into the catacombs deep under the city to weather the fiery and explosive storm of the German air force.

A correspondent for Izvestia, official newspaper, said several thousand incendiaries and hundreds of explosives were showered on the city, but the civilians quickly extinguished the fires and repaired damage to essential service.

All vital industries and institutions were established under a thick protective layer of rock leaving the ground free for full development of the defense.

Some 800 miles to the north, fighting intensified before Moscow where the Germans made several testing attacks reported to have cost them 6,300 dead and 74 tanks in ten days.

Other sectors of the 2,000 mile front appeared quiet.

Enormous Nazi Losses

Describing enormous German losses before Sevastopol, the army newspaper Red Star said the Germans, who succeeded in blasting a wedge into Russian defenses at one point were thrown back over the piled bodies of their dead.

The full fury of the German attack broke in a two-headed drive, after two days of feeler-thrusts.

"Strong infantry forces supported by tanks and aircraft shammed an attack on a certain height," Red Star said. "The Germans then sent their main forces into an attack somewhat to the left. Their ruse failed and the enemy encountered strong and staunch defense and the attack petered out."

Powerful and accurate Red artillery, trench mortar, rifle and machine-gun fire was said to be taking a terrifying toll.

Despite the paucity of airfields, the Red air force was credited with warding off the bulk of the German air raids on the city and its defenders.

"The enemy failed to gain any ground," Red Star said.

The army newspaper *Red Star*, in the first detailed dispatch from Sevastopol since the start of the offensive June 5, said the Russians broke a wedge which the Germans succeeded in driving into one sector and hurled the enemy back in the other sector, improving their own positions.

JUN 10 1942

Lesser Stabs Also Checked

Lesser assaults on other points in the ring around Sevastopol also were reported checked, with immense losses for the Germans.

In the first two days of the offensive, *Red Star* said, the Germans attacked with small forces in several sectors, prodding about for soft spots in the Soviet defenses. These preliminary attacks were beaten off while the main defenses remained intact under enemy bombings.

On the third day the Nazis started an all-out attack, simultaneously intensifying the assault from the skies. Russian pilots rose to meet the Nazi planes. One unit reported it shot down six German planes.

Storm Of Fire Met

When the German land forces rushed into the attack they discovered their aviation had failed to break the Russian defenses and ran into a perfect storm of artillery, trench mortar, machine gun and automatic rifle fire.

The battle developed with particular violence at two points. In one of these sectors, the newspaper said, the Germans launched a diversion attack from a hill, then swung infantry, supported by tanks and planes, into the major assault to the left of the hill. But the diversion failed, *Red Star* said.

JUN 10 1942

Nazi Assault Repulsed

The Germans switched their heavy attack to another point, maintaining ceaseless pressure throughout the day. Night brought a brief respite. Then the Nazis threw in fresh reserves in a third assault and drove a slight wedge into the Russian lines. But the leading edge was lopped off by the Soviet troops and the Germans withdrew, leaving the field littered with the dead and wounded and the wreckage of guns and tanks.

Perhaps referring to actions on the Black Sea approaches of the naval base, the Soviet information bureau reported that the Red flyers sank three patrol ships and a cutter and damaged another patrol vessel and a transport Sunday.

The Germans, reported to have sacrificed 50,000 men in vain attempts to take this last remaining stronghold in the Crimea, launched the new drive from their mountain lines Friday.

(Final occupation of the Kerch Peninsula area last month doubtless permitted German Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein to reinforce the siege lines with shock troops transferred from the east.)

JUN 10 1942

Nazi Tanks Repelled

"In one sector of the Kalinin front," said a communique, "an enemy attack supported by tanks was repulsed by a Soviet cavalry unit, the enemy losing more than 500 killed and a large quantity of arms and equipment."

More than 350 more were said to have been killed on the Leningrad front in two engagements.

Soviet flyers demolished four enemy railway transports, nine tanks and two anti-aircraft guns and smashed the headquarters of a German unit on the central front, the communique said. Eight German planes were reported to have been shot down in combat.

Nazis Say Sevastopol Battle 'Intensely Fierce'

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) June 9—(AP)—German military sources tonight described the fighting around Sevastopol, in the Crimea, as "intensely fierce" and said "German troops have to fight for every foot of soil they gain."

"No secret is made of the fact that the Soviets here again have demonstrated particular skill in building trenches, camouflaging and laying mines," said the informants.

Germans Lose 50,000.

The Germans, reported to have sacrificed 50,000 men in vain attempts to take this last remaining stronghold in the Crimea, launched the new drive from their mountain lines Friday.

[A Moscow correspondent of the British radio said that the Russians had big stores of food and munitions in underground vaults—immune from air raid damage—and continuation of the attacks will cost the Germans an enormous price. At the same time he said German flyers had an advantage because of the limited air field facilities for the defenders within the besieged city and its environs.]

Sevastopol dispatches said clouds of airplanes and waves of infantrymen were used in the attacks.

Storming Heights.

Berlin (from German broadcasts), June 9 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that German infantry, supported by "heaviest artillery and strong air force formations," had "stormed several fortifications on an elevation dominating the countryside" near Sevastopol, then repulsed Soviet counter-attacks seeking to regain the positions.

Other German reports said that strong Nazi air forces renewed air attacks on Sevastopol, spreading fires along the waterfront with direct bomb hits.

On the Kharkov front in the Ukraine, the High Command declared, minor Soviet thrusts failed, while on the central and northern sectors encircled Russian groups were "herded to-

Nazis Again Storm Sevastopol

Reds Say Foe Is Hurled Back With Huge Losses—Germans Attack Heights.

Moscow, June 9 (A. P.).—German troops, tanks and planes pressing an offensive against Sevastopol, the fortified "August City" of the Crimea, were reported today to have been repulsed in fierce battles in two sectors where they attempted to d[illegible] death blows to the Soviet Black Sea fortress.

30.24 — 16973

30.24 — 16973

gether into a small space with effective support of the German air force."

A merchant ship on Lake Ladoga, in the Leningrad sector, was damaged by bomb hits, the Germans reported.

ITALIAN SHIPS REPORTED NEAR RUSSIA BY BERLIN

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), June 9—(AP) The Berlin radio broadcast tonight a Rome dispatch quoting Fascist editor Virginio Gayda as declaring that "Italian naval forces have arrived in Soviet waters and Soviet lakes in order to take up the fight against Bolshevism."

(How Italian warships could have reached the Russian war zone was not explained. Seagoing craft would have to pass through the neutralized Turkish straits, which Turkey has not yet permitted, or make the hazardous voyage around western Europe to the Baltic or the Arctic.

POLES FORCED TO FIGHT SAYS GEN. SIKORSK

LONDON, June 9 — (AP) Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, premier of the Polish government in exile, broadcast a charge today that Poles in western Poland are being forcibly enrolled in the German army following the recent visit of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief.

"Only the announcement of retribution and the application of reprisals wherever possible x x x can stop the rising tide of madness of the German assassins and save hundreds of thousands of innocent victims from certain death," Sikorski said.

RAEDER IN NORWAY

LONDON, June 9 — (AP) The Oslo radio broadcast tonight an announcement that Grand Admiral Raeder, commander in chief of the German Navy, had spent several days in Norway, inspecting German naval stations along the northern coast.

HUNGARY HAS ORDERS

Premier Back From Visit to Der Fuehrer.

Berne, June 9 (A. P.).—Nicolas Kallay, Premier of Hungary, told the Chamber of Deputies after his return to Budapest from a meeting with Adolf Hitler in Germany that Hungary must consider participation in the war her first great duty, the Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported today from Budapest.

The Premier declared that the entire nation must work this summer to push tproduction to the maximum.

RAF Chief Promises Nazis Greater Raids

Will Make 1,000-plane Attack on Cologne Look Like 'A Gentle Zephyr'—Ruhr Again Pounded.

JUN 10 1942

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 9. (AP)—The RAF Bomber Command tonight was marshaling its incalculable air strength for assaults on Germany's vital war industries of the Ruhr and Rhineland which Air Chief Marshal A. T. Harris predicted would make the 1,000-plane raid on Cologne look like "a gentle zephyr of a past summer."

'Medium' Raid on Ruhr.

The Ruhr, one of the chief [illegible] dels of the German arms industry, was battered last night for the fourth time in eight nights. This was one of the series of "medium" raids in which the RAF is employing several hundred planes, but not so many as in the earlier four-figure attacks on Cologne and Essen.

The RAF's raids last night also included attacks on the Dieppe docks and on railways and airdromes in France and the Netherlands. Eighteen bombers were lost in these operations, but the losses were believed to be well below the 10 per cent figure which makes raiding unprofitable.

Harris, commander in chief of the Bomber Command, said in a news reel that these raids soon would be eclipsed by Anglo-American attacks which he predicted would hurl thousands of bombers against German cities on suitable nights in an effort to end the war through bombing.

"Do not imagine we can yet put out a thousand planes a night whenever we please," Harris declared. "That time will come. It may not long be delayed. But it is not yet.

"Let the Nazis take good note of the western horizon. There they will see a cloud as yet no bigger than a man's hand. Behind it lies the whole massive power of the United States of America.

"When the storm gathering there and here breaks in its full fury over Germany they will look back to the days of Luebeck, Rostock and Cologne as men lost in a raging typhoon and think back to a gentle zephyr of a past summer.

"It may take a year, it may take two, but for the 'Herrenvolk' (master race) the writing is on the wall."

Harris indicated he did not consider raids like the mass attacks on Cologne and Essen as really "heavy bombing."

"Some people argue that heavy bombing will not win wars," he said. "To them I answer that it hasn't been tried yet. When it is, Germany will be the experiment and Japan will be the confirmation."

Another well-informed air source said "the day is not distant" when the Allies will be able to send five hundred planes nightly to smash centers of the German military defense system in western Europe while the main attack against Nazi industry is maintained.

10,000-PLANE RAIDS

R. A. F. Chief Says Japanese and Nazis May Get Them.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—Air Chief Marshal A. T. Harris suggested that 10,000 bombers a night soon might fly over Germany with formidable bomb loads.

Speaking in a news reel, the commander in chief of the bomber command declared that the present massive raids on Germany were but preliminary warmups for terrific punishment in store for Japan.

And It May Be Soon

"One day in the near future it might not be impossible to have 10,000 bombers over Germany in one night, including hundreds which could fly direct from America with a formidable bomb load, although, of course, this is only a surmise," he said.

Despite the massive raids on Cologne and Essen, in which more than 1,000 bombers were used on each, Harris declared that heavy bombing hasn't been tried yet.

"Some people argue that heavy bombing will not win wars," he said. "To them I answer that it hasn't been tried yet. When it is, Germany will be the experiment and Japan will be the confirmation."

Just "Gentle Zephyr"

He likened the RAF raids which laid the northern ports of Leubeck and Rostock in rubble to a "gentle zephyr."

JUN 10 1942

The bomber commander indicated that the RAF raids will continue at a dramatically increased scale, and said that when the United States Army Air Corps gets permanently into action three or four times the number of bombers which raided Cologne will be used.

Germany Bombed Again.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—A strong force of British bombers dropped explosives over hundreds of square miles of Hitler's domain last night, raiding the industrial Ruhr Valley, the Dieppe docks, and railways and airdromes in France and Holland.

The R. A. F. lost eighteen bombers.

In raids over France and Holland aimed at diverting German defenses from the R. A. F.'s main objective, American-made Boston bombers exploded an ammunition dump on the Schipol airdrome and pock-marked the runways with direct hits.

Another pilot derailed a freight train engine and a Hurricane fired cannon shells into six other locomotives. The raids continued the R. A. F.'s virtually ceaseless attacks on German rail systems, so vital to Nazi control of western Europe.

Damage in Reich.

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts), June 9 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that the British air force lost twenty-four planes yesterday and last night in raids on western Germany and occupied territories which, it declared, caused civilian casualties and property damage in western Germany.

The Germans said night fighters and anti-aircraft guns brought down sixteen bombers during attacks on unspecified sections of the western Reich, and German fighters shot down seven British planes on the Channel coast and one on the North Sea coast.

The raids on western Germany caused damage primarily to residential quarters and public buildings, the High Command said.

The losses were the heaviest reported since the 1,000-bomber raid on the great steel city of Essen last week, but were believed well below the dangerous ten per cent. figure, at which point raiding becomes unprofitable.

Says Nazis Husband Strength

BERNE, Switzerland, June 9 (AP)—The editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, in the June 7 issue, declared Germany "at present" was unable to strike back at the British for the air raids on towns and industrial areas. He said the reason was that "at present the Luftwaffe is engaged on many fronts from Northern Norway to Northern Africa."

The editor declared German counter-strokes will now take place only "occasionally," but he said Germany obviously was keeping strong forces in reserve on the western front, well aware that the British might utilize the crisis of the eastern front for a western effort.

He expressed the conviction that meanwhile the German people would not "bend down" under British air raids, even though they be numerous and heavy.

43,675 British Dead

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 9 — Major Clement R. Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, told the House of Commons tonight that civilian casualties in the British Empire, from the outbreak of war on September 3, 1939, to September 2, 1941, numbered 43,675 killed and 50,246 injured and sent to hospitals.

Savage Desert Fighting

JUN

Axis Big Guns Fail to Dislodge Defenders Of Libyan Stronghold.

MORE ASSAULTS ARE EXPECTED

Other French Units Electrified By Valor of Garrison.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN LIBYA, June 9. (AP)—The Free French defenders of Bir Hacheim held their desert stronghold on the southern anchor of the Gazala line today after beating off the tenth—and strongest—Axis assault in two weeks of savage battle.

It started on Monday dawn with a pounding from 25 German dive bombers. There followed a long and heavy artillery barrage in which the enemy used guns of from 20 to 210 millimeters, the latter the biggest cannon in use in the desert.

But its enormous shells merely made great, gaping holes in the sand.

Situation Not Alarming

The garrison, solidly entrenched, held out as firmly as in other attacks, replying to some of the earlier stabs but holding most of its fire for more effective use later.

General Pierre Koenig, the Alsatian veteran of the Foreign Legion who is in command at Bir Hacheim, wirelessed headquarters that he expected more assaults, but that the situation was not alarming so long as supplies continued to reach him.

At 10 a. m. Monday, three battalions of infantry, mostly Italians supported by tanks, stormed the stronghold.

By enlarging gaps previously made in the minefields, at the cost of some vehicles and men, they got inside the minefield perimeter.

Then the French opened up on them with their own artillery, the mainstays of which are French "75s from Syria.

After three enemy tanks and six other vehicles had been knocked out, the attackers withdrew, badly tangled in the minefields, and kept going to the northwest for three miles.

RAF Battles Dive Bombers

A strong force of German tanks then was rushed south from "The Cauldron" west of Knightsbridge, where so much of the fighting has taken place. Meanwhile, German dive bombers and RAF fighters fought for hours over the Bir Hacheim sector. RAF bombers effectively attacked the Axis gun emplacements, scoring direct hits, and blasted at the concentrations of Axis men and vehicles.

Bir Hacheim is a plateau almost four miles square set in the desert. In the lowlands about its sides there has been laid a deep perimeter of mines.

In the center of this square of desert highland is a "Well of Wisdom" from which the fortress takes its name. Today the flag of France still flew over Bir Hacheim and the other French units in the desert were electrified by the valor of the garrison.

"Bir Hacheim may well be the spark which will set Vichy afire," said one French officer.

The garrison under General Koenig includes a batallion de marche, composed of French soldiers from Syria and elsewhere; foreign legion units which include anti-Nazi Germans, Spanish Republicans and one American; French marines; Polynesians from Caledonia and Tahiti, and Senegalese.

Surrender Demand Ignored

All the officers are French save two British and one German who has been in the foreign legion for

16 years.

The latest assault was preceded, in the Italian fashion, with a demand for surrender of the garrison, which the French ignored.

Meanwhile, west of the Ain El Gazala line, British armored car units which have been harassing Axis rear communications got a crack at the retreating enemy, knocking out four tanks and capturing a German Mark-3 tank intact with crew.

The main battlefield in front of the British box at Knightsbridge was relatively quiet, but the bulk of the German Panzer units still are there, holing a salient in the fortified line, and a new attack is expected . . . probably a final, desperate drive on Tobruk.

Bir Hacheim Oasis Foils Another Axis Blow

JUN 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 9—Free French and British imperial defenders of the tiny oasis of Bir Hacheim, which is fast becoming the new Tobruk of the Libyan campaign, beat off one of the strongest Axis assaults yet unleashed on Allied positions in North Africa in a day-long battle yesterday, the British reported today.

For the sixth straight day the garrison's commander, Gen. Pierre Koenig, an Alsatian, who fought at Narvik and in the Battle of France, flatly rejected a ceremonial Italian demand for surrender of the post, the inland anchor of Britain's Libyan line fifty miles southwest of Tobruk.

Armored Units Rushed Up

German armored units were rushed from Knightsbridge, twenty-five miles to the north, to join Italian armored forces and Axis infantry in the attack.

The RAF and German dive bombers fought hour after hour as the battle went on, but the British Middle East command reported officially today that the attack was repulsed.

"Numerous" Axis supply cars were destroyed or damaged by the RAF in intense air raids over the battle area and its approaches, an air force communique said. Tanks and gun emplacements were bombed.

Crete And Sardinia Raided

Nine RAF planes were lost in widespread operations which included bombing Cagliari harbor at the southern tip of Sardinia and the airdrome of Candia, capital of Crete. Fires were visible for seventy miles from Crete.

Five Axis planes were destroyed over the battle area and others were damaged, the RAF said.

The brief communique said there had been but little activity in the Knightsbridge area, which was the focus of much of the ree-saw fighting before the desert struggle lapsed into compartive quiet.

Tanks, Bombers Attack

The communique text:

"One of our columns operating on a German line of supplies west of the Cauldron, inflicted damage on the enemy and took a number of prisoners.

"Heavy attacks on Bir Hacheim by tanks, infantry, artillery and dive bombers were repulsed after fierce fighting.

"our air force was active in assisting the land forces, especially in the Bir Hacheim area, where enemy columns were effectively attacked.

"There was little activity in the Knightsbridge area."

New Nazi Thrust Expected

Military observers believed that the inactivity in the Knightsbridge area was only a lull before a new German attempt to thrust northeastward toward Acroma or Tobruk. The enemy's use of infantry in that area last Sunday was regarded as evidence that the German armored forces have been seriously depleted by the incessant hammering of British planes and guns and that these elements were being conserved for a new assault.

There are no indications, these observers say, that the Germans plan to withdraw through their gap in the British minefields.

Five Italian Vessels Sunk by British Sub

New Undersea Craft Gets Italian Destroyer And Four Merchant Ships Rushing Supplies to Libya.

By ROBERT BUNNELLE

LONDON, June 9. (AP)—Britain's new submarine Turbulent has sunk an Italian destroyer and four merchant ships rushing supplies across the Mediterranean to the hard-pressed Axis Army in Libya, even as huge RAF bombers struck mighty blows at Axis bases in Sardinia and Crete.

Two Ships Fully Loaded

These offensive actions in support of the British desert army of Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck were announced today by the admiralty and RAF.

The Turbulent's depredations were in central Mediterranean on the Axis supply lines between Naples and Tripoli. At least two of the medium-sized ships were loaded to the gunwales. Although protected by two Mussolini-class destroyers, the Turbulent sent both to the bottom and also sank one of the escorts—a 1,628 destroyer of the Navigatori class— the admiralty's communique said.

A third supply ship was sunk out of another convoy. A small merchant vessel, laden with explosives, also fell victim to the Turbulent in another action.

The RAF's raids struck bases 900 miles apart.

The big bombers, based either in Egypt or Libya, set fires visible for 70 miles among barrack buildings at the airdrome of Candia, capital of the overrun Greek Island of Crete last night. Explosions were observed on the runways, the RAF reported.

Shipping was bombed in the Cagliari Harbor at the southern tip of Sardinia, the large Italian island which lies almost midway between Spain and Italy.

The recent RAF attention to Sardinia suggested that the Axis might be routing some of its convoys via that island and the coast of French Tunisia in order to escape the costly punishment of the more direct run from Naples via Sicily and Tripoli.

Crete has long been used as a base for Axis aircraft and recent concentrations have been reported there. The Crete forces could be used not only against the British in Libya, but for a shortcut drive to the oil of Iran and Iraq through Cyprus, Turkey or Syria.

BRITISH SINK FOUR ITALIAN VESSELS

Submarine Gets Destroyer and Supply Ships.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that the British submarine Turbulent had sunk one Italian destroyer, three medium-sized supply ships and a small merchant ship in the central Mediterarnean.

"Two Italian destroyers were escorting two heavily laden supply ships of medium size," the Admiralty reported. "The Turbulent attacked and sank not only both supply ships of this convoy but also one of the escorting destroyers."

The third supply ship which was sent down, the Admiralty said, was from another convoy. The small merchant vessel was reported laden with explosives.

The Admiralty identified the destroyer as one of the 1,628-ton Navigatori class.

The Turbulent was commanded by Commander J. W. Linton, D. S. C. Submarines under his command already have sunk four Axis supply ships, six large schooners and a motor vessel carrying troops.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), June 9 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today that its naval forces had sunk two British submarines in the Mediterranean.

The communique said that a torpedo boat sank one and anti-submarine units, supported by naval reconnaissance aircraft, the other.

Italy Bares Casualties

Milan (from Italian broadcasts), June 9 (AP)—An Italian casualty list issued Monday said 475 troops were killed, 783 were wounded and 78 were missing in the Balkans in May.

Other casualties listed for May were:

North Africa — 109 killed, 117 wounded, 186 missing.

Russia—79 killed, 215 wounded.

Fleet—26 killed, 32 wounded, 99 missing.

Air Force—50 killed, 88 wounded, 37 missing.

The fact that Italian casualties in the Balkans were more than four times the number listed in North Africa where Marshal Erwin Rommel started his offensive during the last week of May attested further to the fury of resistance in those loosely held countries.

RECOGNIZES FREE FREN

CAIRO, June 9—(AP) The Egyptian government announced its decision today to recognize a Free French delegation in Egypt, and the Free French leader here, Baron de Benoist, will be granted certain diplomatic privileges although not having the status of minister.

3 SUNK OFF AFRICA

Ships May Have Been Hit by Jap Submarines.

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, June 9 (A. P.).—The loss of three merchant ships off the southeastern coast of Africa was announced today by British naval authorities at the Simonstown Naval Station.

The ships may have been victims of Japanese submarines. The Vichy radio said last night that submarines had sunk three merchant ships off Portuguese Mozambique, opposite the French island of Madagascar, which the British are occupying. The Japanese reported last week that their submarines were in Madagascar waters.

British Raid Italian Sea Base And Bomb German Industries

Planes Attack Taranto Where Enemy Fleet Suffered Disaster Earlier—Occupied Seaports Also Pounded.

JUN 10 1942

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), June 9 (A. P.).—A new British air raid on Taranto, mainland naval base on the foot of the Italian boot, was reported by the Italian High Command communique today, but it said the only damage was by fire ashore. The fires were small and immediately brought under control, the war bulletin said, and there were no casualties.

Taranto was the scene of an attack by British torpedo planes on the main Italian battle fleet on the eve of Armistice Day in 1940.

2 Years Of Bombings

[By the Associated Press]

Valletta, Malta, June 9—Midnight tomorrow will end two years of aerial warfare over Malta, during the course of which nearly 1,000 civilians have been killed and about the same number injured out of a total population of 270,000.

Since Italy entered the war, June 10, 1940, over 520 enemy aircraft are said to have been shot down by land and air defenses. There have been more than 2,500 alerts.

Italians Still Able To Jibe at Leaders

People Deprived of Much After Two Years Of War But Jest Sardonically at

30.24 — 16975

30.24—16975

Their Own Predicament.

JUN 10 1942

By FRANK BRUTTO

BERN, Switzerland, June 9. (AP)—The second anniversary of Italy's entrance into World War II, June 10, 1940, finds her people deprived of much but still able to jibe at their leaders' miscalculations and their own predicament.

Stripped of African Empire

Today Italy is stripped of its African empire, although the Fascist press on the sixth anniversary of the "founding of the empire," last May 9, boasted in headlines that the Italians would return to Ethiopia.

Two years have brought Premier Benito Mussolini's armies little or no prestige. Nazi troops wound up the ill-conceived Greek campaign; Nazi troops had to stiffen Italian lines in their own Libyan backyard. In the Balkan "sphere of Italian influence" more Italian soldiers lost their lives this winter than on any other front.

Italy itself is occupied by German troops, recently estimated to number 200,000. They are deployed at strategic points on the peninsula.

The Germans recalled their own tourists from Italy to work in the Reich's armament industry, demanded more Italian troops for the eastern front and took 300,000 Italian workmen to the Reich, but failed to recall any of their troops.

Two years ago when the Germans had marched into Paris and the Italian government had taken the French Academy in Rome, young Fascists expressed the belief "We will take some land from France, some gold from Europe—we will be rich." That was early in July, 1940.

Since then the bright posters demanding Nice, Corsica and Tunisia, which blossomed throughout Italy on the eve of its entrance into the war, have badly faded.

Nazis Taking Fruit Supplies

As early as the winter of 1940-41, Italy began to feel the pinch of the war economically. Poor women in Rome began standing in lines to get a few sticks of charcoal and a little warm soup. Food prices soared. Food restrictions increased steadily.

Although Italy is a fruit-producing country, there will be no fruits and vegetables to preserve this winter because all available supplies are being sent to Germany. In a country where bread is a chief food, the ration of 150 grams daily (about two and one half ounces) is one of the lowest in Europe, fifty grams under the amount which six months ago the authoritative Editor Virginio Gayda, said would "certainly be felt."

The Italians, however, are still able to joke. One story relates how Mussolini is supposed to have wired Hitler: "Rush food," and received the reply "Have no food. Tighten belt."

Il Duce then wired "Rush belt."

In an effort to bolster the home front, "the Fascists are renewing the campaign for Nice and Corsica. But even if these were conceded, the country's inner situation would not be altered.

Again the attitude of the Italian people is indicated by their jibe at the communiques which almost daily mention the bombardment of tiny Malta.

The joke tells how an Italian in 1945 tunes in on Rome Radio and hears: "Today our planes bombed Malta."

Jap People Get Hint Of Midway Disaster

Admiral Tells Them They Must Be Able to Take Naval Losses—'Can't Win All The Time,' He Says.

NEW YORK, June 9. (AP)—The Japanese people were benig told guardedly today that they must be able to withstand the news of naval losses, and competent propaganda analysts saw in this a significant indication that the Tokyo government is preparing to announce some of its heavy reverses in the battle of Midway.

Claims Jap Navy Can 'Take It'

With the country generally in complete ignorance of this great and destructive engagement at sea, the big Toyko newspaper Asahi came out with an article by an unidentified admiral which not only expounded the theory that "we can't win all the time," but also dipped into history to show that the Japanese Navy can "take it."

This article was broadcast by Radio Berlin, not by Radio Tokyo, and shortly thereafter the German broadcasters were reminding their listeners that "complete silence is still preserved in Tokyo on the naval battle alleged by U.S.A. quarters to have taken place off Midway Island."

Text of Broadcast

Here is the text of the German broadcast on the Asahi article:

"Tokyo—'One cannot always expect victories, but must also be able to stand losses,' an unnamed Japanese admiral stated in an interview published by the newspaper Asahi Tuesday.

"The admiral recalled that at the outset of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904 the Japanese battleships Hatsude and Yashima were sunk by mines. Whereas, however, the morale of the Russians was irretrievably shaken by the sinking of their flagship Petropavlovsk, the Japanese commander in chief, Admiral Togo, received the news of the loss of two of his vessels quite calmly.

"'Every leader of a great fleet must show similar calm.'

"The unnamed Japanese admiral went on to say that if the war should be protracted, both sides would be greatly exhausted. The situation could never be that one side could continuously gain brilliant victories while the other side endured only losses.

"Hence in the long run that side would lose which first tired of the struggle and of the losses entailed by it.

"Commenting on the admiral's remarks the [illegible] points out that after six months the war in the Far East has scarcely yet commenced."

Jap People Believed Being Prepared For Bad Sea News

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 9—The Japanese Government may be preparing its people for bad news concerning the great naval battle of Midway.

A Tokyo newspaper article, quoted today by the Berlin radio, suggested strongly that the Japanese are being warned that they may have to learn soon of the loss of important warships. Nowhere in the broadcast, however, was the battle of Midway mentioned.

So far as New York radio listeners know, the Tokyo radio has not yet said a word about that conflict.

"Must Stand Losses"

"One cannot always expect victories but must also be able to stand losses," the Berlin broadcast quoted an unnamed Japanese admiral as saying in an interview with the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi*.

The admiral was quoted as alluding to the loss of two Japanese battleships at the outset of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904 from mines.

Whereas the Russians' morale was "irretrievably shaken" by the sinking of their flagship, he said, the Japanese commander in chief, Admiral Togo, "received the news of the loss of two of his vessels quite calmly."

"War Just Begun"

He added that "if the war should be protracted both sides would be greatly exhausted. The situation could never be such that one side could continuously gain brilliant victories while the other side endured only losses. Hence in the long run that side would lose which first tired of the struggle."

Asahi, in commenting, reminded its readers that the war in the Pacific had just begun.

A Tokyo broadcast said that Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo was received by Emperor Hirohito today for a report on the war.

Silent On Battle

A subsequent Berlin broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch said:

"Complete silence is still preserved in Tokyo Tuesday night on the naval battle alleged by United States quarters to have taken place at the Midway Islands. So far, neither official nor semi-official sources nor newspapers in Japan have made any reference to the alleged naval battle."

MIDWAY NEWS TAKEN EASILY

General's Victory Message Causes No Celebration In Honolulu

JUN 10 1942

Flyer And Soldier Lament Because They Were Left Out Of Fight

Pearl Harbor, June 9.

This mighty bastion of America Pacific defenses took the gladsom tidings of the overwhelming victory over the Japanese fleet in stride today.

There was no relaxation of vigilance or war effort. There was no general celebration.

Cheers do not build warplanes and now is the time to keep building instead, said one airforce officer. That summed up the general feeling.

There was a victory message to the population by Lieut. Gen. Delos C Emmons, but people who had worked for 24 hours a day for days simply went home and slept.

The ringing news even brought a tinge of dismay to some parts of this island. A flyer, for instance, said: "I volunteered for mid-North Pacific battle duty. My name is clear up on the list. But they did not take me."

Soldier's Lament

Lamented a soldier in a remote spot of the island: "If they'd only left a few Jap ships to come through."

But some of the tenseness of the population went out with the victory news, as demonstrated by a Hawaiian fisherman on a deserted, barbed-wire beach.

"I've been reading the newspapers and guess it's safe to go fishing now," he said. "I haven't been out since December 7. They say Nimitz doesn't brag."

An American fighting man, from the historic air and naval engagement off Midway island, has brought back a vivid story of the unrelenting punishment that turned an attack into a rout and placed Japanese sea power on the defensive.

This stirring saga, related by Ensign George H. Gay of Houston, Tex., left no doubt that another glorious, inspiring chapter of American fighting history was written around the enemy attempt to seize a strategic outpost.

No New Action

JUN 10

Pacific fleet headquarters said at noon today there was nothing new to report in the central Pacific area.

There have been no reports of activity in the Dutch Harbor area since last week's raid, which apparently was merely a diversional feint in the plan to attack Midway and thereafter occupy the Hawaiian islands.

Gay is but typical of the many men in the Navy who are "tough and full of fight," said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the battle.

Shot down early in the fight, Gay witnessed from the surface of the sea what took place.

Message Praising Workers

General Emmons' message said: "I want to extend congratulations to the Hawaiian defense organizations and the public generally for the fine spirit of cooperation and watchfulness shown during the recent intensified alerts."

He extended thanks to the business men's training corps, air raid wardens, various divisions of defense groups, volunteer police, the American Red Cross and emergency medical units, and added:

"Members have remained on duty night after night following a full day's employment xxx that spirit is going to bring final victory the more speedily and the more completely."

Ensign Shot Down in Midway Battle Tells How Enemy Aircraft Circled Helplessly as Their Carriers Burned.

Pearl Harbor, June 9 (A. P.).—As the remnants of a once proud and powerful fleet from the Land of the Rising Sun limped beaten and broken somewhere in the vast Pacific, a tough, fighting Texan who floated for twenty-four hours amidst the savage Midway Island sea battle returned with a stirring eyewitness account of Japanese

Leave space

naval destruction as viewed from the surface of the sea, where he hid under a seat cushion from his sunken torpedo plane to escape detection.

JUN 10 1942

Shot down in the morning of the first day of the historic battle and rescued the next, Ensign George H. Gay's vivid observations and descriptions of American successes were disclosed by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

The navy flyer from Houston, Tex., is recovering from slight wounds at a hospital here. He was shot down, but not before he had his crack at the Japs.

Flying with his squadron on June 4, the first day of the battle, Ensign Gay and his two mates saw three Jap aircraft carriers below them, two of the vessels big 26,900-tonners of the Kaga class. In the face of terrific anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighter opposition, they leveled for the assault, Ensign Gay's machine-gunner was hit, but the pilot nosed the plane down and launched a torpedo into one big carrier, then swung sharply over the target and sped away

Brings His Plane Down.

Bullets from a Jap Zero fighter shot away the controls of his plane, however, and the was hit in the left leg and lightly in the arm. Coolly, he pancaked his craft into the sea several miles astern of the carrier.

His gunner was dead. His radioman, unable to help himself, went down with the plane.

Ensign Gay's luck was with him. From the wreckage of his plane floated a bag containing a deflated rubber life-raft, and a black cushion of the type bombardiers use to kneel upon. He used the life-raft bag to keep himself afloat, and hid under the cushion to avoid detection from enemy planes and ships all about him.

Cautiously, Ensign Gay felt his wounded arm. The bullet, apparently spent when it struck him, dropped out into his hand. He bandaged his injured leg under water.

Then from the surface of the sea he had a fish-eye view of the epochal battle in its most violent stages.

Before his eyes, American torpedo planes scored direct hits on the two other carriers. Tremendous fires burst from the wounded ships. Internal explosions ripped their sides and flame and smoke billowed forth at intervals.

Gay saw United States aircraft blast other Jap naval units; he saw Jap planes circle vainly for a landing place as their mother ships were aflame and listing, their decks battered into uselessness; he saw a line of burning Jap ships pass close by him pouring black smoke into the darkening sky.

Thinks All 3 Were Sunk.

Gay reported that one carrier of the Kaga class could be listed as a certain loss, and the two other carriers were probably lost.

Surface craft gave Gay some close brushes with death. One enemy destroyer, speeding to aid a stricken carrier, appeared to be driving straight at him, but at the last instant it swerved a bit and missed him by a scant margin. A heavy cruiser steamed past, her crew lining the rail grimly watching the destruction of their fleet units.

In the twilight, Gay inflated his rubber lifeboat after making emergency repairs and clambered in for a few winks of sleep. Several hours after sun-up a navy patrol plane spotted his life raft and picked him up. As they flew back to their base, the surface of the battle area was littered with black Japanese life-rafts, presumably used in abandoning ship. Great patches of oil were seen.

High Praise From Admiral.

Admiral Nimitz had high praise for Ensign Gay.

"In the navy," he said, "there are many Texans—both officers and men—who, like Gay, are tough and full of fight."

And then aside, the Admiral promised: "There will be plenty more stories like Gay's."

Meanwhile naval observers here expressed the opinion that Japanese units which managed to escape the battering at Midway, sought hiding near home waters where they would probably prepare—with reinforcements—for another face saving assault against American defenses in the Pacific.

Last Thursday morning the Rising Sun fleet, the mightiest naval force Japan ever sent across the International Dateline, launched an all-out attack on Midway Island, and on Saturday what was left of the fleet after a relentless pounding by United States sea and air forces, slunk away to seek hiding in home waters.

Contact with the enemy was lost Saturday night, Admiral Nimitz said.

Twice Rejected by Army.

Houston, Tex., June 9 (A. P.).—Ensign George H. Gay Jr. is the 25-year-old son of a Texas oil operator and a graduate of Texas A. & M. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gay Sr., recalled today that their son had been turned down by the army twice because examiners said his heart couldn't stand the strain of dive-bombing, but he worked hard and passed the physical examination a year and a half later, and went to Florida for his training.

"He was determined to get into aviation," his father said. "That was all he thought about all his life."

Jap Fleet Now Believed Limping Home For Aid

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, June 9—Somewhere in the vast Pacific today the remnants of a once proud and powerful fleet from the land of the Rising Sun limped, beaten and broken, toward the horizon of the setting sun.

Last Thursday morning the mightiest naval force Japan ever sent across the international date line—reportedly the bulk of that country's sea power—launched an all-out attack on Midway Island, America's westernmost bastion of the Hawaiian group.

And Saturday what was left of the fleet after a relentless pounding by United States sea and air forces "hollered uncle" and slunk away to seek hiding in home waters.

Contact Lost Saturday

Contact with the enemy was lost Saturday night, said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet.

But before contact was lost, official reports said, Uncle Sam had dealt this bitter punishment to the enemy:

At least three warships sunk, eleven more heavily damaged and the accompanying air arm practically wiped out.

Against this liquidation of Japanese sea power, announced United States losses were one destroyer sunk, one airplane carrier damaged and some planes destroyed.

Dream Turns Into Nightmare

Official reports detailed these casualties to the enemy in addition to the disastrous blow against its air arm:

JUN 10 1942

Two (possibly three) aircraft carriers and one destroyer sunk.

One aircraft carrier (possibly two), three battleships, four (possibly six) cruisers and three transports damaged.

'Japs Lose Pants Trying to Save Face'

HONOLULU, June 9, (AP)—Current gag sweeping Honolulu: Says the Marine commander at Midway in a message to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commanding the Pacific fleet: "Jap's lose pants trying to save face."

Planes Cause Alert At Canadian Pacific Port—Found Friendly

Victoria, British Columbia, June 9 (AP)—Planes approaching the northerly Canadian Pacific port of Prince Rupert today caused a sudden "imminent danger alarm," [redacted], but it was lifted when the aircraft were identified as friendly.

Schools and industries closed down immediately when the siren began wailing at 2.05 P. M., but there was no alarm among the population of the port just below the Alaskan border. The all-clear sounded two hours and five minutes after the alert sounded.

Some school children took to the woods. Stores remained open and there was a general unwillingness to go indoors. ARP wardens stood to their posts with full equipment.

The western command of the Royal Canadian Air Force said officially: "The planes reported from Prince Rupert were definitely not enemy planes."

Allied Bombers Smash 13 Japanese Planes

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Wednesday, June 10 (AP)—Thirteen Japanese fighter planes were destroyed or damaged in combat over New Guinea yesterday by Allied bombers which also started many fires among objectives at Lae and Salamaua, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Two Allied planes were missing, the communique said.

Allied bombers also started fires and scored hits on Japanese motor vehicles in an attack on Ermera in the Portuguese part of Timor Island northwest of Australia.

JUN 10 1942

A Japanese submarine also was reported to have unsuccessfully attacked with gunfire an Allied ship off the southeast coast of Australia.

Jap Dead Given Military Honors

Sydney, Australia, June 9 (AP)—The bodies of four Japanese recovered from the wreckage of midget submarines which attacked Sydney harbor, were cremated here today with full military honors.

Three volleys were fired by a naval funeral party over the coffins draped with the Japanese flag and a bugler sounded the notes of the Last Post. The ceremony was the same as that for the burial of Australian navy men killed in the sinking of a ferry boat by one of the submarines.

The ashes will be placed in urns and turned over to the Swiss consul general, who will decide how they will be returned to Japan.

Troops Still Hold Chuhsien, Say Chinese

Report 7,000 Jap Casualties in Three Days of Furious Fighting.

CHUNGKING, June 9—(AP)—Chinese forces still in possession of the walled town of Chuhsien have killed or wounded 7,000 Japanese in three days, raising enemy casualties to more than 18,000 in furious but thus far futile assaults upon the key rail town in western Chekiang province, the Chinese Command announced tonight.

The Japanese were making one attack after another on the Chinese at the "inner and outer rings" of the city's defenses, a communique said, and an army spokesman declared that the defenders had full possession of the important center after wiping out an enemy unit which penetrated one section during the week-end.

Chinese accounts made no mention, however, of the Chuhsien airdrome, which Sunday's communique reported fallen to the Japanese.

Situation Still Grave

Despite the heroic stand of Chuhsien's defenders, the spokesman declared the situation faced by the country in general "remains grave—the next few months will be very critical."

(A Reuters dispatch from Chungking Tuesday said United States and British air force units have arrived in China. The American units presumably were in addition to Brigadier General Claire L. Chennault's "Flying Tigers," already operating in China.)

While the battle for Chuhsien raged into its second week, the Chinese reported repulse of a new Japanese attempt to land on Chuanshih island, at the mouth of the Min river near Foochow, capital of Fukien province.

Part Of Cordinated Drive

The enemy operations in Fukien, next door to Chekiang, are part of a coordinated enemy drive through the southeast coastal provinces aimed at knocking China out of the war.

The high command accused the Japanese of using tear gas in a new push southward from Paotow, in the far northwestern province of Suiyuan, but said these thrusts had been beaten back with heavy Japanese losses.

The high command acknowledged loss of Tungsiang, rail town in Kiagsi province, to Japanese forces striving to close a 180-mile gap between their forces in that province and in Chekiang.

Chinese Take Fushanpu

This was offset somewhat by the announcement of the capture of Fushanpu, west of Nanchang, Kiangsi province capital, where Chinese forces were hammering at the outer defenses of the Japanese-occupied provincial capital.

In inland Hupeh province, the high command said Chinese forces had captured outposts and destroyed communications in the neighborhood of Ichang, high-water mark of the Japanese drive into the heart of China.

U. S. AIR UNITS AND R. A. F. MEN REACH CHINA

JUN 10 1942

Airmen Arrive Soon After U. S. Generals Confer at Chungking.

CHINESE RETAKE CHUHSIEN

Vital Rail Center in Their Hands After Japs Lose 7000 in Fierce Assaults.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—British and American Air Force units have arrived in China, Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Chungking.

Brig.-Gen. Claire Chennault, commander of the American Volunteer Group in the Chinese service, together with Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of United States Air Forces in India, and Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander of Chinese forces in the battle of Burma, flew to Chungking last week for conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The A. V. G. flyers, most of whom are former United States Army and Navy airmen, will be transferred to the American service at a ceremony on July 4.

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 9—The Chinese high command declared tonight that Chuhsien, key rail town in Western Chekiang, still is in Chinese hands and that the fiercely attacking Japanese have lost 7,000 in dead and wounded in three days of bitter, futile assaults on its de-

30.24—16977

30.24—16977

fenses.

From Saturday morning to Monday night "battles of great ferocity" raged at the "inner and outer rings" of the city's defense lines, the communique said.

Tonight's report raised to at least 18,000 the total of Japanese casualties in the battle for Chuhsien, now in its second week.

Force Wiped Out

An army spokesman said that a Japanese force which penetrated the city had been wiped out after three days of violent fighting, but he warned that China's situation in general "remains grave."

He said the Japanese were trying to by-pass the town, chiefly important because of its near-by airfield, which is within bomber range of Tokyo, in an effort to trap large Chinese forces by closing a pincers with forces 180 miles to the west in Kiangsi province.

Foe Attacked From Rear

Chinese forces operating behind the fronts have been assaulting outer defenses of Nanchang, Japanese-occupied capital of Kiangsi Province, vigorously for four days, inflicting considerable casualties, the spokesman said.

Other Chinese troops were said to have attacked Juichang, sixty miles north of Nanchang, June 5 with similar results.

Japs Reinforced

The Chekiang-Kiangsi operation is the most important Japanese land operation, but he also admitted that the invading forces along the Burma Road have been reinforced and again are on the west bank of the Salween river after having once been driven back nearly to Lungling, twenty-five miles from the river.

Mechanized and cavalry forces have bolstered the southwestern position of the Japanese both at Lungling and at Tengyueh, north of the Burma Road, it was said. The spokesman denied that the Japanese had been able to force a crossing of the broad Salween, but acknowledged that Japanese had restored the situation to what it was two weeks ago.

Detour Attempted

The Chinese did not claim that the Chuhsien airfield had been recaptured. After entering the town on Saturday, the Japanese were engaged in hand-to-hand fighting in the streets and the suburbs until last evening, when, the Chinese claimed, they regained control of the city.

Attempting to detour, the Japanese attacked north and south, and one detachment cut the railway two miles west, but the spokesman said this unit subsequently was driven out.

To the west in Kiangsi province, the spokesman said, the Japanese drive from Nangchang had run into difficulties at Tungsiang, forty-five miles southeast of its starting point. The spokesman said the Japanese succeeded in entering Tungsiang but were driven out.

Tungsiang is to the north of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway by which the Japanese are hoping to close their pincers.

Says Poison Gas Was Used.

The spokesman, meanwhile, in comment on President Roosevelt's warning to Japan against the use of poison gas said Japanese forces had employed it on more than 800 different occasions in the war in China. He added that the Chinese had obtained copies of official Japanese instructions on its use from Japanese prisoners, and had captured unexploded gas shells.

Chinese Offer Evidence Japs Using Poison Gas

Chungking, June 9 (AP)—A Chinese army spokesman said today that Japanese forces had used poison gas on more than 800 occasions in the war in China.

Base Seized, Japs Claim

New York, June 9—The Associated Press listening post here today recorded a Tokyo broadcast in which Domei News Agency claimed that Japanese forces in Kiangsi province last night captured the walled city of Ihwang, main base of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Chinese Division.

The news agency said the city was taken by the forces which captured Linchwan two days ago.

Airdrome Attacked

(Ihwang is about thirty miles southwest of Linchwan and seventy-five miles south of Nanchang.)

Another Domei dispatch, broadcast by the Tokyo radio, reported that Japanese warplanes heavily raided Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi province in south China, today and severely damaged the airdrome and other military establishments.

Under Artillery Fire

A Domei also reported two punishing air raids yesterday on Hengchow, the Hunan province junction of the Canton-Hankow and Kwangsi railways.

Another Domei dispatch reported new progress for the Japanese column driving northward along the Canton-Hankow railway in Kwangtung province in the south. Occupation of a fortified point on the Pakong river from which the important town of Pakonghow, on the railway fifty miles north of Canton, was brought under artillery fire, also was reported.

Captives Reported

Domei said a Japanese column which last week struck southwest from Paotow, in Suiyuan province in the far northwest, had driven the Chinese from Yingpanchao, twenty-five miles south af Paotow, and was continuing pursuit operations to the south.

The Chinese left 400 bodies on the battlefield and a large number of prisoners in Japanese hands, the dispatch said, according to the broadcast.

U. S. Bombers Attack Lashio Base of Japs

Airdrome and Grounded Planes Hit at Burma Road Terminus.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The War Department announced tonight that American bombers carried out an attack on the Japanese at Lashio, terminus of the Burma Road, scoring hits on the airdrome and planes on the ground, as well as on railway equipment and supplies.

None of the bombers was lost by enemy action, said a delayed report from Major General Lewis H. Brereton, but four of the planes crashed in the Burmese mountains because of bad weather on a return trip to the base in India.

Enemy fighters attacked the planes without success during the raid, Brereton reported to the department. One large flight of Japanese pursuit ships kept one of the bombers under attack for 35 minutes, but the four-engine American plane returned to its base without serious damage.

Extremely difficult weather conditions were encountered, said the communique, including monsoons which forced the bombers to fly entirely by instrument.

Text of Communique

The text of the communique, No. 226 of the war:

1. Burma:

Major General Lewis H. Brereton, in a delayed report, advised the war department that heavy United States bombers of his command attacked enemy installations at Lashio on June 3. Hits were made on the airdrome and planes on the ground as well as on railway equipment and supplies.

In spite of this fact, all of the planes reached the objective and delivered the attack. However, extremely adverse weather conditions resulted in the loss of four of our planes in the wild, mountainous region.

Enemy fighters attacked our planes, but none was lost due to enemy action. A large flight of Japanese fighter planes attacked one of our bombers for 35 minutes. Nevertheless this plane returned to its base without being seriously damaged.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

CHINA BUILDS FLEET OF JUNKS

Chungking, June 9 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Communications announced today that 2,163 junks of an improved type had been built at Government dockyards in the past thirty-six months and that private contractors were being subsidized to help develop transport for the waterways of warring Free China.

Many of the new junks are equipped with motors taken from over-age trucks. These are run by charcoal or coal, rather than gasoline.

Tokyo (from Japanese broadcasts), June 9 (AP)—A group of 151 American war prisoners, including 84 officers and men and 61 sailors, were transferred yesterday from Zentsuji to an internment camp at Osaka, Domei reported today.

One of the prisoners was a surgeon, Lieut. Williams. The group marched through the streets to their new camp, which is located in a municipal playground.

Release Canadian Women

Ottawa, June 9 (AP)—The External Affairs Department announced tonight it has been informed that the Japanese Government has released twenty-four Canadian women from internment in Japan.

The department's information, relayed through the Swiss legation at Tokyo, said the women had been released May 13 after the Japanese Government learned no Japanese women have been interned in Canada.

One Canadian woman, the department said, had already been released from internment March 23.

Names of the women were not announced.

The Swiss government is acting as the protecting power for Canada in Tok-

U. S. Captives Of Japs, Held In The Philippines, Reported Well Treated

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, announced today receipt of a message from the International Red Cross, Geneva, indicating that the 3,000 civilians interned by the Japanese at Santo Tomas University, Manila, were receiving good treatment.

The internees include approximately 2,500 Americans, about 1,200 of them being women.

The Red Cross message was quoted by Sayre:

"Shanghai communicates about 3,000 civilians interned in Santo Tomas. According to letters written by those internees conditions are excellent and treatment good."

Japs Fined Ford Plant $3,450,000 Berlin Says

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 9 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch today saying the Ford Motor Company in Yokohama had been fined 15,000,000 yen (about $3,450,000) for violating Japanese foreign currency laws. This was the highest fine ever assessed by a Japanese court, the account added.

(The Ford Motor Company in Japan was incorporated as a Japanese corporation and a subsidiary of the Detroit parent organization before the war. Presumably it has been seized along with properties of other Japanese enemies.)

Gets Tokio Cabinet Post

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), June 9 (AP).—Lieutenant General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, has been appointed Minister of State Without Portfolio, the government announced today.

(Ando declined a similar appointment last Oct. 23 while Japan was girding for the treacherous attacks which opened the Pacific war. The Assistance Association is a political organization now backing the war regime of Premier Hideki Tojo.)

China Names Vatican Envoy

Sien Shuh-kang, Career Diplomat, Appointed as First Minister

CHUNGKING, June 9 (AP).—The appointment of Sien Shuh-kang, Charge d'Affaires of China's Embassy at Bern, Switzerland, as the first Chinese Minister to the Vatican was announced today. The new minister is a career diplomat who was educated in Belgium.

Follows Japanese Action

Within a week after Japan announced on March 27 the appointment of Ken Harada, acting Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, as her Special Minister to the Vatican, China arranged for an exchange of diplomatic representatives.

Grady Says India Could Supply Huge War Output

Reports It Could Be Arsenal for East in a Year

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Henry F. Grady, who recently headed a technical mission to India, submitted his report to President Roosevelt today, and predicted to news men that India could meet the needs of United Nations forces in that part of the world for such vital supplies as rifles, shells and armored bodies for motorized equipment.

India probably could turn out tanks and airplanes, Mr. Grady said, but for the things it can make—and he said India has definite possibilities for enormously expanded output—it can supply all Allied requirements, thereby cutting down on the need for shipping space from Great Britain and the United States. This self-sufficiency probably could be attained in a year, Mr. Grady said.

Mr. Grady, who is a former Assistant Secretary of State, and three other Americans went to India to see what could be done about stimulating war production. Their report was kept confidential, although Indian officials here have commented on it. Mr. Grady said numerous recommendations had been made, both as to what the Indian government could do and what the United States might accomplish in the way of assistance, as in supplying machine tools.

India, he said, has good transportation and power, excellent workers, adequate coal and iron resources and even now is producing 1,250,000 tons of steel annually. He observed that Indians make excellent soldiers and said that if the equipment were available a large army could be created. Recruiting is good, with about 50,000 enlistments a month, he said, and it would be even better if it were encouraged.

A New League Of Nations Called China's War Aim

[By the Associated Press]

New Haven, Conn., June 9—T. V. Soong, China's Foreign Minister, declared today that "Asia is tired of being regarded only in terms of markets and concessions, or as a source of rubber, tin and oil, or as furnishing human chattels to work the raw materials."

He spoke at the annual Yale alumni luncheon, along with Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, who urged that all thinking in terms of an old and a new world, or in terms of hemispheres, be abandoned. Both were awarded honorary degrees by the university.

Dr. Soong, who said his country hoped that peace would see reorganization of the League of Nations, or an instrument similar to it, identified China's war aims as "poltical freedom for Asia" and "economic justice."

Asserting one could not be achieved without the other, he said:

"The World War of 1914, while it did not succeed fully in liberating all the nations of Europe, scarcely even touched Asia. Modern inventions have annihilated distances adn multiplied contacts between nations, and the world no longer can exist peaceably half free and half enslaved, any more than as Lincoln said—a single nation can.

Will Cede Sovereignty

"China is fighting for her national independence. She aspires equally for the freedom of all Asiatic nations."

Dr. Soong said China had been a strong supporter of "the defunct League of Nations," and added:

"Past failures have not dimmed our hopes that an effective world instrument to dispense and enforce justice will arise from the terrors and sufferings and sacrifices of this war, and for such an international government China, with all other liberty-loving nations, will gladly cede such of its sovereign powers as may be required."

Says Cruiser Hit 11 Jap Planes In 45 Minutes

JUN 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 9—A new testimonial to the heroic conduct of the officers and crew of the lost American cruiser Houston came today from a merchant ship skipper whose own survival may be attributed to the fighting spirit of the men on the cruiser.

The skipper was Capt. Frederick E. Trask of Oakland, Cal., whose ship was in a convoy in the western Pacific last February. He reported that when Japanese planes attacked the United Nations vessels on February 16, three twin-engined bombers were shot down, two four-engined bombers were destroyed and eight twin-engined ships were hit by anti-aircraft fire from the Houston in a period of forty-five minutes.

Tells Of Heavy Bombing

The previous afternoon a Japanese seaplane had been hit by Houston's anti-aircraft fire and forced to crash into the sea.

Trask said that the Houston was attacked on the morning of February 16 with "what we assumed were half-ton bombs." After the cruiser's successful resistance, with smaller naval vessels getting in a "few licks now and then," Trask added, the Japs began attacking merchant ships presumably with 250-pound bombs.

"One load dropped within fifty feet of one ship, and several men on her decks were wounded," said Trask's report, made public by the navy here.

Veers As Planes Attack

"At 11.35 A. M. a flight of seven Kawanisi type 97s (two having been shot down) came for our ship at 7,000 feet. Putting the helm hard left, we endeavored to throw them off on their sights, but they veered to the left as we did, and we realized that they had us within range.

"I ordered a hard right helm—and that moment saw the (bomb) traps open. From the port side of the bridge I could see the glint of the sun on several bombs as they were released.

"I walked across to the starboard side of the bridge, thinking of my wife and the folks at home. I felt this was going to be sudden and certain death.

The Japs had dropped down to 3,000 feet in their effort to score at least one ship, after having failed to make any direct hits within an hour or so of attack and after having flown approximately 650 miles to the attack.

"As the bombs struck the water, they burst abreast of the number six starboard hatch within ten feet of the ship's side. I threw myself flat on the pilot house deck.

"As soon as I hit the deck, two bombs burst on the starboard side amidships, and six went off on the port side. From the bridge to the stern, all hit within inches of the hull. One direct hit on the full, port side, made a hole in the fashion plate on the after end of the forward well deck, but glanced off and fell into the water without exploding."

Cheered Houston's Work

The vessel captained by Trask suffered rather heavy damage from the bombardment and had twenty-eight casualties aboard. But she was able to continue the voyage and her crew joined with other ships in the convoy to cheer the Houston "for her splendid work" in leading the defense against the Japanese attackers.

About two weeks later, after the great battle of Java Sea, the Houston disappeared.

Captain Trask's ship reached Darwin, Australia, safely but was bombed and sunk in the harbor there.

Woman, 93, Wounded At Singapore Siege, Recovers Eyesight

San Francisco, June 9 (AP)—A 93-year-old woman wounded in the siege of Singapore said today her eyesight has come back to her after ten years of dimming vision.

"Maybe it was the shock of the bombings," speculated Mrs. Rosa Frankel, "or maybe the sea voyage. But anyway I've thrown away my glasses."

At the home of her son, David Frankel, where she arrived via Bombay, Capetown and the West Indies, she said she was hit in the arms and neck by shrapnel, when her daughter's house was bombed. Her sight began to improve as her injuries got better.

Stamp Will Honor China's Resistance

Washington, June 9 (AP)—A special 5-cent postage stamp, commemorating China's five-year resistance to Japanese aggression, will be issued by the United States, Postmaster General Walker announced today. It will be placed on sale first at Denver July 7.

The centra lmotif will be a contour map of China, flanked by oval portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Sun-yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. Beneath the portraits, in English words and Chinese ideographs, will be a quotation from Lincoln's Gettysburg address "Of the people, by the people, for the people."

Himmler Vows Vengeance At Heydrich Rites

Hitler Proclaims Slain Gestapo Chief 'One of Our Martyrs.'

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts), June 9—(AP)—Reinhard Heydrich, the slain Gestapo "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia in old Czechoslovakia, was buried today with full military ceremony after a funeral at which his chief, Heinrich Himmler, vowed a "holy duty to avenge" the assassination .

Adolf Hitler, who left his headquarters on the eastern front to attend the funeral, declared Heydrich "one of our martyrs" and conferred on him posthumously "the highest award of the German order."

Hitler put a wreath on the coffin and embraced the two sons of the slain "protector."

(Heydrich died last week of wounds suffered at the hands of Czech assailants who bombed his automobile. He was known as "Der Henker" — the hangman — and as one of the bloodiest of all Himmler's terrorists. For his death, 275 Czechs already are reported to have been executed.)

Himmler took the occasion of the funeral to proclaim Heydrich "a blood witness that Bohemia and Moravia are and always will be territories of the Reich."

Himmler declared that Heydrich knew the subversive elements in Czecho-Slovakia and Austria, and knew how to dispose of them.

"Heydrich flew without my knowledge against the Russians," Himmler said, declaring that his assistant had been shot down by anti-aircraft guns, but returned safely and took up another plane the next day.

Dr. Emil Hacha, President of the Czech protectorate, and his entire cabinet, arrived for the funeral in a special train. Numerous delegations of industrial and agricultural workers also came from Bohemia and Moravia on the same train. They heard Himmler say: "Heydrich is a blood witness that Bohemia and Moravia are and always will be territories of the Reich."

He asserted that Heydrich fired twice at his assailants after he was wounded.

41 More Czechs Slain

LONDON, June 9—(AP)—The Germans executed 41 more Czechs today, the Prague radio announced, making a total of 275 vengeance killings since the fatal wounding of Gestapo Hangman Reinhard Heydrich.

Third Of Jews Missing From Their Paris Homes

Hitler Confers Martyrdom On "Hangman" Heydrich

JUN 10 1942

Berlin (from German broadcasts), June 9. (AP) — Adolf Hitler termed Reinhard Heydrich, assassinated Gestapo official, "one of our martyrs" today at a state funeral shortly after Heinrich Himmler, head of the secret police, declared "it is our holy duty to avenge" the protector Bohemia and Moravia.

Hitler made an unannounced appearance at the funeral, leaving his headquarters on the Russian front, to confer on the slain No. 2 Gestapo chief "the highest award of the German order."

He placed a wreath on the coffin and embraced Heydrich's two sons before leaving the funeral hall.

Heydrich died last week after two undetected Czech assailants had bombed his automobile and machine-gunned him.

Vichy, Unoccupied France, July 9 (AP)—A third of the 110,000 Jews in Paris in 1940 now are in concentration camps or have simply disappeared from their homes, published statistics from the Nazi-occupied French capital showed today.

The figures were published by the Germans in connection with their new order making it compulsory for Jews in occupied territory to wear the Yellow Star of David.

Those who left their homes were said to have made their way out of occupied territory. The number remaining was given at 78,699.

La Chambre, Ill, Denied Release From Prison

Vichy, June 9 (A. P.).—Guy la Chambre, former Air Minister in the Third Republic, has sought release from prison on the ground of ill health, but the Riom Supreme Court has rejected the plea, the Paris press reported today.

Two Britons Get Victoria Cross

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 9—The Admiralty announced today that Victoria Crosses, Britain's highest award for valor, had been conferred upon two men who removed two unexploded bombs which had become imbedded in the streamlined casing of the gun of the submarine Thrasher.

Lieut. Peter S. W. Roberts, 25, and Petty Officer Thomas W. Gould, 28, pushed and dragged one bomb twenty feet through a narrow space of the gun casing until it could be lowered over the side.

"Every time the bomb was moved," said the Admiralty, "there was a loud twanging noise as of a broken spring."

The bombs were dropped when the submarine was attacked by depth charges and aircraft after it had sunk a heavily escorted supply ship.

SPAIN HAILS ENVOY

U. S. Ambassador Hayes Is Received by Franco.

Madrid, June 9 (A. P.).—Saluted by picked troops and cavalry units which lowered their standards in the parade ground and a military band which played the Star-Spangled Banner, United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes presented his credentials today to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the throne room of the Royal Palace.

JUN 10 1942

Ambassador Hayes, who arrived in Madrid on May 16, was received by Franco before the throne of Carlos III, with members of the Government in attendance.

In his short speech, Ambassador Hayes told Franco that respect for the sovereignty of other nations was a basic tenet of United States policy. He said the United States was "also devoted to the principle that international trade should be freed to the greatest possible extent," that all nations should have access to raw materials.

Army Flyers Saved By 'Chutes In Mexico

Monterrey, Mexico, June 9 (AP)—Two United States army flyers were reported to have parachuted safely near the small town of Sabinas Hidalgo last night after their plane, en route to San Antonio, Texas, spun out of control because of a broken rudder.

The town Mayor reported the incident by telephone, but said he had not learned the names of the men nor their hopping-off point.

30.24—16979

30.24—16979

Miaja Offers Mexico Services

MEXICO CITY, June 9 (AP)—General José Miaja, the Spanish Republican leader who held Madrid for years before General Francisco Franco's victory in the Civil War, today offered to serve Mexico in the war against the Axis. Generals Sebastian Pozas and Francisco Llanos de la Encomienda, among the other Spanish Republican refugees here, also offered their services.

Duke Of Windsor Takes Hand In Settling Labor Problem

2,000 Nassau Laborers Get Hearty Noon-Day Meals On U. S. Project After His Suggestion

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 10 1942

Nassau, Bahamas, June 9—The Duke of Windsor today saw 2,000 laborers given hearty noonday meals at a big United States project from which they started a riot June 1 over their pay of 80 cents a day.

The free meal was the first step taken by contractors at the Duke's suggestion to relieve the situation about which the workers complained.

As a next step, he announced at a press conference that he would leave soon for Washington and would seek approval of the British and United States governments for an increase in the daily wage. The wage rate was fixed in an agreement between the two governments.

Ask sFor Investigation

In a radio address last night, the Duke said he would ask the British Government to conduct an investigation of the riot which resulted in death to three natives, injuries to several other workers and several policemen and widespread destruction of property.

"If and when I go away again," the Duke said in his address, "I am confident you will deserve the trust I am placing in you to maintain law and order in my absence, for no Governor can be influenced in his actions by the dictates of an unruly mob."

The Duke revealed that the project was again fully manned.

He also announced that a curfew from 8 P.M. to 6 A.M. has been lifted.

In his address, he blamed agitators for the trouble and deplored what he said was an attempt to inject racial animosity into the situation in this colony, where a vast majority of the 70,000 inhabitants are negroes.

TWO NATIONS YIELD ON AXIS DENUNCIATION

Argentina And Chile Join In Parley Statement With Reservations

21 Countries Name Germany, Italy And Japan As Hemisphere Threats

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 9—Argentina and Chile, the only two American republics which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis, agreed — although with reservations — with nineteen other countries tonight to name Germany, Italy and Japan as specific threats to Western Hemisphere democracy.

The final act was signed by delegates of all twenty-one American republics at the closing session of the Inter-American Conference on Coordination of Police and Judicial Methods.

Sought General Statement

Argentina earlier had sought unsuccessfully to obtain phraseology of a general nature, but agreed to approve the specific resolutions with reservations after the other delegates demurred. Chile adopted the same stand.

Seven out of a total of thirteen resolutions branded the Axis nations and their subordinates as definite threats to Western Hemisphere institutions.

To Fight Fifth Column

One of the principal achievements of the conference was a recommendation for creation in each nation of a governmental committee to coordinate methods to fight fifth column activities.

In a final speech in the name of all the delegates, German Zea Hernandez, of Colombia, said the conference carried out "its firm intention to defend democracy which is the living essence of the sovereignty of our peoples against the cowardly intent to smash it."

ARGENTINA SENDS NOTE OF PROTEST ON U-BOAT ATTACK

Denounces Torpedoing of Tanker by Axis Submarine in Atlantic.

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—(AP) The Argentine government has protested to Germany and Italy over the "aggression" committed in the torpedoing of the Argentine tanker Victoria "without warning" in American waters, it was announced officially tonight.

The Victoria was attacked last April off Cape Hatteras, but managed to reach port with the aid of a U. S. naval patrol.

Argentina and Chile are the only two South American nations still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis, and acting President Ramon S. Castillo's government is under opposition fire for his "policy of prudence."

Protests Attack

The Argentine note was not made public, but a Foreign Office communique announcing the protest said the Victoria was attacked April 17 "in full daylight" despite the fact she was marked plainly as an Argentine ship.

The government said its experts were unable to tell the origin of the torpedo fragments taken from the Victoria, but added:

"There exists a collection of circumstances that permits one to suppose, whatever may have been the class of torpedoes, that they were fired by a submarine of one of the Axis states."

Denounces Aggression

Argentine envoys in Rome and Berlin were instructed to protest in writing, "pointing out the government has a solemn duty to denounce aggression committed against a ship of its flag, navigating as a neutral on the free sea in an act of peace commerce, and all without warning."

Meanwhile on the home political front three important foreign policy issues were up for debate tomorrow in the Chamber of Deputies. Raul Damonte Taborda, a Radical (liberal), has offered a resolution recommending the rupture of relations with the Axis, Socialist Nicolas Repetto has proposed that Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu explain his conduct of international affairs, and Camilo Stanchina, another Radical, has offered a resolution urging the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia.

Mexico Puts Warships And Planes Into Hunt For Enemy Submarines

Mexico City, June 9 (AP) — Mexican warships and planes have joined United States units in the hunt for enemy submarines in waters between Yucatan, in southern Mexico, and Cuba, the Navy Ministry announced today.

The transition from defensive to offensive patrol work followed Mexico's entry into the war against the Axis.

Germany has suggested to Mexico the repatriation of 1,000 German nationals in this country, and the plan is being examined to determine its feasibility, it was learned tonight. The idea was advanced since Mexico's entry into the war.

Safe conduct permits from the United Nations would be the main obstacle to such a project, sources here said.

15 SURVIVORS LAND

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 9—(AP) Fifteen more survivors of the 5,970-ton Brazilian ship Alegrete, torpedoed and sunk a week ago in the Caribbean, were rescued today by a Venezuelan cruiser near Margarita island.

Eleven survivors were landed yesterday at La Guaira. Twenty persons are missing.

Vessel Sunk By Sub Off West Coast

First Enemy Activity in That Area in Recent Months.

WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP)—Senator Bone (D-Wash.) said tonight that a freighter was sunk by a submarine Sunday night off Neah Bay at the northern tip of the state of Washington.

It was the first enemy submarine activity to be reported off the Pacific coast in recent months.

Bone told of the sinking in a statement issued, he said, with the knowledge and approval of naval authorities. He did not identify the freighter or give any further details.

"A freighter was sunk off Neah Bay Sunday night by a submarine," the statement said. "It did not involve any of our naval units.

"It was just another one of many present tragedies of the sea. I hope it will serve to strengthen our determination to carry on and I know our people in the state will take it in stride."

At Los Angeles Sen. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington said he had been informed by telephone that 50 survivors, many of them injured, were taken to Port Angeles, Wash.

Crew of Norse Ship Scores Hit on U-boat

AN EAST COAST PORT, June 9—(AP)—Survivors of a medium-sized Norwegian merchant vessel, torpedoed and sunk several days ago off the southern Atlantic coast, told today of a gun battle with the undersea craft in which they fired six shells and scored at least one hit, which apparently did little damage.

The Norwegian vessel was struck by a torpedo about 2:30 p.m. (E.W.T.). As the ship listed, the gun crew rushed aft and opened fire at the submarine which was on the surface about a mile and a half to port.

JUN 10 1942

As one of the shots hit the submarine aft of the conning tower, the survivors said, loud cheers went up from the crew of the merchant ship. Two more shells were fired by the ship's crew and then the vessel had to be abandoned.

The submarine sumerged as the crew of the merchantman took off in three lifeboats. After the lifeboats were in the water, a second torpedo struck the merchant vessel and sank her.

The vessel carried a crew of 47, seventeen of whom reached an east coast port. Others were brought to two other east coast ports.

The survivors said that one of the lifeboats was still close to the sinking ship when the second torpedo struck, capsizing the lifeboat and throwing its 21 occupants into the sea.

As they clung to the capsized boat, the submarine surfaced and approached within 20 feet, the survivors said. Seven of the submarine's crew were on the deck, two of them repairing the after stay, a cable running from the conning tower to the stern, about the place where the merchantman's shell struck the undersea craft.

The survivors said the crew appeared to be German and one of them said the submarine commander spoke good English. He asked questions concerning the ship and its destination. He made no effort to assist the survivors, nor did he comment on the shelling of his craft.

One of the survivors said that several members of the submarine crew stood on the deck taking pictures of the survivors and their sinking craft. Survivors said the submarine was small.

The captain, a Spanish steward-ess and three passengers, including a married couple, were among those who told of sailing and rowing for 54 hours before they were picked up.

Patrol Plane With 10 Men Aboard Lost

Leave Blank

Navy Craft Vanishes While Over Gulf of Mexico

JUN 10 1942

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 9 (AP)—A Navy patrol plane with 10 men aboard has been unreported since it took off on a routine training flight last Friday and is presumed lost in the Gulf, officers at the Naval Air Station here announced today.

The next of kin of the pilot, Ensign Malcolm W. Bird of Pensacola, and other occupants of the ship have been notified.

Crewmen on the plane were:

William Price, 26, aviation machinist mate first class, Pensacola.

Earl D. Barnard, 24, aviation machinist mate second class, Pensacola.

Allen W. Shepaerd, aviation ordnancemtn third class, of Keota, Okla.

Thomas C. Holleran, 21, aviation radioman third class, Columbus, Ohio.

John M. Ernst, 19, aviation radioman third class, Hamilton, Ohio.

John Elmo Boyett, 21, aviation machinist mate second class, Pensacola.

Richard Loraine Fisher, aviation machinist mate second class, Grand Haven, Mich.

Laveren E. Shaffstall, 25, aviation machinist mate first class, Norfolk, Va.

Forrest E. Bruce, 26, aviation ordnanceman first class, St. Louis, Mo.

12 Perish as 2 Blimps Collide, Fall Into Sea

American Lighter-than-air Ships Were Engaged in Secret Experiment Over Atlantic —Three Bodies Recovered.

LAKEHURST, N. J., June 9. (AP)—The nation's first fatal blimp accident in nine years was logged today as one of its worst when rescue boats found only one survivor among 13 men aboard two lighter-than-air ships which collided and fell into the Atlantic.

Crash to Be Probed

Both blimps were engaged in a secret experiment when they plunged into the ocean late last night.

The training ship G-1 apparently carried to the bottom all eight men in its cabin. The one man rescued today was from a smaller training craft, the L-2. Bodies of three of the other four men aboard this airship were taken from its tangled but floating wreckage.

Determination of the cause awaited appointment of a naval board of inquiry. The naval air station here, where the blimps were stationed, said only that they collided while "engaged in an experimental mission involving some hazard."

2 Prominent Aeronauts Victims

Five of the dead and missing were civilian scientists or technicians; the rest were Navy personnel, two of them prominent aeronauts.

The survivor was Ensign Howard S. Fahey, Jr., of Scarsdale, N. Y., co-pilot of the L-2, who escaped through a window as the cabin struck the water. He was injured.

Coast guards recovered these bodies:

Lieutenant Commander Clinton S. Rounds, Toms River, N. J., senior officer aboard the blimps and pilot of the L-2, who had to his credit four inventions for bettering lighter-than-air craft.

Dr. A. B. Wyse, civilian scientist, of San Diego, Cal.

R. C. Poteet, 28, aviation chief machinist's mate, Langdon, Kas.

Still Missing

Lieutenant Frank A. Trotter, Toms River, pilot of the G-1 and internationally famous free balloon racer.

Ensign Clarence C. Ross, 27, Jacksonville, Fla., co-pilot of the G-1, who was commissioned here less than a month ago.

Ensign K. G. Lee, New London, Conn., attached to the Bureau of Ordnance and doing research work.

Ole V. Roos, 39, aviation chief machinist's mate, Lakewood, N. J.

W. H. Herndon, Jr., 35, boatswain's mate first class, Lakehurst.

Dr. Charles R. Hoover, 56, Middletown, Conn., Wesleyan University professor of chemistry.

L. S. Moyer, 34, Minneapolis, Minn., University of Minnesota botanist on duty with the National Defense Research Committee.

Israel H. Tilles, 30, San Diego, Cal., civilian.

Dr. Franklin C. Gilbert, 37, New London, Conn., research engineer also serving with the committee.

Lieutenant Commander Rounds survived one airship crash at sea, sliding down a 100-foot rope from the stricken dirigible Macon into the Pacific. Lieutenant Trotter was missing for nine days when forced down in the Canadian wilds during the 1933 Gordon Bennett Cup international balloon race.

SHIP LOSSES HIT INSURANCE FIRMS

Marine Underwriters Pay $46,486,068 in Six Months.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 9—The American Institute of Marine Underwriters today announced insurance companies had lost $46,486,068 on marine insurance policies in the first five months of this year, but that the net debit balance for a three-year period ending this month was only $1,453,690.

Henry H. Reed, chairman of the institute's information committee, said:

"There is no need to have the slightest concern about insurance companies. These losses will not affect the standing of the companies, because marine insurance represents only fourteen per cent. of their total business."

Previous statements regarding marine insurance losses erroneously had led to the question of the stability of the insurance structure in general, he asserted.

Statistics Given

Figures compiled by the institute showed that from June 1939, to December 31, 1941, insurance companies earned $85,252,364 in premiums, from which was deducted $40,219,986 in war-risk losses, making a total credit for the period of $45,032,378.

The announcement said, however, that from January 1 to May 31, 1942, premiums brought $54,872,816, while losses totaled $101,358,884.

Deducting the credit for the 1939-41 period from the losses to date in 1942, the institute figured that the net debit balance for the entire period was $1,453,690, which, it said, had been met from surpluses built up from previous years.

Cites Biggest Single Loss

Reed said the biggest single loss in the three-year period was one of $3,200,000, but he added he could give no other details regarding it.

He asserted losses were diminishing week by week and that insurance on hulls had been practically eliminated.

Gripsholm, 'Diplomat' Ship, Arrives To Get Jap Nationals

JUN 10 1942

Swedish-American Liner To Sail From New York Tomorrow; To Return Americans From Japan

[By the Associated Press]

Jersey City, N. J., June 9—The largest civilian passenger ship to arrive in New York harbor since the United States entered the war—the 18,134-ton Swedish-American Line's Gripsholm—docked today on the first lap of her diplomatic mission to exchange Japanese and United States nationals.

It was her first trip in two years and she came in gay, diplomatic paint—white with painted Swedish flags and the word "diplomat" prominently displayed.

Like the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm, now exchanging German and Italian nationals for Americans, the Gripsholm sailed under charter to the United States. The itinerary and passenger list were subject to approval of all belligerents.

The Gripsholm, which made the trip in eleven and one half days, will sail again Thursday with 1,500 Japanese diplomats and nationals for Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, via Rio de Janeiro. The exchange for American diplomats and nationals who are now en route from Japan to Africa on the Italian liner Conte Verde will then be made. The American party is expected to reach the United States early in August and a second trip may be made to exchange additional Japanese and American nationals.

The Gripsholm's voyage was uneventful. She made a routine stop at the German control port in Kristiansand, Norway.

Ready at the American export line pier where she docked was Japanese baggage, including children's bicycles, sewing machines, suitcases and trunks. Many of the pieces had stickers with the Japanese rising sun emblem.

An American nurse, Margaret Bostrom, of Arlington, N. J., who nursed wounded soldiers in Finland in the 1939-1940 war, said that although the Finns were bitter about United States entrance into the war on Russia's side, they didn't like the Germans, either.

"Beggers can't be choosers," she added.

Erik Eklund, a naturalized American who has been living in Finland, arrived with his wife and three children and said: "I can tell you that there is not much to eat in Finland and the people are tired of the war."

Says Germans Praying For End of Hitler Rule

Lochner Also Asserts Fuehrer Is Overrated—Returned AP Writer Declares Hitler Can and Will Be Beaten.

NEW YORK, June 9. (AP)—Louis P. Lochner, veteran Associated Press foreign correspondent and long-time chief of the AP Berlin Bureau, said today that the German people "are praying for deliverance from the most un-German German that ever held sway over them."

Hitler No Infallible Genius

Lochner, 1938 winner of the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished foreign correspondence, speaking over the NBC network, declared that Hitler "is not the infallible genius he is cracked up to be."

"Let that hearten every American soldier," he added. "He is going to be up against a tough proposition when he runs into the Hitler war machine, but Hitler can be beaten, must be beaten, will be beaten.

"Not only the rest of the world will be the happier for it," Lochner said, "but first and foremost the German people themselves."

Lochner was the first correspondent to follow the German Army into Poland. In 1940 he covered the Nazi blitz campaigns in the Lowlands and France, witnessed the French capitulation in the forest of Compiegne and Germany's invasions of Yugoslavia and Greece. He headed AP's Berlin staff from 1928 until December, 1941, and returned last week after five months' internment.

Recalling his trip into Poland in September, 1939, Lochner said "I then became aware for the first time—and everything that I experienced later confirmed that impression—that a modern army, to be worth anything at all in modern combat, must be supported by aircraft, and more aircraft, and still more aircraft."

Lochner described his visit to the western front and his inspection of the so-called Siegfried Line that same Autumn.

"The articles that I wrote then embodying my layman's judgment of what was going on in the west despite the seeming lull in operations was not the sort of stuff that many Americans wanted to read," said Lochner. "Many of my compatriots put me down as pro-Nazi when I warned them of the efficacy of the German war machine.

Sought to Warn U. S.

"My friends, it wasn't because I liked that uncanny and at first seemingly invincible war machine that I wrote about it in detail," Lochner explained. "But because I wanted my fellow countrymen to be prepared, and because I hoped that my French colleagues in the United States would pick up some of my observations and cable them back to their Parisian papers."

Lochner said that during his various trips to the German western front "the thing that I felt instinctively during my first Polish trip became a fixed conviction; German air superiority at that time was one of the vital factors in determining the success of Nazi arms."

"It was the German air force which directed the artillery fire and the battle generally by wireless (where was the Allied air force? we kept asking in our dispatches, thereby again earning the undeserved title of pro-Nazi); it was the German air force which spotted every advancing Dutch, Belgian and especially French column, miles and miles before they were anywhere near the points assigned to them; it was the air force which with its screaming, screeching Stukas wrought havoc in the advancing columns of opposing troops."

Lochner described [illegible] entrance into Paris with Ge[illegible]ps on June 14, 1940, with [illegible]amous Place de la Conc[illegible]oisy and less peopled than some sleepy village square." He told of the dramatic French capitulation at Compiegne, his trip to the Yugoslavia and Greek fronts.

Yugoslavs Never Had a Chance

The Yugoslavs, he said, never had a chance. As to the Greeks, Lochner said, "I have seen much misery during three years behind the German lines, but nothing compares with the abject misery of unfortunate Greece."

Lochner described a trip to the Belgian and French coast in the autumn of 1940 "which opened our eyes to the speed with which the Hitler machine was trying to condition this area against a later revisit by United Nations troops.

"I will only say that, from what I saw, I feel sure that a landing by the United Nations is quite possible."

Lochner said his last visit to the front was in August of 1941 when he went via Finland and the Ladoga Lakes into Northern Russia. Lochner said that he and one of his American colleagues had misgivings about absenting themselves from Berlin.

"You are wrong," he quoted an official who invited them on the journey. "The reason why we are asking you to Helsinki is that we expect to take you into Leningrad within eight or 10 days."

"We started from Berlin on July 30," commented Lochner. "It is now June 9 and I am still not in Leningrad."

30.24—16981

30.24—16981

U.S. and United Kingdom Pool Factories and Farms

WASHINGTON, June 9. (AP)—The factories and farms of the United States and the United Kingdom were pooled today in such a manner that their operations may be directed toward winning the war as if the two countries were one.

Joint Boards Set Up

This was accomplished by the establishment of two joint boards, announced simultaneously by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Washington and London. One is a "combined production and resources board" and the other a "combined food board."

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, and Oliver Lyttelton, British production minister now on a mission here, comprises the production and resources board. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and R. H. Brand, head of the British food mission here, compose the other.

Single Production Program

The production and resources board is to combine the production programs of the two nations "into a single integrated program, adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war, as indicated to the board by the combined chiefs of staff, and to all relevant production factors," President Roosevelt told Nelson in a memorandum. The board is to take account of the need for maximum production, "the need to reduce demands on shipping to a minimum, and the essential needs of the civilian populations." It also is to adjust the "combined production program to meet changing military requirements."

The duties of the food board, as outlined in a memorandum from the President to Wickard, are to investigate and formulate plans "relating to the supply, production, transportation, disposal, allocation or distribution, in or to any part of the world, of foods, agricultural material and equipment.

"In principle," this memorandum said, "the entire food resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool, about which the fullest information will be interchanged."

Discussing the action at his press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said it might mean that we would have to give up some things but that it was designed to insure distribution of food supplies on a fair basis to all the countries. Both boards are to cooperate with the other United Nations.

By obtaining information [illegible] food needs of all the United Nations, the President said, he believed food allocation could be worked out so as to avoid hardships as much as possible.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 9—Prime Minister Churchill announced today the establishment of a combined production and resources board and a combined food board for "most effective use of the combined resources of the United States and the United Kingdom for prosecution of the war."

FRENCH PRO-U.S., DECLARES LEAHY

Ambassador Asserts Most of Nation Hopes for Axis Defeat.

WASHINGTON, June 9 — (AP) Practically all the French people are pro-American and hopeful of Axis defeat, United States Ambassador William D. Leahy told a press conference tonight.

Admiral Leahy, whom President Roosevelt recalled from Vichy last April after the sudden return to power of Pierre Laval, arch-exponent of collaboration with Germany, also said that a year and a half of close and cordial relations with Marshal Henri Petain had left him with a "high personal regard" for the aged chief of state.

Petain Under Pressure

He added, however, that Petain was under such constant German pressure that it was difficult for him to do much for the relief of his country.

"I have just returned," Leahy said, "from a France that is completely submerged under an invasion of barbarians who have seized most of the country's material resources and have destroyed much of the spiritual possessions of the people of France.

"The sense of freedom that one feels upon arriving in America is completely beyond my facility with words to express."

France Disorganized

Although stressing the pro-American attitude of the French people, he added that they "are suffering from a complete military defeat, are unorganized, inarticulate, and have no influence whatever on the composition or policy of the government."

"There is, however," he went on, "no other agency than the government which we can maintain contact with the French people."

Maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Vichy government, despite recurrent crises and difficulties, has been worth while, Leahy maintained.

"It appears to me," he said, "that America should continue to base its every diplomatic and other policy and action on the one purpose of defeating the Axis effort to enslave the world, and with this essential purpose in mind as well as in consideration of the traditional friendship of America and France, it is my personal opinion that every practical assistance should be given by America to the French people, provided always that such assistance is of no benefit to the Axis powers.

Help For French

"Maintenance of diplomatic relations with the changing governments of France has up to the present time made it possible to assist the French people in keeping alive their hope for an eventual deliverance from their oppressors.

"Maintenance of diplomatic relations had also made it possible," the ambassador added, "to keep the government of France informed as to the attitude of the United States toward action that has been contemplated from time to time by the Axis powers to further their war effort. And so far as I know, except for the agreement entered into between France and Japan in Indo-China, no positive action as yet taken by the marshal's government since the armistice has been of material military assistance to the Axis powers."

127 More Subs

Scheduled

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 9 — Hearings on a $2,807,499,740 supplemental war bill disclosed today that the navy plans to build fifty-one new submarines in the fiscal year beginning July 1 and seventy-six more the next year.

The testimony, given before the Senate Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee, included a request by Rear Admiral A. H. Van Keuren, chief of the Bureau of Ships, for legislation releasing about $30,000,000 of existing funds for the preliminary work. The navy recently was authorized to add 200,000 tons of combat ships.

"This is the availability of the appropriation for 200,000 tons of combatant ships which was proposed in the House to cover submarines," Van Keuren said, "and the keels will be laid of those fifty-one in 1943 and seventy-six in 1944, and the completion will be in 1944 and 1945 for the most part."

Nelson Asserts U.S. War Plants Do 'Impossible'

Tells Graduating Class at Missouri Production Is Exceeding All Estimates

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 9 (AP).—Donald M. Nelson, who worked his way through the University of Missouri and returned today as an honored alumnus, told the 1942 graduating class that America is "doing the impossible," with war production exceeding all estimates.

Confidently the chairman of the War Production Board asserted, "This year we shall make 60,000 airplanes, and by the end of the year we shall still be picking up speed for an even vaster production in 1943."

Mr. Nelson explained that "we have found that our total production of war goods is higher than we had any reason to suppose it could be" when blueprints were prepared for war plants.

"A new aircraft factory was put into production some time ago," he said, as an illustration. "It had been designed to produce fifty airplanes a month, working at full capacity. Now we have discovered that its real capacity is much closer to 150 planes a month."

Workers' Zeal Praised

One reason for the unexpected production, he said, "is due to the fact that the men who are making the goods—the managers, the engineers, the foremen and the workers alike—are working as they never worked before to make the things we need so desperately on the battle line. But beyond that, I think that what we are seeing is the natural result of the application to munitions production of the best mass-production techniques."

Pointing out that the graduates will quickly face a challenge which implies opportunity because they will go out into a world torn by war, in which all normal standards have been discarded in favor of a war economy, Mr. Nelson said:

"This war is only part of the picture which your generation faces today. For if the war is costing us a fearful price, it is also developing for us new techniques and new abilities. It is placing at our disposal an industrial plant—a set of developed resources—that will simply be beyond price. We shall have the most magnificent opportunity any nation ever had. To accept that opportunity we need only have the good pioneer sense not to be frightened by it just because it calls for new mental attitudes and new habits of thought.

Sees Goal Realized

"We are fighting for something. For a generation we have been living on the edge of a new world; we are only now beginning to realize it.

"For the first time in the history of the human race there can be enough of everything to go around. Poverty is not inevitable any more. The sum total of the world's greatest possible output of goods, divided by the sum total of the world's inhabitants, no longer means a little less than enough for everybody. It means more than enough. The possibilities in that simple statement are beyond calculation—and what we are fighting for is the right to turn some of those possibilities into realities."

The W. P. B. chairman became an honor initiate of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi at commencement-day exercises where he studied as a "kid from the other side of the tracks."

The Hannibal boy, who lived with his grandmother while attending the public schools of that town made famous by Mark Twain, worked his way through Missouri and was graduated a Bachelor of Science in 1911.

Back to Native Hannibal

HANNIBAL, Mo., June 9 (AP).—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, came back today to the scenes of his boyhood, baseball-playing days at Hannibal, the Mississippi River city which claims him and Mark Twain as its two most distinguished sons.

Mr. Nelson was born here in 1888, on the "wrong side" of Bear Creek, the son of Quincy Nelson, a railroad fireman, and Mary Ann MacDonald. His mother died when he was three years old and he was reared by his Scottish grandmother.

The homecoming began with a tour of defense plants. Nelson recalled that part of one plant once was a brewery. At another factory, where many of the employees were girls in slacks, he said, "that's going to be a very common sight."

Scrap Rubber to Be Picked Up by Gov't

Roosevelt Delays Decision on Nationwide Gasoline Rationing Pending Results of National Collection Campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 9. (AP)—A nationwide campaign to collect scrap rubber was announced today by President Roosevelt. The chief executive set no date for the drive, but expressed the hope that it could be started shortly and completed two weeks after it was inaugurated.

Voluntary Campaign

He indicated there would be no expansion of the present eastern seaboard gasoline rationing at least until after the results of the campaign were known. National gasoline rationing has been suggested in some quarters as a measure to conservatives, possibly starting around mid-July.

One of the major problems involved in the current gasoline-rubber situation, the President told his press conference, is the fact that there are no accurate estimates on the amount of scrap rubber available.

No two persons agree on the amount, he said, explaining that if the lowest estimate were correct, the situation would be very serious, and if the highest were accurate, the situation, from a military standpoint would not be so grave.

The only way to ascertain the quantity, he continued, was through a pickup-the-rubber campaign—a quick, snappy campaign to bring it in. The government, he let it be known, would take over the scrap originally, but whether it would then be allocated to civilian or military use was something that would have to be determined.

He told a questioner, that the collection campaign would be voluntary—to the extent that if it were not entirely successful it would become compulsory.

Two Different Situations

Mr. Roosevelt remarked that rubber was a nationwide matter while the gasoline problem was confined principally to the eastern seaboard, the Pacific Northwest and a few isolated points far from the sources of supply.

Whether the two situations can be completely disassociated, he said, depends on how the pickup campaign turns out and the facts developed from it.

The President likened the rubber situation to a mystery novel and said that so far he had only read the first chapter and did not know how it would end. Neither, he said, had he determined whether he would make a fireside chat to the people on the subject, noting there were four or five ways of keeping them informed.

Advice to Car Owners

He did, however, offer car owners a little piece of advice from the President of the United States:

If you have four tires on your car make them last as long as you can. There are two ways to do this, by cutting mileage—not essential mileage required in going to and from work—at least in half, and cutting down on speed.

If car owners followed this, he said, it was hoped that the advice would not have to be implemented in some way.

Prior to the press conference, the President discussed the gasoline and rubber problems with Senator Murray (D-Mont), who predicted afterward that ways would be found to keep approximately 20,000,000 automobiles in operation to maintain civilian economy during the war.

Rubber Allocation Debated

A bill to permit allocation of sufficient crude and reclaimed rubber to permit operation of that number of cars is now pending before a Senate committee and was supported today by Glenn L. Martin, airplane manufacturer.

Martin said that the chief executive, who conferred yesterday with three House members on the related problems of rubber, gasoline and transportation, was giving the entire matter "earnest study."

While Martin testified briefly before the Senate Banking Committee on behalf of the rubber allocation measure introduced by Senator Ellender (D-La.), Arthur Newhall, WPB rubber coordinator, warned a Senate agricultural subcommittee that the armed services would require all the rubber "we see in sight for the next two years."

Responding to questions by Senator Thomas (D-Okla.) as to the outlook for synthetic scrap and import rubber, Newhall declared that "every pound we use for any other purpose would take that much away from the war effort.

Curbs on Inter-city Bus Service Ordered

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP) — Sharp curbs on inter-city bus service throughout the nation were announced today as the Office of Defense Transportation moved to conserve travel facilities vital to the war program.

Taking command of all such bus lines, the ODT directed that beginning July 1 present routes shall be frozen, competitive service pooled, all express runs abolished, and service to places of amusement drastically restricted.

(Express runs abolished are the fast, limited-stop passenger schedules operated by some companies. The order does not affect the carrying of merchandise for hire.)

Under the last-named clause in the order, no intercity buses may be operated for the "primary purpose" of serving places of amusement or entertainment. Under places of amusement are included such things as golf courses, athletic fields, race tracks, theatres, dance pavilions and beaches.

Inter-city buses will no longer be permitted to operate with only a small fraction of their seats occupied. With the exception of one daily round trip, each bus company must drop schedules which do not show an average load in both directions of more than 40 per cent of the buses' seating capacity.

ARMY DEVELOPS 'INVASION' RATIONS

Day's Food Compressed Into Small Space, Can Be Eaten in Field.

NEW YORK, June 9. — (AP) The Army has developed "invasion" rations, packages by which a soldier can jam a full day's food into less space than the 1918 doughboys used for an extra pair of shoes, Col. Rohland H. Isker of the War department said today.

Three compact packages of breakfast, dinner and supper furnish 3,700 calories which can be eaten hot or cold in the field, he said in an interview. They are poison gas proof, water proof and cannot be broken open easily in a fall.

Col. Isker said the rations represented considerably more food than "the average white collar worker" consumes in a day.

"These rations have been tried and tested," he declared. "A man can withstand the toughest kind of going if supplied with this compactly packaged food.

"It's the perfect subsistence ration for an invasion army, whenever the United States decides to use it."

He said orders were now being placed by the quartermasters' corps to supply an army of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000.

Col. Isker said the packages contain meat and vegetable hash for breakfast, meat and vegetable stew for dinner and pork and vegetables for supper. Each unit also contains five highly vitaminized biscuits, five pieces of hard candy, a tube of bouillion, three lumps of sugar, powdered coffee that is soluble in cold or hot water, and chewing gum.

No Immediate Draft For Youths 18 and 19

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—There will be no immediate move to draft youths of 18 and 19, President Roosevelt disclosed today. He indicated that if any such step is taken it will not be for several months.

Young men in this age bracket are not subject to compulsory military service and legislation would be required to remove the exemption. Asked at a press conference whether he had reached a decision on that for quite a long time, alvelt responded in the negative.

Then he went on to say he did not think there would be a story o nthat for quite a long time, although it was under study. He suggested that reporters wait a few months before they asked him about it again.

KING TO VISIT ROOSEVELT

BALTIMORE, June 9. — (AP) Mayor Howard W. Jackson said today he had been advised by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that King George II, exiled monarch of Greece, would pass through Baltimore tomorrow on his way to Washington for a visit with President Roosevelt.

PELLEY INDICATED BY U. S. JURY ON SEDITION CHARGES

Silver Shirt Leader, 2 Aides Accused on 12 Counts in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9 — (AP) William Dudley Pelley, dapper, goateed leader of the Silver Shirts of America, was indicted by a Federal grand jury today on charges of seditious activities under the espionage act of 1917.

Pelley and two associates in his Fellowship Press, a publishing concern at Noblesville, Ind., were accused in twelve counts of publishing false statements with intent "to interfere with operation of the military and naval forces of the United States and to promote success of its enemies."

Indicted with the 52-year-old Pelley were Lawrence A. Brown, secretary, and Agnes M. Henderson, treasurer, of the publishing firm. Neither has been arrested. Pelley is at liberty under $15,000 bond, posted after he was arrested April 4 at Darien, Conn., and returned here. Arraignment on the indictment was set for June 17.

If convicted, all three could be fined a maximum of $10,000 each and sentenced to 20 years in prison on each of the twelve counts contained in the 70-page indictment.

Eight counts were based on material published in "The Galilean," a magazine printed and circulated by the Fellowship Press until it was barred from the mails. A pr

called, "We Fight for This Republic Only," was the basis of the ninth count.

The tenth count listed statements in both publications and the eleventh count charged obstruction with operation of the Selective Service act. The twelfth alleged a conspiracy to distribute seditious statements.

Mrs. Hobby Puts Frocks Away And Dons a Colonel's Uniform

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Director Oveta Culp Hobby hung up her smart linen day-time frock and put aside a red pocketbook in preparation for donning tomorrow her new khaki uniform, with a colonel's silver eagles, as head of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

Hereafter, military regulations will permit her to wear civilian clothes only at night, when she is off duty. Otherwise, "for the duration," or as long as she is the No. 1 woman in the W. A. A. C., she will be in uniform.

Mrs. Hobby is the first member of the W. A. A. C. to get her uniform. Members of her staff and other officers will be required to attend the officers' training school at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, before they get theirs.

Mrs. Hobby's two-piece, single-breasted uniform is made of cotton gabardine. With it she will wear a mercerized cotton shirt and four-in-hand cotton tie of the same khaki color. The cap has a semi-stiff crown and recalls the caps worn by French army officers.

Pallas Athene, the goddess of victory, provides the motif for the W. A. A. C. insignia. A cut-out in gold-color metal of her head and helmet will be worn on each lapel of the officer's uniform. Cut-outs of "U. S." trim the collar.

Director Hobby disclosed that the Army will give each woman officer and auxiliary six pairs of rayon and six of cotton stockings, plus two pairs of anklets, as well as undergarments. The W. A. A. C. will learn to march in six-eyelet brown oxfords with a medium heel.

Mrs. Hobby is the wife of former Governor William P. Hobby, Houston, Tex., newspaper publisher. She was appointed to her present post last month by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War. Although she will wear the eagles of a colonel, her salary is comparable to that of an Army major.

Weakened Since Dec. 7

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Wide World War Analyst

The beaten and badly wounded Jap fleet seems to have hidden itself in the vastness of the Pacific and to be slinking home from its rash adventure at our Midway base, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that while the enemy hasn't suffered an overwhelming defeat his striking-power has been considerably lessened.

MAY NEVER KNOW RESULTS AT MIDWAY

We may never learn the full extent of the damage our forces inflicted on the Nipponese at Midway, but at least three enemy warships were sunk, 11 more heavily damaged and virtually the while accompanying airforce was destroyed. Our announced losses were one destroyer sunk, an airplane carrier damaged and some planes destroyed. That brings estimated Japanese Naval losses since Pearl Harbor up to 68 warships sunk and 71 damaged. This is apart from a large number of secondary vessels and 146 transports sunk or damaged.

You begin to get an idea of how badly this hurts when you consider that the estimated strength of the Mikado's navy at the outset of the war was in the neighborhood of 260 ships. The sixty-eight sunk would be more than a quarter of this total, and if you add the 71 craft damaged you have more than half. These unofficial estimated don't take into account any ships which may have been commissioned since the war began.

Losses Serious for Japs

These losses are particularly serious for Japan because of her dependence on her navy, not only to wage offensive war, but to protect her ill-gotten conquests. Her whole future hangs on her control of the Western Pacific.

That brings us to another point which has been discussed previously in this column but is with emphasizing. I believe that since the conquest of Indonesia the Japs have been primarily concerned with protecting and consolideting their gains. That is to say, apart from their detrmination to knock out the Chinese, they had bitten off all they could chew and wanted to get ahead with the mastication.

This means that the Japanese operations now, except for the Chinese theater, are largely defensive. The essential reason for the attack on Midway was to secure a strong point which would hamstring our activities in the Western Pacific and render our Australian base impotent by cutting the supply lines. Of course, the Japs would be prepared to exploit any weakness uncovered, but this doesn't alter the fundamental strategy of defense.

Nipponese Must Strike

This dosn't mean that the Nipponese are going to wait for attack. The Russians have demonstrated that offense frequently is the best form of defense, and we may expect the Japs to be on the move. Apart from other considerations, Hitler undoubtedly is urging his allies to strike now as a measure of cooperation with the offensive which he is preparing.

Further assaults on American possessions may be expected. The Japanese may try to raid our western seaboard. Circumstances may even impel them to attack Russia; and it would be surprising if there weren't further blows at Australia's northern coast and the the east coast of India. However, all these operations would be largely defensive.

Japan's Essential Sea Strength Considerably

New York, June 9 (Wide World). Life is as cheap in interior Germany as it is at the front.

Death sentences are imposed by Nazi judges as easily as an American police court magistrate levies fines for minor offenses. Severe penitentiary sentences and high monetary punishments were the order of the day as we left the Reich on May 12.

No sooner had the Nazi regime issued an appeal to civilians in late December to give up their furs and woolens for the soldiers fighting in wintry Russia than Hitler issued a decree imposing the death penalty on anybody found guilty of stealing these offerings.

Thieves Executed

By January 12 one man, Karl Sachs, of Fulia, had been condemned to death and executed at Kassel for pilfering furs.

On February 15 we learned of the execution of Johann Walter, a 24-year-old Vienna clothes thief. Two persons who aided him were sentenced to fifteen and twelve years' hard labor, respectively.

The next day the press announced the execution of seven Germans who committed thefts during blackouts.

Industrial Leaders Arrested.

There followed an announcement to the effect that two Berlin captains of industry had been yanked into a concentration camp because they assigned several laborers in their munitions plants to do chores for them in their private homes. There was also published the story of a Frankfurt merchant whose safe was robbed of 18,000 reichsmarks. He was fined 18,000 marks and sentenced to three months in jail for hoarding money.

During March and April the Frankfurter Zeitung, which the Bad Nauheim internes were permitted to read, repeatedly published stories of heavy fines imposed for profiteering—stories

Courts Give Death Sentences Liberally

(Editor's Note—Punishments handed out by German courts are described by Louis P. Lochner, chief of the former Berlin bureau of the Associated Press and Wide World, who has returned to the United States after five months' internment in Germany.)

By Louis Lochner

30.24 — 16983

30.24 — 16983

obviously intended as a warning.

Johannes Zulauf was found guilty in a Kassel court of killing four pigs and one calf in violation of regulations. He was sentenced to three years. Five citizens of Coblenz received sentences varying from six to two months and heavy money fines for killing one pig surreptitiously.

The list of offenses punishable by death was extended in two important directions during the middle of April.

Heads of firms working on war contracts which made false returns regarding the number of laborers available in their plants or regarding the raw materials in stock or ordered for fulfilling any assigned contract, were warned that death or the penitentiary is in store for them.

From explanatory articles it appeared that some firms, having learned from experience that the priorities boards would never grant them what they asked in the way of aw materials, arbitrarily demanded much more than they needed, in expectation of being cut down to actual needs anyway.

Excess Laborers Sought

Industrialists also were in the habit of asking for more men from

Heads of firms working on war contracts who made false returns regarding the number of laborers available in their plants, or regarding the raw materials in stock, or ordered for fulfilling any assigned contract, were warned that death or the penitentiary is in store for them. They were given a short respite during which they might confess past sins, in which case these transgressions would not be charged up against them. Some firms, having learned from experience that the priorities boards will never grant them what they asked, arbitrarily demanded much more than they needed, in expectation of being cut down to actual needs anyway.

Profits by Bureau's Error.

At times, however, through some bureaucratic error the full quantity asked for was awarded, with the result that the excess was used by the manufacturer to turn out highly priced civilian goods at great profit to himself.

The death decree is to put an end to such practices.

There were judges, nevertheless, in Germany, it appears—especially pre-Nazi holdovers—who lacked the severity deemed necessary by Adolf Hitler for the absolutist government of a people.

Hence, in his Reichstag speech of April 26 he demanded—and, of course, obtained without dissenting vote — extraordinary powers to set aside all process of law and himself to act as prosecutor, judge, jury and witness.

It is to be expected that judges now will be much more assiduous in handing out heavy sentences. For it goes without saying that any judge will be sacked by Hitler in case Der Fuehrer finds it necessary to go over his head and judge the case and fix the penalty himself.

Conquered Poland Nurses Hope for Defeat of Nazis

Await Chance to Take Part When Revolt Upsets German Domination.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Alvin J. Steinkopf, home after five months of internment in Germany, tells for Wide World his impressions of Poland he failed to visit after the Nazis occupied the country.)

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

NEW YORK, June 9. — (Wide World) "The Poland of old isn't dead. Poland is just waiting and when the day comes, she will strike."

This sentiment, in different phrases, is expressed in all parts of Poland. Everywhere Poles are waiting for the day the Nazis start to slip, and then they may be counted on to take part in an internal European revolt against German domination.

This is an impression brougnt back after extensive travels in Poland since the German occupation.

German efforts to concentrate attention on some of their constructive works, and to make neutral correspondents see everything from the Wilhelmstrasse's viewpoint, cannot conceal the fact that the Poles today are a sullen, unhappy people, full of conspiracies, eager for vengeance.

Poles Patient

"Poles have learned patience, and a lot of them are dying, but when the world holds a post-mortem on Nazidom a Pole will be on the coroner's jury," a patriot in Warsaw said.

Poland probably is the most thoroughly dominated of the occupied countries—has to be, from the German viewpoint, because Poland is on the road to the vital Russian front—the Germans would tolerate nothing which could even remotely menace a flow of materials and men to the eastern battle zones.

So the Poles are, so far as appearances go, not as obstreperous as Czechs, Norwegians or even French. A good many first string German divisions are always in Poland, or moving through, and the country swarms with Gestapo. Other occupied lands are not so directly involved in war developments, but Poland is an operations zone, and there is little patience with civilian rebels on a battle-field.

Conspiracies Concealed

The conspiracies, consequently, are far underground, and so well concealed that the Germans themselves may be fooled into thinking that Poland is completely crushed.

But the visitor with the right introductions and able to win the confidence of the right people gets a different impression in Warsaw.

One hears stories of hidden arms, and of little groups which are ready for sabotage or assassination any time such forms of revolt promise to do the most good. Organization may be imperfect, and means lamentably small; but the spirit lives.

Warsaw A Changed City

Warsaw is a city of smashed buildings in which a brave life of sorts goes on. It is a life of tragedy, quiet courage, some hunger and even some smiles. Streets are crowded, the population is working, Polish policemen still patrol the town and Polish postmen deliver the mail. Administration remains in the hands of Poles, but is carried out under strict German regulation.

Most striking features of the city are the many ruined buildings, and the strange new city within a city —the walled ghetto into which more than half a million Jews are crowded in a congested central district.

Within the ghetto the Jews live precariously by themselves, able to leave their walled prison only if they have passes which are hard to get. A Jewish police force, responsible to the Germans, maintains order.

Life is actually less regimented than it is in Germany. Marketing and rationing restrictions are less rigid, but on the other hand distribution of necessities of life less equitable. Consequently prices are high, the poor have a difficult time and there is little social service organization to take care of them.

The Germans have shown little interest in reconstruction of Warsaw. Its industries and the labor of its population have been largely absorbed into the German war machine. But any favors being distributed by the Germans go to Krakow, which the Nazis say "looks like a German city" and where Dr. Hans Frank, with his seat in the Burg castle, governs the German-made Polish general government.

Dr. Frank, through his administrative machine, holds the power of life or death over every Pole still in his native land. The Poles are unfortunate in many respects, but are lucky that Dr. Frank is no such executioner as was the late Reinhard Heydrich in Prague.

Stern Rule

He is stern enough, and uncounted Poles have faced the firing squads. But Dr. Frank's outstanding talent is not ruthlessness. A clever lawyer and able administrator, he is playing the role of a "hard-handed ruler of an inferior people." Nowhere so frankly as in Poland do German occupation forces take the attitude they are members of a master race.

At the moment Hitler is making four major demands on Poland:

First, she must produce: More food, more material for his war machine. Germany is supplying quantities of fertilizer and agricultural machinery, and the Polish peasant is pushed to the limit of his productivity.

Must Speed War Supplies

Second, Poland must provide easy access to Russia. Her railways serve Germany, and new highways built by Polish men and many women lead to the eastern front. German vehicles of every description kick up dust along these roads, and Poles watch the war go by.

Third, the country must supply some hundreds of thousands of industrial and agricultural workers for German farms and factories.

Fourth, Poland must absorb the thousands of Jews expelled from Germany by the Gestapo. What happens to them, how they get along in the region of Lublin and such communities as Litzmanstadt, without provisions, tools or friends, is a story which can't be told yet. No one outside the Gestapo knows half of it.

The highways may be of some permanent benefit to the Polish state. Agricultural improvements may last after the war. The Germans have taken some measures to improve public health.

But like all benefits of Nazi administration, in the Reich or abroad, they have been achieved with ruthlessness and through complete denial of liberty.

Most Poles prefer liberty, and pray for a fair chance to fight to recover it.

Feel War Pinch? Well, It's Worse In England

By Oliver De Wolf

Washington, June 9 (Wide World)—If it ever came to an over-the-back-fence conversation, the English housewife could tell her American counterpart plenty about rationing.

For sometime now, the English housewife has had to get along with very little—or actually do without—such American staples as meat, butter, sugar, cheese, eggs, tea, fresh fruit and milk.

The American housewife, on the other hand, finds that after six months of actual war she is inconvenienced in many respects, but actually rationed only on sugar. Furthermore, officials believe that prospects are slim for rationing of any of the other aforementioned staples.

Based On Necessity

British policy is based on absolute necessity. The British have always imported large quantities of meat, butter, sugar, fruit and dairy products. Their merchant fleet, which has suffered heavily during nearly three years of war, has war supplies as well as food to carry. The result is an economy trimmed to the bone.

The American policy to date has taken no definite direction. Gasoline, rubber tires and tubes, typewriters, automobiles and bicycles, as well as sugar, have been rationed. What will be rationed in the future could well be the result of the outcome of a difference of opinion between two schools of thought.

Opposed Viewpoints

The first believes that rationing would be the best manner to control national economy, i. e., a measure to limit buying power and thus reduce chances for inflation. The other believes such a cure would be worse than the ailment, and suggests that rationing should be based solely on the importance of the commodity and its actual shortage.

The second school points out that under its program rationing would be limited to essential articles made scarce by extreme shipping or other transportation difficulties, or through extraordinary demands by the armed services and lend-lease.

Coupled with rationing in both Great Britain and the United States are numerous restrictions designed to curb buying, conserve vital materials and aid the war effort. Americans are likely to find them increasing as the war lengthens.

Here are some comparisons of restrictive measures, including rationing, taken by the two nations:

FOOD

GREAT BRITAIN (a recent month average)—Meat, 23 cents a week—about a pound, including bone; butter, 2 ounces plus 8 ounces of margarine and other cooking fats; 4 ounces of bacon and ham; 8 ounces of sugar; 3 to 12 ounces of cheese; 2 ounces of tea; 1 pound of preserves and jam; 2½ pints of milk and about 4 eggs.

UNITED STATES—Sugar, 8 ounces a week per person; tea shipments reduced 50 per cent. under 1941; coffee shipments twenty-five per cent. under 1941; various restrictions on commodities sold in cans; dairy products, meat, cheese, etc., unlimited.

AUTOMOTIVE

GREAT BRITAIN—Holders of "essential" gasoline rationing cards may go to one of the 1,200 authorized tire inspection depots which can authorize purchase of new tires or retreading; the average motorist holding a non-essential gasoline ration card (and there will be no more such cards after June 30), not entitled to apply for new tires or treads; gasoline allowance through May and June enough for 120 miles a month; after July 1, none whatever for non-essential motoring; automobile production restricted sharply.

UNITED STATES—Tires and tubes rationed through local boards, which also handle applications for retreads and recaps; gasoline rationed on Eastern Seaboard, with a minimum of twenty-one gallons for a forty-seven day period for non-essential users; deliveries limited in Washington and Oregon; possibility of extension throughout the nation; automobiles rationed.

CLOTHING

GREAT BRITAIN—All clothing manufacture restricted, and purchases rationed by card system; production limited to utility stylings, running toward uniformity and doing away with extra material.

UNITED STATES—No rationing, but both men's and women's clothing limited somewhat as to style to conserve material.

AMUSEMENTS

GREAT BRITAIN—Boxing and racing of all types curtailed sharply; cigarettes sold loose and difficult to obtain.

UNITED STATES—Night baseball curtailed on Eastern Seaboard, but sports largely continuing without Government interruption; no apparent shortage of cigarettes.

FUEL

GREAT BRITAIN—Coal and all other fuel rationed.

UNITED STATES—No coal rationing, but Eastern coal consumers warned to buy early to avoid possible transportation difficulties; fuel oil consumption restricted sharply along Eastern Seaboard, Middle West and in Washington and Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS

GREAT BRITAIN—Blackout total in all British cities; many popular beach areas restricted; newspapers reduced in size and comics, and most sports sections omitted; no

Christmas cards sold for last Yuletide; restaurant meals limited to price ceiling of five shillings ($1).

UNITED STATES—Practice blackouts and other blackout restrictions subject to order by authorities, along with dimouts along Eastern Seaboard; some beach areas restricted; no reduction in size or content of newspapers; no limitation of Christmas cards; unlimited restaurant prices.

Midway Battle Described By Navy Aviator

JUN 10 1942

W.B. CLAUSEN

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, June 9—A tough, fighting Texan floated for twenty-four hours amid the savage Midway Island sea battle returned with a stirring eyewitness account of Japanese naval destruction as viewed from the surface of the sea—where he hid under a seat cushion from his sunken torpedo-plane to escape detection.

Shot down in the morning of the first day of the battle and rescued the next, Ensign George H. Gay's vivid observations and descriptions of American successes were disclosed last night by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Torpeded Jap Carriers

The navy flyer from Houston, Texas, is recovering from slight wounds at a hospital here. He was shot down—but not before he had his crack at the Japs.

Flying with his squadron on June 4, the first day of the battle, Gay and his two mates saw three Jap aircraft carriers below them, two of the vessels big 26,900-tonners of the Kaga class.

In the face of terrific anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighter opposition, the flyers leveled for the assault. Gay's machine gunner was hit, but he nosed the plane down and launched a torpedo into one carrier, then sped away.

Pancakes Into Sea

But bullets from a Jap fighter shot away the controls of Gay's plane. Gay was hit in the left leg and lightly in the arm. Cooly, he pancaked his craft into the sea several miles astern of the carrier.

His gunner was dead. His radioman, unable to free himself, went down with the plane.

Gay's luck was with him. From the wreckage of his plane floated a bag containing a deflated rubber life raft, and a black cushion of the type bombardiers use to kneel upon. He used the life-raft bag to keep himself afloat, and hid under the cushion to avoid detection from enemy planes and ships all about him.

The Other Carriers Hit

Cautiously, Gay felt his wounded arm. The bullet, apparently spent when it struck him, dropped out into his hand. He bandaged his injured leg under water.

Then from the surface of the sea he had a fish-eye view of the epochal battle in its most violent stages.

Before his eyes, American torpedo-planes scored direct hits on the two other carriers. Tremendous fires burst from the damaged ships. Internal explosions ripped their sides and belched great gushes of flame and smoke at intervals.

Japanese Ships Battered

He saw United States aircraft blast other Jap naval units; he saw Jap planes, their mother ships aflame, or listing, or with their decks battered into uselessness, circle helplessly for a landing

[Continued On Page 2, Column 3]

place; he saw a line of burning Jap ships pass close by him, pouring black smoke into the darkening sky.

Gay reported that one carrier of the Kaga class could be put down as a certain loss, and that the two other were probably lost.

Surface craft gave Gay some close brushes with death. One enemy destroyer, speeding to aid a stricken carrier, appeared to be driving straight at him, but at the last instant it swerved a bit and missed him.

Picked Up By Patrol Plane

A heavy cruiser steamed past, her crew lining the rail, grimly watching the destruction of their fleet units.

In the twilight, Gay inflated his rubber lifeboat and clambered in for a few winks of sleep. Several hours after sun-up a navy patrol plane spotted his life-raft and picked him up.

As they flew back to their base the surface of the battle area was littered with black Japanese life rafts, presumably used in abandoning ship. Great patches of oil were seen.

Gay is the 25-year-old son of a Texas oil operator and a graduate of Texas A. & M. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gay, Sr., said their son had been turned down by the army twice because examiners said his heart couldn't stand the strain of dive bombing, but he worked hard and passed the physical examination a year and a half later and went to Florida for his training.

"Tough And Full Of Fight"

"He was determined to get into aviation," his father said. "That was all he thought about all his life."

Admiral Nimitz had high praise for Ensign Gay.

"In the navy," he said, "there are many Texans — both officers and men—who, like Gay, are tough and full of fight."

And then, aside, the admiral promised:

"There will be plenty more stories like Gay's."

-DASH-

SEVASTOPOL MEANS "THE AUGUST CITY." THE NAME WAS GIVEN IT AFTER IT BECAME RUSSIAN IN 1783, WHEN IT WAS SELECTED AS THE SITE OF CHIEF NAVAL STATION IN THE BLACK SEA. BEFORE THE CRIMEAN WAR SEVASTOPOL WAS A BEAUTIFUL, WELL-BUILT CITY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE H. BRETT, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART TODAY TO CAPT. RAYMOND SWENSON OF CHISAGO CITY, MINN., FOR HIS COOL LEADERSHIP DURING A 45-MINUTE NIGHT AERIAL ENGAGEMENT OVER RABAUL, NEW BRAIN ISLAND.

JUN 10 1942

OTHERS DECORATED FOR SINGULAR SKILL IN BATTLING JAPANESE AIRMEN WERE FIRST LIEUTS. MAURICE MORGAN AND ARNOLD R. JOHNSON, AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS LAWRENCE I. WERNER AND EDWIN F. CIHAK. THEIR HOME ADDRESSES WERE UNAVAILABLE. #

VICTORIA— ADD [redacted] ALARM [redacted] LEAD [redacted] ENEMY PLANES."

JUN 10 1942

PRECAUTIONARY BLACKOUTS HAD BEEN IN FORCE IN PRINCE RUPERT SINCE JUNE 3 WHEN JAPANESE PLANES RAIDED THE U.S. NAVAL BASE AT DUTCH HARBOR, ALASKA, BUT LIGHTS WERE PERMITTED THERE LAST NIGHT.

PRESENT INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE BLACKOUTS WOULD BE RESUMED TO CONTINUE INDEFINITELY.

DURING THE TWO HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES OF SUPPOSED "IMMINENT DANGER" THE PORT WAS UNDER RIGID MILITARY CONTROL, WITH POLICE CLEARING THE STREETS AND A SOLDIER GUARD POSTED AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDANT, COL. S.D. JOHNSTON, TO FORBID ENTRY TO ALL.

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME IN CANADA WITHIN A MONTH THAT APPROACHING AIRCRAFT TOUCHED OFF ALARMS. PREVIOUSLY A BOMBER FLYING OVER THE LAKE ST. JOHN AREA IN QUEBEC CAUSED ALERTS TO BE SOUNDED AT VARIOUS POINTS BEFORE THE PLANE WAS IDENTIFIED AS FRIENDLY. #

Leave Blank

30.24—16985

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE MILITARY TRIAL OF PRIVATE EDWARD LEONSKI, 24, OF NEW YORK CITY, WAS HALTED HALF AN HOUR AFTER IT BEGAN TODAY TO PERMIT APPOINTMENT OF A MEDICAL BOARD TO INQUIRE INTO THE MENTAL CONDITION OF THE SOLDIER ACCUSED OF SLAYING THREE MELBOURNE WOMEN.

LEONSKI'S DEFENSE COUNSEL, AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL, RAISED THE SANITY QUESTION. HE SAID THE PRIVATE HAD CONFESSED THE SLAYINGS BUT HAD DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

JUN 10 1942

LEONSKI IS CHARGED WITH SLAYING THE WOMEN DURING A TWO WEEK PERIOD IN MAY. TWELVE OFFICERS RANGING FROM COLONELS TO LIEUTENANTS MAKE UP THE MILITARY JURY.

THE SANITY INQUIRY WAS EXPECTED TO REQUIRESEVERAL WEEKS. AP

CHUNGKING, JUNE 9-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN EXPRESSED CHINA'S GRATITUDE TODAY FOR WHAT HE CALLED A PROMPT AND GENEROUS RESPONSE TO APPEALS FOR HELP FROM BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN BUT DECLARED THAT "THE SITUATION REMAINS GRAVE."

"THE NEXT FEW MONTHS," HE SAID, "WILL BE VERY CRITICAL."

new delhi, india, june 10 (wednesday) -a united states air force communique said today united state.. ..y bombers had successfully attacked japanese installations at the important burma base, lashio, LAST WEDNESDAY after flying through monsoons most of the way.

JUN 10 1942

the only losses suffered were four planes which were said to have been lost as a result of weather conditions and the wild mountainous region. the communique said:

on june 3 bombers of the united states army air force attacked japanese installations at lashio, including the airdrome and planes, railway equipment and supplies. the flight encountered extremely difficult weather en route, typical burmese monsoons.

despite the fact the formation was broken up by instrument weather all pilots continued the flight, reaching the objective and attacking it. with the wild mountainous region combined with the weather resulted in the loss of four of our planes.

although enemy fighters attacked, no planes were lost due to enemy action. one bomber was attacked 35 minutes by japanese fighters but returned to its base. (AP communique)

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH TONIGHT WHICH SAID LIFE ON THE SIBERIAN-MANCHUKUOAN FRONTIER IS "UNUSUALLY PEACEFUL" AND THAT THE RUSSIANS "ARE CAREFULLY AVOIDING ANY INCIDENTS AND TREATING THE JAPANESE MOST AMIABLY."

JUN 10 1942

(THOUGH RUSSIA IS AT WAR WITH GERMANY--AN ALLY OF JAPAN--MOSCOW AND TOKYO HAVE BEEN ADHERING STRICTLY TO THEIR YEAR OLD NEUTRALITY PACT. CHINESE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS HAVE TOLD OF MASSING OF GREAT

NUMBERS OF TROOPS ON THE RUSSIAN SIBERIAN BORDER. THE CHINESE PREDICTED AN IMMINENT BATTLE.)

THE BERLIN ACCOUNT SAID "THERE NO LONGER IS ANY SIGN OF MILITARY ACTIVITY ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE OF THE FRONTIER."

"FACTORIES ARE IDLE AND HUSKY SOVIET SOLDIERS WHO FORMERLY WERE SERVING AS FRONTIER GUARDS HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY FRAIL-LOOKING YOUNGSTERS," THE GERMAN RADIO QUOTED THE TOKYO DISPATCH.

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE FIGHTER SQUADRON HAS ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA TO HELP OTHER BRITISH IMPERIAL AND FREE FRENCH AIRMEN KNOCK THE AXIS OUT OF THE DESERT SKIES, AUTHORITIES DISCLOSED TODAY.

JUN 10 1940

THIS FIRST CANADIAN AIR UNIT TO JOIN IN THE BATTLE OF LIBYA IS HEADED BY SQUADRON LEADER PAUL B.PITCHER OF MONTREAL.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON COORDINATION OF POLICE AND JURIDICIAL METHODS VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TODAY TO TELEGRAPH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ITS BELIEF THAT THE UNITED STATES IN WARRAING AGAINST AXIS AGGRESSION WAS "DEFENDING THE X X X INTEGRITY OF THE 21 REPUBLICS OF THIS CONTINENT."

REJECTING THE ARGENTINE STAND FOR PHRASEOLOGY OF ONLY A GENERAL NATURE, THE DELEGATES EARLIER FORMULATED RESOLUTIONS SPECIFICALLY NAMING THE AXIS NATIONS AS THREATS TO WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTIONS.

CHILE, WHO HAS GONE ALONG WITH ARGENTINA IN MAINTAINING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, REFUSED TO JOIN HER IN SUPPORTING RESOLUTIONS AIMED AT ALL SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, REGARDLESS OF THEIR NATIONAL ORIGIN, AND ABSTAINED FROM VOTING ON THE QUESTION. THE RESOLUTIONS WILL BE PRESENTED FOR FORMAL APPROVAL AT THE CONCLUDING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE TONIGHT.

D22

BY J.F.MCEVOY

BUENOS AIRES-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-AFTER ELEVEN YEARS OF RESTRICTING AND RATIONING IMPORTS BY A COMPLICATED PROCESS OF EXCHANGE CONTROL, ARGENTINA HAS BEEN FORCED BY THE WAR TO ABANDON THE SYSTEM GRADUALLY IN FAVOR OF CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

FINANCE MINISTER CARLOS ALBERTO ACEVEDO LAST JULY ELIMINATED PRIOR IMPORT PERMITS AND PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE JOB MAY 8 BY REMOVING PRACTICALLY ALL EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

AS HE EXPRESSED IT: "ONLY THE FORMALITIES ARE LEFT NOW AND WE WILL TRY TO ELIMINATE THEM TOTALLY STEP BY STEP."

THE OLD SYSTEM, WHILE ENABLING ARGENTINA TO REGULATE THE FLOW OF ITS IMPORTS, DISCRIMINATED IN FAVOR OF EUROPEAN NATIONS, PARTICULARLY GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN THE PLAN WAS PUT INTO OPERATION, THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT ARGENTINA'S PRINCIPAL SUPPLYER NOR DID ARGENTINA THEN ENJOY THE FAVORABLE BALANCE OF TRADE IT NOW HAS WITH THE NORTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

JUN 10 1942

EXCHANGE CONTROL AS SET UP IN 1931 PERMITTED THE GOVERNMENT TO SUPERVISE THE EXCHANGE OF PESOS INTO DOLLARS AT VARIOUS RATES DEPENDING UPON THE PRODUCTS SOUGHT BY IMPORTERS. TWO YEARS LATER THE FINANCE MINISTRY ADDED A SYSTEM OF PRIOR PERMITS FOR IMPORTS AND USED IT TO GIVE GREAT BRITAIN A PREFERENCE IN EXCHANGE ALLOWANCES AGREED UNDER THE ROCA-RUNCIMAN TREATY OF 1933.

FOR A TIME PRIOR PERMITS WERE REQUIRED ONLY ON IMPORTS PAID FOR AT THE "OFFICIAL" RATE, BUT IN 1938 THE OFFICE OF EXCHANGE CONTROL EXTENDED THE PERMIT REQUIREMENT TO COVER IMPORTS REGARDLESS OF THE TYPE OF EXCHANGE, THUS CLOSING TO THE UNITED STATES AND SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES THE RIGHT TO FINANCE IMPORTS THROUGH PURCHASES OF "FREE" EXCHANGE. THIS RESULTED IN BOOSTING THE RATE TO NEARLY 25 PER CENT ABOVE THE OFFICIAL RATE. AS A CONSEQUENCE UNITED STATES SALES IN ARGENTINA WERE REDUCED BY ALMOST ONE-HALF. BESIDES PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, TEXTILES FROM ITALY AND JAPAN ALSO WERE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

UNDER THE COMPLICATED SET-UP THERE WERE [illegible]X RATES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE, RANGING FROM 3.73 PESOS PER DOLLAR (FOR MOST RAW MATERIALS ENTERING THE COUNTRY) TO 4.95 (FOR LUXURY ITEMS). THE ANNOUNCED INTENT OF THE PLAN WAS TO PROTECT THE NATIONAL ECONOMY BY KEEPING IMPORTS WELL BELOW EXPORTS.

THE DECISION TO SIMPLIFY EXCHANGE CONTROL WAS MOTIVATED BOTH BY DIFFICULTIES OF OVERSEAS PROVISIONING AND THE FACT THAT ARGENTINA'S DOLLAR EXCHANGE POSITION HAS IMPROVED TO A POINT WHERE THESE PROTECTIVE RESTRICTIONS ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY.

BESIDES PERMITTING FREE IMPORTATION OF ALL PRODUCTS REGARDLESS OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, THE NEW DECREE ADJUSTED EXCHANGE RATES TO GIVE THE UNITED STATES--ON ALL EXCEPT A FEW LUXURY ITEMS--THE SAME TREATMENT AS THAT WHICH FORMERLY FAVORED IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, PERU AND THE CONTIGUOUS REPUBLICS OF BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, CHILE, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

30.24——16987

30 24— 16987

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZED THE STATE OIL MONOPOLY TODAY TO NEGOTIATE A LOAN OF $300,000 FROM THE EXPORT IMPORT BANK IN WASHINGTON TO PURCHASE DRILLS AND SPEED PRODUCTION IN THE SAN ANDITA FIELDS. #

JUN 10 1942

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JUNE 9-(AP)-PRIVATE LEO F.KRAKER OF CLEVELAND, O., A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, DIED SUNDAY NIGHT WHILE ATTEMPTING A DIVE INTO A SWIMMING POOL HERE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE SLIPPED AND STRUCK HIS HEAD ON THE STONE PAVEMENT SURROUNDING THE POOL.

AN OFFICIAL ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED AT THE POOL OF THE CASTLE HARBOR HOTEL.

"KRAKER WAS AN EXCELLENT SWIMMER, HAVING SEVERAL LIFE SAVING CERTIFICATES AND WAS ON DUTY AS A LIFEGUARD WHEN THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED.

INTERMENT WILL BE IN THE UNITED STATES CEMETERY IN BERMUDA. #

MONTREAL, JUNE 9-(AP)-A "POWDER PUFF" SQUADRON OF SIX WOMEN FLIER FROM THE UNITED STATES WERE HERE TODAY ENROUTE TO ENGLAND TO TAKE OV FERRYING DUTIES WITH THE BRITISH AIR TRANSPORT AUXILIARY.

THEY WERE SELECTED FROM HUNDREDS OF APHLICANTS AND FORM "GROUP FOUR" OF THE FERRYING PLAN INTRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES BY JACQUELINE COCHRAN, PIONEER WOMAN FERRY PILOT.

JUN 10 1942

THE BABY OF THE SQUADRON IS MARY ZERBEL, 21, OF LOS ANGELES WHO HAS BEEN FLYING 2 1/2 YEARS AND HOLDS A COMMERCIAL LICENSE AS AN INSTRUCTOR.

ONE OF THE MORE SEASONED VETERANS IS EDITH FOLTZ STEARNS, OF PORTLAND, ORE., WHO'S BEEN FLYING 14 YEARS AND WAS THE FIFTH WOMAN IN THE UNITED STATES TO OBTAIN A TRANSPORT PILOT'S LICENSE.

THE OTHERS ARE MRS.OPAL ANDERSON, CHICAGO; UNA GOODWIN, DALLAS, TEX.; KAY VAN DOOZER, OF LOS ANGELES AND BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.; AND MARGARET "PEGGY" LENNOX, LEVELAND.

OTTAWA, JUNE 9-(AP)-LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY-MITCHELL TODAY FORECAST THAT THE WAR WOULD LAST 10 YEARS BUT HE SAID HE HOPED HE WAS WRONG.

JUN 10 1942

HE WAS REPLYING TO QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ASKED BY GEORGE BLACK, CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FROM THE YUKON, WHO AGAIN SOUGHT ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE WAGES PAID AMERICAN WORKERS ON THE ALASKA HIGHWAY CONFORM WITH THE CANADIAN SCALE.

"I AM ONE OF THOSE WHO THINK THE WAR IS GOING TO LAST 10 YEARS, AND I HOPE I AM WRONG," MITCHELL SAID. "THE TIME MAY COME WHEN WE WILL BE VERY GLAD TO HAVE THAT HIGHWAY," HE ADDED.

BUT THE MINISTER SAID NOTHING COULD BE DONE AT THE MOMENT TO BRING AMERICAN WAGES RATES ON THE HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION DOWN TO THE CANADIAN LEVEL.

HE SAID THAT MANY SKILLED WORKERS FROM THE UNITED STATES HAD TO BE BROUGHT IN BY AMERICAN CONTRACTORS AND IN ADDITION TO THEIR LOCAL RATES OF PAY THEY RECEIVED 25 PER CENT FOR FOREIGN SERVICE. #

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN [redacted] BROADCASTS), JUNE 9-(AP)-

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NETHERLANDS BANK, DR. M. ROST VANTONNINGEN, WILL [redacted] HEAD [redacted] A NEWLY FOUNDED "NETHERLANDS EAST COMPANY" TO [redacted] SERVE DUTCH SETTLERS IN [redacted] OCCUPIED [redacted] TERRITORIES OF THE EAST (RUSSIA), THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE [illegible] 9-(AP)-GOVERNOR REXFORD G. TUGWELL TOLD PUERTO RICANS TONIGHT THE AXIS SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN THREATENED CLOSING OF THEIR PORTS [illegible] WITH CONSEQUENT "ECONOMIC STRANGULATION."

JUN 10 1942

ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE IN THE FIRST OF THREE RADIO TALKS [illegible] HE [illegible] OUTLINED A PROGRAM PLANNED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO MEET THE EMERGENCY.

IN ORDER TO "INSURE THAT NO ONE GOES HUNGRY AND AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THAT NONE OF OUR FARMERS AND MERCHANTS SUFFER ECONOMIC LOSSES," HE SAID THAT, AMONG OTHER THINGS, A SINGLE PURCHASING AGENCY WOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO SEE THAT ALL ESSENTIALS ARE SHIPPED TO THE ISLANDS.

OTTAWA, JUNE 9-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER ROBERT DANIEL SHUMAN, SON OF L. J. SHUMAN, 115 SAVANNAH AVE., STATESBORO, GA., [illegible] IS MISSING FROM AIR OPERATION OVERSEAS, THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED [illegible] TODAY.

Leave Blank O.K.

30.24—16987

30.24—16989

THOUSANDS OF JAPS DIED IN SEA BATTLE; U.S. WARSHIPS JOIN BRITISH HOME FLEET; NAZIS SLAY ALL MEN IN CZECH VILLAGE

Fleeing Foe Did Not Stop to Rescue Men

Defeated Enemy Force Was Armada of Over 30 Ships, Nimitz Reveals—Japs Try to Claim U. S. Bested Off Midway and Hint at Landing in Aleutians.

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, June 10 (AP)—The Japanese force which Americans defeated at Midway was an armada of more than 30 ships and perhaps half of them became casualties in the first three days of battle, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the United States Pacific fleet, disclosed today.

Final Returns Not In

Information released by Nimitz indicated that thousands of the enemy must have perished. Japanese ships were sunk or damaged so rapidly and the invading fleet was on the run to such an extent that the Nipponese did not stop to pick up their men who had been cast into the sea.

This huge invading force, it was said, was in addition to the undisclosed number of ships sent against Dutch Harbor about the same time.

Present Score

The battle of Midway moved so rapidly that the final returns still are not scored. It ended, for the time being at least, Saturday night when pursuing American forces lost the Japanese fleet remnants in the darkness.

Until the final accounting the score, as reported by Admiral Nimitz, stands at two and perhaps three Japanese aircraft carriers sunk, with all of their planes; one destroyer sunk and three battleships and eight to 11 other ships damaged, three of them transports and the others warships.

Nimitz reported the loss of one American destroyer, damage to one United States aircraft carrier and the loss of an undisclosed number of planes.

(The Japanese have admitted the loss of one aircraft carrier, damage to another carrier and a cruiser, and 35 planes missing. In turn they asserted they had sunk two 19,900-ton American aircraft carriers, one transport and shot down 135 United States planes).

mand claimed the destruction of a U. S. transport in the Dutch Harbor area, and said that 120 U. S. planes were destroyed off Midway and 14 off Dutch Harbor.

All this was contained in the first communique which Japan has issued on either engagement.

(Only one United States vessel, a destroyer torpedoed by a submarine, has been reported sunk in American communique, and one U. S. aircraft carrier damaged.

Japs Give Their Version Of Midway Naval Battle

Claim Two U. S. Carriers Sunk, Admit Loss of One of Their Own.

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 10.—(AP) The Japanese Imperial Command today gave its version of the naval battle of Midway: one Japanese aircraft carrier sunk, one damaged heavily, one Japanese cruiser damaged, but set against this was a claim that two U. S. aircraft carriers had been sunk and a reference to continuing Japanese troop operations somewhere in the "western" Aleutian Islands.

(The vague claim to occupation and destruction in the Aleutians was answered quickly by a Navy spokesman in Washington, who said: "None of our inhabited areas, islands or rocks are troubled with uninvited visitors up to this time.")

In addition to its assertion that two U. S. carriers had been sunk off Miday, the Japanese high command claimed the destruction of a U. S. transport in the Dutch Harbor area, and said that 120 U. S. planes were destroyed off Midway and 14 off Dutch Harbor.

All this was contained in the first communique which Japan has issued on either engagement.

(Only one United States vessel, a destroyer torpedoed by a submarine, has been reported sunk in American communique, and one U. S. aircraft carrier damaged.

Japs Seek Information

(On the other hand, the U. S. Navy listed two, and possibly three, Japanese aircraft carriers sunk, a destroyer sunk, and from 11 to 14 other vessels, including three battleships, damaged.

(As to the Japanese ship claims, Navy spokesmen indicated they thought the Tokyo announcement another attempt to smoke out information about the disposal of naval ships.)

The Imperial headquarters text said:

"Japanese naval forces operating in the eastern Pacific carried out a surprise attack on Dutch Harbor, in Alaska, as well as against the whole group of the Aleutian islands and continued these attacks on the enemy positions on June 4 and June 5.

"Naval forces moreover carried out a heavy attack on Midway Island on June 5 and inflicted heavy damage on enemy naval units in this area and damaged at the same time naval and air force establishments.

"On June 7 naval units in closest cooperation with troops of the army destroyed a number of enemy positions on the Aleutian islands and are continuing the operations in this area.

"Japanese naval formations sank in the course of their operations around Midway one aircraft carrier of the 'Enterprise' type and one of the 'Hornet' type, each of 19,900 tons, while 120 enemy aircraft were brought down.

"Important military objectives were destroyed.

"In the area of Dutch Harbor 14 enemy planes were brought down or destroyed and a large enemy transport was sunk.

"Japanese units furthermore bombed groups of large oil tanks in two places and set them on fire as well as one large hangar.

"Japanese losses were one aircraft carrier lost, one aircraft carrier heavily damaged, one cruiser damaged and 35 planes still missing."

(The dates in the Tokyo announcements are a day in advance of those in the American communiques because of the time zone in which Dutch Harbor and Midway lie.)

Captain Heido Hiraide, chief of the naval press section at Imperial headquarters, broadcast tonight that Japan had been able to land in the "western" Aleutian islands because the United States could not send strong reinforcements on account of the attack on Midway.

Two Japanese naval experts, Rear Admiral Toshio Matsunaga, member of the House of Representatives, and Rear Admiral Teizo Sannami, chief of the marine section of the Japan Airways company, praised the Japanese strategy as a step to prevent use of the Aleutians or Midway as bases for air raids against Japan.

The Enterprise and Hornet, each carrying from 81 to 100 planes, are in the 19,900-ton class. Their sister ship, the Yorktown, launched April 4, 1936, is oldest of the group. Each has a complement of about 2,072 men, carries eight 5-inch guns and 32 smaller weapons.

The Japanese account indicating that the Midway action was a purely naval bombardment is not borne out by American communiques which said a line of transports accompanied the Japanese fleet, suggesting a landing was intended.

Previous Japanese ship claims have proven exaggerated. Last March, for instance, Imperial headquarters said the U. S. S. Marblehead, a cruiser, had been sunk in the Indian ocean. In April, Tokyo said the ship went down off Java. But the Marblehead turned up in an east coast, United States port, later after a 13,000-mile voyage home.

Tokyo Admits Loss Of One Plane Carrier

By The Associated Press

In a skillfully prepared communique, the Japanese Imperial Command tried to make it appear last night that the Japanese Navy had got the best of the U. S. fleet, although at considerable cost, in the battle of Midway.

Then it injected a curious claim—categorically refuted in Washington—of continuing Japanese troop operations in some part of the far-flung Aleutian Islands.

Still later, a Japanese naval spokesman spoke of how the Japanese were able to "occupy western Aleutian Islands" because of the naval engagement off Midway.

Japanese Claims

The communique, first inkling the Japanese people had received that its naval forces had been engaged in two major operations stated that one Japanese aircraft carrier had been sunk, one heavily damaged and one cruiser damaged, but it said that U. S. losses off Midway Island and Dutch Harbor, in the Aleutians were these:

Two U. S. aircraft carriers and one "large transport" sunk; 134 aircraft destroyed.

Then it went on to claim that Japanese troops had landed in the Aleutians, destroyed U. S. "positions" and "are continuing the operations in this area."

The Japanese claims on the Midway engagement were anticipated. Only Tuesday, the widely read Tokyo newspaper Asahi had paved the way for something of the sort with an article which went back to the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 to show that even in its victories, Japan must lose a little too. Hence a day before the communique came out, persons in this country familiar with propaganda methods expected the Japanese to announce some rather sharp losses, along with counter-balancing claims of success.

The Japanese description of the Aleutian Island affair apparently fell in this latter category.

Report Quickly Spiked

It was spiked quickly by a U. S. naval spokesman's announcement that "certainly none of our inhabited areas, island or rocks are troubled with uninvited visitors up to this time."

On the face of it, informed analysts said, the original Japanese claim to operations in unidentified points on an archipelago stretching some 1,500 miles and embracing 500 islands could scarcely have been less vague. Later the Japanese spokesman "located" the "occupations" as in the "western" Aleutians.

(Only one United States vessel, a destroyer torpedoed by a submarine, has been reported sunk by American communiques, and one U. S. Aircraft carrier damaged.

(On the other hand, the U. S. Navy listed two, and possibly three Japanese aircraft carriers sunk, a destroyer sunk, and from 11 to 14 other vessels, including three battlships damaged.

(As to the Japanese claims, Navy spokesmen indicated they thought the Tokyo announcement another attempt to smoke out information about the disposal of naval ships.)

Text of Jap Announcement

The imperial headquarters

said:

"Japanese naval forces operating in the eastern Pacific carried out a surprise attack on Dutch Harbor, in Alaska, as well as against the whole group of the Aleutian Islands and continued these attacks on the enemy positions on June 4 and June 5.

"Naval forces moreover carried out a heavy attack on Midway Island on June 5 and inflicted heavy damage on enemy naval units in this area and damaged at the same time naval and air force establishments.

"On June 7 naval units in closest cooperation with troops of the army destroyed a number of enemy positions on the Aleutian Islands and are continuing the operations in this area.

"Japanese naval formations sank in the course of their operations around Midway one aircraft carrier of the 'Enterprise' type and one of the 'Hornet' type, each of 19,900 tons, while 120 enemy aircraft were brought down.

"Important military objectives were destroyed.

"In the area of Dutch Harbor 14 enemy planes were brought down or destroyed and a large enemy transport was sunk.

"Japanese units furthermore bombed groups of large oil tanks in two places and set them on fire as well as one large hangar.

"Japanese losses were one aircraft carrier lost, one aircraft carrier heavily damaged, one cruiser damaged and 35 planes still missing."

Aleutian Claim

(The dates in the Tokyo announcements are a day in advance of those in the American communiques because of the time zone in which Dutch Harbor and Midway lie.)

Captain Heido Hiraide, chief of the naval press section at Imperial Headquarters, broadcast tonight that Japan had been able to land in the "western" Aleutian Islands because the United States could not send strong reinforcements on account of the attack on Midway.

Two Japanese naval experts, Rear Admiral Toshio Matsunaga, member of the House of Representatives, and Rear Admiral Teizo Sanami, chief of the marine section of the Japan Airways Company, praised the Japanese strategy as a step to prevent use of the Aleutians or Midway as bases for air raids against Japan.

The Enterprise and Hornet, each carrying from 81 to 100 planes, are in the 19,900-ton class. Their sister ship, the Yorktown, launched April 4, 1936, is oldest of the group. Each has a complement of about 2,072 men, carries eight 5-inch guns and 32 smaller weapons.

The Japanese account indicating that the Midway action was a purely naval bombardment is not borne out by American communiques which said a line of transports accompanied the Japanese fleet, suggesting a landing was intended.

Previous Japanese ship claims have proven exaggerated. Last March, for instance, Imperial Headquarters said the U.S.S. Marblehead, a cruiser, had been sunk in the Indian Ocean. In April, Tokyo said the ship went down off Java. But the Marblehead turned up in an East Coast, United States port, later after a 13,000-mile voyage home.

Another Carrier Badly Damaged, One Cruiser Hit, 35 Planes Missing, Tokyo Says

New York, June 10—In a Tokyo broadcast heard by the Associated Press listening post today Japan announced the loss of one aircraft carrier, another carrier heavily damaged and a cruiser damaged in her first report of the battles of Midway and Dutch Harbor and declared two United States aircraft carriers and a large transport had been sunk.

(The navy has reported only one United States vessel sunk in the Pacific fighting last week, this a destroyer torpedoed by a submarine, and an aircraft carrier damaged. The toll on the Japanese fleet was officially listed at two or three aircraft carriers and a destroyer sunk and from eleven to fourteen other vessels, including three battleships, damaged.)

Imperial headquarters said in the broadcast that United States aircraft carriers of the 19,900-ton Enterprise and Hornet types were sunk by Japanese formations around Midway Island, "while 120 enemy aircraft were brought down."

Troop Landings Implied

Troop landings were implied in the Aleutian Islands, for the broadcast said naval forces, in cooperation with army units, "destroyed a number of enemy positions on the Aleutian Islands and are continuing the operations in this area," following up the naval attack upon Dutch Harbor June 4.

"In the area of Dutch Harbor fourteen enemy planes were brought down or destroyed and a large enemy transport was sunk," the broadcast continued.

Midway Action Believed Over

"Japanese units furthermore bombed groups of large oil tanks in two places and set them on fire, as well as one large hangar."

While operations were reported continuing in the Aleutians, the broadcast implied that the Midway action was over.

(The dates mentioned in the Tokyo communique are one day in advance of those given in American accounts. This is due to the difference in time, Tokyo being nearly a full day ahead of the Dutch Harbor-Midway time zone.)

Aleutian Landings Claimed

Capt. Hideo Hiraide, chief of the naval press section of imperial headquarters, declared in a later broadcast heard by the Associated Press listening post that "Japanese forces had been able to occupy western Aleutian Islands because the enemy was unable to send strong reinforcements north on account of the strong Japanese attack at Midway."

Hiraide said the Japanese attacks at Dutch Harbor and Midway were "effective blows dealt against the American continent, at one stroke extending Japan's defensive waters 2,500 nautical miles eastward."

Refers To Strategy

He said in the broadcast that the strategy of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the Japanese Navy in the Pacific Ocean operations had been to destroy enemy aircraft carriers, and with this purpose he attacked at Midway, catching "an enemy naval unit consisting of aircraft carriers of the Enterprise and Hornet types."

Hiraide asserted that the Japanese action against the Aleutian Islands "destroyed a base from which the enemy might have attacked Japan."

Referring to the loss of a Japanese aircraft carried annonced by the communique, Hiraide declared that "the Japanese navy never loses a ship without inflicting heavier damage on the enemy." The Japanese navy's purpose, the broadcast continued, was to destroy "the remaining enemy aircraft carriers, and in the event this task was accomplished in spite of casualties the navy's aim has been fulfilled."

(This implies some doubt as to whether Japanese successes actually offset the losses.)

"Sword At Enemy's Throat"

"Naval operations have crossed the international dateline and entered the eastern Pacific area," Hiraide said, "and the occupation of western Aleutian Islands has pointed a sword at the enemy's throat."

Japs Admit Loss Of Carrier

[Continued From Page 1]

Claims Midway Damage.

The text of the Imperial Headquarters communique follows:

"Japanese naval forces operating in the eastern Pacific carried out a surprise attack on Dutch Harbor, in Alaska, as well as against the whole group of the Aleutian Islands and continued these attacks on the enemy positions on June 4 and 5.

"Naval forces moreover carried out a heavy attack on Midway Island on June 5 and inflicted heavy damage on enemy naval units in this area and damaged at the same time naval and air force establishments.

"On June 7 naval units in closest co-operation with troops of the army destroyed a number of enemy positions on the Aleutian Islands and are continuing the operations in this area.

"Japanese naval formations sank in the course of their operations around Midway one aircraft carrier of the Enterprise type and one of the Hornet type, each of 19,900 tons, while 120 enemy aircraft were brought down.

"Important military objectives were destroyed.

"In the area of Dutch Harbor fourteen enemy planes were brought down or destroyed and a large enemy transport was sunk.

"Japanese units furthermore bombed groups of large oil tanks in two places and set them on fire as well as one large hangar.

"Japanese losses were one aircraft carrier lost, one aircraft carrier heavily damaged, one cruiser damaged and thirty-five planes still missing."

Jap Record Casts Doubt On Tokyo Score Card

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 10—The Japanese balance sheet for the naval battles off Midway Island and Dutch Harbor wah the first acknowledgement from Tokyo even that such encounters had taken place.

Circumstances which cast suspicion on it included:

First of all, Tokyo's scoresheet bears no relations to the facts as they have been given not only in official United States war bulletins but also by the eyewitness account of Ensign George H. Gay, Jr., of Houston, Texas, who saw three Japanese aircraft carriers burst into flame while he drifted on the sea in the battle area.

Glaring Gap

The Japanese account, indicating that the action at Midway was only a quickly-ended naval bombardment, apparently leaves a glaring gap. United States communiques have pointed out that a line of transports was along with the strong Japanese armada and these ships would have been present only if a landing operation were intended.

There had been prior indications—including Tokyo's long silence—that Japan's fleet was giving Tokyo no success story to report.

Although nothing on the battle had appeared until today in Japan's own propaganda channels, the Berlin radio broadcast an item yesterday from the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* in which an unidentified admiral warned that "one cannot always expect victories."

Veracity Doubted

The record alone casts doubt on Japan's veracity. The case of the United States cruiser Marblehead, for example, is one where the test does not depend on rival communique claims. The Japanese announced last March that the Marblehead was sunk in the Indian Ocean and, in April, the Tokyo spokesman said specifically she had gone down off Java.

Since then, the Marblehead, battered but very much afloat, has reached a United States base under her own power after a 13,000-mile voyage.

Three Ships Comprise Class.

The Enterprise and Hornet are two of three aircraft carriers making up a 19,900-ton class in the United States Navy. Their sister ship is the Yorktown, launched April 4, 1936 and eldest of the three.

The normal complement of each of these vessels, carrying from eighty-one to more than 100 planes, is 2,072 men. Armored at the waterline over machinery and boiler spaces and carrying a heavy protective deck, each carries eight five-inch guns and thirty-two smaller weapons.

---

formation about any Japanese on Alaskan soil. Certainly none of our inhabited areas, islands or rocks are troubled with uninvited visitors up to this time."

Earlier, the navy declined to make any comment today on Japanese claims that two United States aircraft carriers and a large transport had been sunk in operations around Midway Island and Dutch Harbor, Alaska, pointing merely to American communiques which admitted the damaging of one carrier and the loss of a destroyer.

Naval spokesmen indicated they regarded the Tokio claims as another attempt to try to bring out information on the disposal of United States fleet units, a comment they have made several times after other Japanese claims which later developments proved were unfounded.

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet, told a press conference on Sunday that United States losses in the Midway battle were relatively inconsiderable in comparison with those of the enemy. At that time he described the situation around Dutch Harbor as obscure, saying "We have none too clear a picture of what is going on, but it is going on."

Claim Aleutian Gains.

The Japanese claims included a statement that naval units "in closest co-operation with troops of the army destroyed a number of enemy positions on the Aleutian Islands and are continuing the operations in this area." The Japanese naval press chief later claimed in a broadcast that the Western Aleutian Islands had been occupied.

Landing on Aleutians Denied

Navy Spokesman Refutes Japanese Claim—Roosevelt Relates Midway Success.

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—A navy spokesman countered Japanese claims to occupation of Aleutian island bases today by saying: "None of our inhabited areas, islands or rocks are troubled with uninvited visitors up to this time."

Of Tokio claims that forces of its army had destroyed positions on the Aleutian Islands, the spokesman said, "We have no in-

30.24—16991

30.24—16991

It has been customary for both the army and navy to withhold detailed reports on major naval and aviation action until it was certain that the disclosure could not aid the enemy. No United States announcement was made of the army's bombing of Tokio until weeks after it took place.

Admiral King on Sunday said: "Details relating to the so-called 'battle of the Coral Sea' can soon be released, perhaps during the coming week, depending upon certain developments related to the actions now going on to the westward of Midway Island."

The information has not yet been released, though the Coral Sea battle ended about May 8.

Midway Report Pleases Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 10—Members of the Pacific War Council met with President Roosevelt today and left the White House visibly elated over an account of the Japanese defeat in the battle of Midway Island.

British Ambassador Lord Halifax said Mr. Roosevelt gave the council what information he had about the Midway engagement but that he was not at liberty to disclose details to the press.

Asked what the council's reaction was, he grinned broadly and replied: "You can guess that."

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, asserted that the Chief Executive's account was "full of good news right through."

"Best We've Had"

"It was as good as we've had—perhaps the best we've had," he added. "We could do with another one like it."

The council members, representing the seven nations engaged in fighting in the Pacific, listened with evident surprise when reporters relayed to them Axis radio reports indicating that Japan had landed troops in the Aleutian Islands. They insisted there was no discussion of any such landings or even the reports of them at today's meeting.

Red Paper Prints Story On Midway

Moscow, June 10 (AP)—*Red Fleet*, organ of the Soviet Navy, today devoted almost half a page to the United States naval victory in the Midway Island area.

The newspaper published two columns of press comment from the United States and England, pointing out the Japanese aimed to take the mid-Pacific base for an attack on the American continent, but that the United States armed forces were fully prepared.

It also printed a long history and description of Midway, but refrained from any direct Soviet comment.

JAPS ON WARSHI. LIVE LIKE CATTLE

Prisoner Says Crowding Offsets Efficiency.

Chungking, June 10 (A. P.).—The communist newspaper New China Daily News published today an article said to have been written by a Japanese prisoner of war declaring that poor nutrition and sleeping quarters more than counter-balance the heavier guns and higher speed of Japanese warships.

"Most Japanese sailors are crowded on lower decks," the article said. "Japanese naval officers scoff at American and British warships as tourist boats, but the Japanese seamen have no love for their own slave runners.

"For example, more than 1,000 out of 1,500 members of the crew of the Japanese battleship Hyuga (completed in 1918) were housed on lower decks in bunks which take up even the passages. The sailors sleep rubbing shoulders with each other. The foul air causes a number of diseases, mostly pleurisy and weak lungs."

A number of collisions, groundings and explosions aboard Japanese warships resulted from decreased efficiency caused by the poor living conditions, the article stated. It said known instances included a collision of the Hyuga and a submarine off western Japan and an explosion aboard a cruiser of the Myoko class.

The Japanese Navy has a dread of air attacks, the article added, because most of the deck armor has been sacrificed for more guns and higher speed.

Allies Damage Submarine Off Australia Coast

MacArthur Reports Enemy Craft Hit, Probably Sunk; Planes Also Raid Rabaul

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 11 (Thursday) (AP).—An Allied plane seriously damaged and probably sank a Japanese submarine off the Australian coast, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The communique also announced a new Allied raid on Rabaul, in New Britain, where a direct hit was scored on three grounded bombers, and explosives burst in the main building area amid a large number of other Japanese planes.

The announcement said the attack on the submarine brought the Japanese total of undersea losses to nine in recent days, including the four midget craft sunk in Sydney Harbor, ten days ago.

The communique said:

"New Britain—Rabaul: Allied aircraft raided the airdrome, dropping bombs on buildings and dispersing planes. A direct hit on a group of three bombers was observed. A string of bombs burst in the main building area among a large number of enemy planes. Eight fighters failed to intercept.

"Eastern sector—An Allied reconnaissance unit seriously damaged and probably sank an enemy submarine off the coast. This would bring the number of submarines destroyed to nine."

Allies Down 13 Planes

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 10—Japanese-occupied areas of New Guinea and Portuguese Timor were fired by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen yesterday and thirteen enemy fighters were destroyed or damaged in combat, against a loss of two Allied planes, a communique said today.

A deck-gun attack by a Japanese submarine against an Allied vessel off the southeast coast (probably in the Tasman Sea) was reported to have been unsuccessful.

Hits Made On Buildings

The communique said Japanese installations at Ermera were the targets in the aerial thrust against Timor, which lies northwest of Darwin, and "hits were made on motor vehicles and buildings, starting fires."

Many large fires were declared set in the Lae-Salamaua area of New Guinea in a heavy attack pressed home despite strong fighter and anti-aircraft opposition.

Record Bag Of Planes

The 13-to-2 victory constituted the greatest Allied bag of enemy fighters ever reported in a single action in the Southwest Pacific area.

Observers said the heavy Japanese Zero fighter losses made it appear again that the Zeros, although possessing range, speed and maneuverability, sacrificed armor and general structural strength. Pilots have reported that they crumpled quickly under bursts of machine-gun fire in vulnerable spots.

Lieut.-Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the southwest Pacific, awarded the Purple Heart today to Capt. Raymond Swenson of Chicago City, Minn., for his cool leadership during a forty-five minute night aerial engagement over Rabaul, New Britain Island.

Others decorated for singular skill in battling Japanese airmen were First Lieuts. Maurice Horgan and Arnold R. Johnson, and Second Lieuts. Lawrence I. Werner and Edwin F. Cihak. Their home addresses were unavailable.

Japs By-pass Chuhsien After Heavy Losses

Chungking Reports Invaders Advancing Only At Great Cost.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 10 (AP)—Japanese forces which have lost thousands of men in attempts to capture the key Chekiang Province rail center of Chuhsien were reported tonight to have by-passed the city and pushed nearly 12 miles beyond it.

This Japanese army pushing westward along the important Nanchang-Hangchow railway thus moved to within approximately 170 miles of a sister force moving eastward along the railway through Kiangsi Province.

However, as these spearheads approached each other like the points of calipers, the Chinese fell in behind the advancing invaders and cut at their flanks in heavy fighting spread over a vast area. Japanese gains apparently were being made only at great cost.

18,000 Jap Casualties Claimed

The High Command, without stating whether Chuhsien had fallen, said that fierce fighting was raging east of the town of Chengshan, which is 12 miles west of Chuhsien. Previously the Chinese had told of inflicting casualties totalling 18,000 on the Japanese as the invaders failed to take the walled city, virtually surrounded now for more than a week.

The Japanese force in Kiangsi, pushing eastward along the railway, meanwhile remained in the vicinity of Tungsiang, 75 miles southeast of Nanchang.

The Chinese Command told of heavy fighting on the flank of this western enemy column, centering about Linchwan, south of the Nanchang-Hangchow railway. From that point Japanese columns were reported pushing both east and southwest but meeting with bitter Chinese resistance.

Fierce fighting was reported in other Kiangsi areas, nearly all the northern part of the province having become a battlefield. Chinese operating in the rear of the Japanese were said to have pushed to within 12 miles of their Nanchang base on the west, while to the southeast of Nanchung Japanese attempts to land on the east shore of Lake Poyang were reported stopped.

The communique said the Japanese were using six "cruisers" and more than 30 launches in this operation. (Lake Poyang can be entered from the Yangtze River by small war vessels, possibly destroyers, but it is unlikely that real cruisers could have reached it.)

Chinese Hint Jap Gain

JUN 11 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Chungking, June 10—Fighting twelve miles west of the fiercely defended walled town of Chuhsien was reported today by the high command, indicating that the Japanese had made some progress in their drive to close the 180-mile gap between their forces in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces.

Fighting continued in Kiangsi province southeast of Nanchang, at the western end of the contested gap. The Chinese reported, however, that they captured several more positions in the Nanchang area in attacks intended to divert the Japanese.

Landing Frustrated

The high command said Chinese defense forces frustrated an attempt by "six enemy cruisers" to land Japanese troops on the shore of Poyang lake northeast of Nanchang.

(Warships have access to the lake from the Yangtze river.)

The situation at Chuhsien itself was left obscure, but it was believed the Japanese west of the town had by-passed it and that it still held out against the Japanese assaults, now in their second week.

Advance Reported

Meanwhile, the Chinese Central News reported that a Chinese column operating behind Japanese lines has advanced to a point twelve miles west of Nanchang, Japanese-occupied capital of Shangsi province.

This move was said here to be an evident attempt to force the Japanese to withdraw part of [illegible] troops now thrusting toward Kiang province and thus ease the pressure on that eastern war sector.

The Chinese also claimed their troops were active near Hofei, important Japanese stronghold in central Anhwei province.

Tokyo (Pacific Broadcasts), Thursday, June 11—(AP)—Domei said today that Japanese troops fighting in the Chuhsien area of western Chekiang province had killed 7,101 Chinese and captured 5,720 prisoners, compared with 218 Japanese dead.

(The Chinese said they had inflicted 18,000 casualties on the Japanese in that area).

Flood of Supplies Pours Into China

Chungking, Thursday, June 11 (AP).—A continuous stream of war supplies and other essential materials is pouring into China from Russia, and supplies also are being flown in from India by the India Airways, a spokesman for the Ministry of Finance told the Chinese today. "Meanwhile," he said, "China is not neglecting her duty of contributing raw materials to the resources pool of the Allies."

Through Russia and India, China is receiving arms, telegraphic equipment, medical goods, radio equipment, liquid fuel, clothing and machinery. China is exporting bristles, raw silk, hides, leather, tea and extracts.

RAF Personnel Aiding AVG

JUN 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 10—Part of the RAF personnel which escaped into China from Burma is staying in this country to take ground jobs with the American Volunteer Group, which will be absorbed in the United States Army Air Corps July 4.

While some of the AVG's "Flying Tigers" are going home when their contracts expire this month others of its flyers and ground crew are remaining.

Those who stay have been promised a leave when reinforcements of men and planes arrive.

Newest Types Arriving

Some planes, including the newest types, already are in China and many more are expected in fulfillment of President Roosevelt's promise to get aid to China.

Although new American-built planes were flown into China recently, officials said this did not signify the arrival of units of the United States Air Corps, as the machines were consigned to the Chinese Air Force and are to be operated as a part of it—up to July 4 with the AVG.

(Reuters reported yesterday in a dispatch from Chungking that British and American Air Force units had arrived in China.)

No Separate Units Yet

Authoritative quarters said no separate American or British air force yet was operating in China. They said the first foreign air force in China likely would be American, apart from ground crews of British, Americans and Chinese.

Present plans, these sources said, provided that the major burden of China's air protection would be undertaken by the United States with augmentation by the RAF possibly taking place at a later stage.

Indian Resources Group Set Up

New Delhi, India, June 10 (AP)—Creation of a war resources committee to carry out the major recommendations of United States mission for speeding India's industrial production was announced today by the viceroy's executive council.

The committee's decisions on war production, transportation, communication, finance and rationing of industrial amterials will be binding on all Indian authorities.

The committee will include the viceroy and the defense, supply, finance, commerce and communications members of the council.

Relief Official Charges Japs Using Germs

Bubonic Disease Spread By Enemy, Robert Barnett States.

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Japan has waged "germ warfare" against China for the last six months, Robert Barnett, United China Relief representative, said today.

Barnett, who has just returned from China, said he had "documentary proof" that bubonic germs had been spread by the Japanese "frequently in the last six months," particularly in Hunan and Chekiang Provinces.

No Epidemics

Though some deaths resulted, Barnett said, there were no widespread epidemics.

The Chinese, cut off from American medical supplies since the blocking of the Burma Road, "have begun to manufacture their own vaccines and serums against typhoid, typhus and bubonic plague, in a plant set up with United China funds," he said.

This effort at self-sufficiency is typical of China since loss of "the Road," Barnett said.

"The attack on Tokyo was a shot in the arm for Chinese morale," said Barnett, "and while the need for relief is great, the people feel that real relief can come only with victory, and that victory is possible only if military supplies come through.

"They therefore no longer expect us to send relief supplies—medical and industrial equipment, food, books.

"They know that precious transport space must be reserved for military supplies.

"What we can send them is money to help maintain their own plants and institutions."

In their new isolation, the Chinese are improvising the tools they need, Barnett said.

"I saw doctors in the medical center at Kwei Yang using improvised surgical scissors and forceps, hand-hammered out of automobile scrap."

3 CONNECTICUT SAILORS CAPTURED BY JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, June 10 — (AP) The War department announced today the names of 126 American sailors held by the Japanese, bringing to 751 the number of prisoners of war and interned civilians officially reported to Washington by the Japanese government through the International Red Cross.

New York

Kucharski, Leo Frank, boatswain's mate, first class; Stanley Kucharski, father, 54 Boynton av., Buffalo.

McFarlane, John Graham, chief electrician's mate; Mrs. Lillyan N. McFarlane, wife, 800 Maphattan av., Brooklyn.

Martin, Joseph jr., ensign, Supply Corps; Mrs. Helen Martin, 37 E. 6th st., New York.

Payne, William Anthony, retired chief boatsmain's mate; Mrs. Ruth Russo, sister, 85-46 67th rd., Forest Hills, Queens.

New Jersey

Bircher, Norman Dewey, aerographer, second class; Frank Bircher, father, 29 Kearny st., Newark.

Fabian, Henry jr., machinist's mate, second class; Henry Fabian sr., father, 32 Havergne st., Belleville.

Staff, Jack Wadsworth, seaman, first class; Mrs. Sara I. Sailes, mother, 44 Frelinghuysen av., Newark.

Connecticut

Ashton, Henry Jay, boatswain's mate, second class; John Chimieleweske, father, 50 Beach av., Terryville.

Bairey, Nicholas Verne, machinist's mate, first class; Miss Dorothy Bairey, daughter, care Mrs. Fred Howard, 34 Winthrop st., New London.

The next of kin in each instance has been notified by the Navy Department.

CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY VOICED BY ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(AP) President Roosevelt said today that Australia and The United States had "walked through dark days together" but that victory is at the end of the road and "we cannot fail."

This assurance of solidarity and confidence in victory was addressed to Sir Owen Dixon, in accepting his credentials as the new Australian Minister to the United States.

Sir Owen succeeds R. G. Casey, recently sent to Cairo as British Empire Minister in the Middle East.

Survivors Land at Beira

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, June 10 (AP).—Twenty survivors from one of three cargo vessels reported sunk in Mozambique Channel between the east coast of Africa and Madagascar were rescued by a Greek steamer and landed today at Beira.

A Portuguese warship and airplanes are searching for other survivors of the ships, believed here to have been sunk by a Japanese submarine. British authorities at the Simonstown naval station, near Capetown, announced the sinking of the three ships yesterday.

Naval Forces Unite to Guard Supply Routes

King George VI Inspects A U. S. Battleship, Cruiser and Destroyers.

MEN, SHIPS PRAISED BY BRITISH MONARCH

Main Task Will Be to Keep Nazi Dreadnaughts Bottled Up.

By J. [illegible]

LONDON, Thursday, June 11—(AP)—A strong United States Navy task force has joined the British Home Fleet for a share in the job of keeping Hitler's high seas fleet from smashing at Allied shipping lanes.

The first announcement of the presence of the United States warships came today with the disclosure that King George VI had inspected a United States battleship, cruiser and destroyers.

Powerful U. S. Force

The presence of the big ships was taken as an indication that the task force, commanded by Rear Admiral Robert Giffin, was powerful enough to offset or deal single handedly if necessary with Germany's mighty battleship Tirpitz and cruiser Admiral Hipper if they attempted to sally out of their base at Trondheim, Norway.

It was obvious that the American force had been in British waters for some time. The announcement said it was greeted far out at sea by the British cruiser Edinburgh and escorted into port.

That historic duty was one of the Edinburgh's last. She was sunk May 2 during an attack by German submarines, destroyers and bombers on a convoy in the Arctic Sea lane to Russia.

An officer who was on the Edinburgh was quoted as saying the first indication the British had that the American force actually was near came when a United States Navy plane flew over the British cruiser.

"The weather then was so bad that we were very surprised that any naval aircraft should be flying," he said.

American Message

To the Edinburgh the American Fleet Force signalled:

"We are more than glad to serve with the home fleet and are bending every effort to take our proper place in the battle line of that experienced and gallant fighting force."

While the American force is engaged in all naval activities of the Home Fleet, the main task of the British and American heavy ships has been to keep the Nazi superbattleship Tirpitz, the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer and the strong cruisers Admiral Hipper and Prinz Eugen bottled up.

The RAF has so battered the Nazi fleet that the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen are in German ports for repairs, but it is not known how soon they may be ready for action again.

The 35,000-ton Tirpitz and the 10,000-ton Admiral Hipper also have been reported hit by bombs but not put out of action.

Blow at Supply Line Expected

Ever since Spring reopened the Arctic route to Russia observers have been expecting the German warships to make a desperate effort to cut the supply line in what probably would be the biggest naval engagement of the war in European waters.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States Naval forces in European waters, personally welcomed the United States task force, which is under his direct command.

Admiral Giffin, in an official statement after the colorful ceremony in which King George inspected the American ships, said the king had sent the following message:

"It has given me great pleasure to have had this opportunity of visiting the United States ships and thus being enabled to meet some officers and men of the United States Navy task force of the Home Fleet.

"I have been deeply impressed by the smart and efficient appearance of the ships and ships' companies and I congratulate you and all those under your command upon the alert and cheerful spirit with which you are undertaking your duties in the common cause.

"The enjoyment of my visit has been much enhanced by the presence of Admiral Stark. I send you and your officers and men my best wishes for a safe return to your homes when victory is won."

the easy democracy of the nations these ships defend.

King George Vi first was piped aboard one of the United States' most modern cruisers, then went in Rear Admiral Robert Giffin's flagship barge to a great American battleship.

He made the minute inspection of a man who knows ships and has served aboard them, chatted and joked with officers and men alike, and ranged the ships from officers' wardrooms to seamen's messes and the sick bays. He poked into the big gun turrets and watched the long naval rifles swung and elevated.

Welding Of Navies

"It was a great moment of naval history," commented one observer. "It meant the welding of the two great navies in the world—right in the face of the Axis."

As the King was piped aboard the cruiser, United States seamen stood at attention, a marine guard outdid even its traditional smartness in presenting arms, and the ban dstruck up "God Save the King."

High overhead the white ensign of the royal navy floated from the mainmast in honor of the King, with the stars and stripes broken out below it from the gaff.

Admiral Giffin introduced the King to the ship's officers. After that the inspection of the ship's company progressed slowly as his majesty stopped time after time to talk with the seamen.

Inspecting the crew's quarters, the King expressed surprise and pleasure at the luxury of the fittings.

Later, touring the battleship with Admiral Stark, the King expressed astonishment at the completeness of the sick bay with its array of surgical instruments.

At a luncheon Admiral Giffin gave for the King and a staff of officers, including Vice Admiral John C. Tovey, commander of the British Home Fleet, there were individual cakes decorated with the crossed ensigns of the United States and the Royal navies.

Cake For Princesses

Giffin presented the King with another cake, more than two feet high, which the ship's chef cooked for Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

"He talked to me as one sailor to another," Giffin said after the King's visit. "He liked our ships, liked the cut of our jibs and liked the way they are kept shipshape and Bristol fashion."

There is an American atmosphere these days even in British warships now that the American task force has joined the home fleet.

Old-Time Nautical Ceremony Greets King On U. S. Warships

American Battleship Chef Bakes Big Cake For Princesses Elizabeth And Mary Rose

[By the Associated Press]

United States Task Force Base in Britain, Thursday, June 11—For the first time in this war the King of England has visited United States warships in British waters. He was received with the old-time nautical ceremony of the world's greatest naval powers blended with

Rear Admiral Giffen Served At Academy As Athletics Director

Rear Admiral Robert Giffen is well known to many Baltimoreans, particularly those in executive positions in Maryland colleges. As Captain Giffen he was director of athletics at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

It was at the beginning of Admiral Giffen's tour of duty as athletic director at Annapolis that the navy started its present graduate coaching system, with Lieut. Tommy Hamilton as head coach.

The admiral was the first of the navy athletic directors to make Baltimore the sailors' home town, for its big home games never missed an opportunity to show Baltimoreans that he liked the city and the support that it gave navy affairs.

Admiral Giffen was one of the outstanding riflemen turned out by the academy and holds many medals won in national competition.

U. S. Warships Hoist British Signal for Rum

UNITED STATES NAVAL TASK FORCE BASE, Thursday, June 11—(AP)—The old and always welcome signal "Splice the main brace" came from King George's ship after he reviewed British and United States naval forces recently.

American ships all obediently hoisted the same signal but no one knew why.

Then it was explained it meant every British sailor got a double issue of rum to drink the king's health. It was suggested that maybe the crews of the liquorless United States warships got double ice cream sodas.

30.24—16993

30.24—16993

F. D. Roosevelt, Jr., On British Mission

London, June 10 (AP)—The arrival of Lieut. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., in Britain on "official business" for the United States Navy was announced today.

The President's son was a guest last night at a party given by Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, United States naval attache and chief of staff to Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in European waters, for a group of Latin-American naval officers visiting Britain.

New Nazi Offensive Launched at Kharkov

Renewed Activity Announced By Russians—Reds Report More Heavy Losses Inflicted On Germans at Sevastopol.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

JUN 11 1942

MOSCOW, Thursday, June 11 (AP)—German troops have started another offensive on the Kharkov front after last month's heavy fighting in which the Nazis had claimed the "annihilation" of three entire Red armies there, the Soviets announced early today.

Reds Holding at Sevastopol

A communique which told of a further firm Russian defense of Sevastopol throughout yesterday said:

"On the Kharkov sector of the front a battle took place against the German Fascist troops which had taken the offensive."

The communique did not indicate the outcome of the fighting in this area, where the Russians recently said they had thwarted Nazi plans for a big spring drive on Rostov, gateway to the Caucasus.

More heavy losses were inflicted on the Nazis in their repeated charges against Sevastopol, but the Kharkov action may be the beginning of another large-scale Nazi drive to reach the Caucasus oil fields.

The communique gave no hint as to the extent of the Kharkov fighting which rolled along a 100-mile front between May 12 and May 31. After the first major spring action in that sector the Russians declared they had killed or captured 90,000 Germans. (The Nazis themselves claimed to have destroyed three entire Russian armies—totaling roughly 600,000 men—and that 240,000 were captured).

Red airmen were credited in a supplementary communique with destroying or damaging 300 German trucks with troops and war materials, two railway trains, a hangar, and patrol boat Tuesday on various sectors of the front.

Reds Holding at Sevastopol

Elsewhere, the Russians said, no important changes had occurred.

From all available reports the major fight still centered around Sevastopol, and at the end of six days of increasingly savage warfare, the Russians were reported holding their main lines.

The German besiegers won some local successes at the price of many casualties, Soviet military dispatches said yesterday, but the bulk of the Nazi forces was being held to original positions.

"Not a single line held by the defenders of the city has been seized by the enemy," front-line correspondents wirelessed to the army organ Red Star, although it was conceded that the Germans had effected a penetration of the hilly sector at a point where they still are trying to take two heights.

The battle had developed into a series of German battering-ram attacks against the solid Russian fortifications. In previous battles the Germans have been able to maintain such assaults for a period of only two or three weeks, after which they were forced to pause for rest and reorganization. How long they are capable of continuing the present attack remains to be seen.

Furious Nazi Assaults

Enemy planes broke through at some points today to bomb the fortifications, the Sevastopol dispatches said, and the German infantry attacks maintained their ferocity.

Along the rim of low, rolling hills which surrounds the city the approaches to the Red Army fortifications were described as littered with thousands of bodies, over which the Germans were rushing forward repeatedly.

After taking the Kerch Peninsula at the eastern end of the Crimea last month, the German command aimed apparently at the conquest of Sevastopol, naval base at the western extremity, in order to complete the occupation of the Crimea at any cost.

The Germans held the advantage in land lines for bringing up supplies and reinforcements on three sides of Sevastopol; the Russian's only access to the city is from the sea, under continuous aerial attack.

But so far the defenders, who prepared for this battle during seven months of siege, stubbornly have held most of their original positions.

Red Star dispatches said the Germans struggled for three days to approach two heights over Sevastopol, bombing the front line from the air and charging the positions from the ground.

With pressure increasing steadily, Nazi infantrymen penetrated this sector at night and then tried to press their advance, but were checked. The battle was reported continuing on this terrain, with the Russians so far pinning the Germans down.

This appeared to be the most important sector of the battle, although fighting was raging in virtually every part of the Sevastopol front.

Heavy Aerial Activity

In the air, the Germans pursued their favorite tactics—massing a powerful force above a narrow sector in an effort to obtain full mastery of the skies and pound the ground forces into submission. But the Red air force stayed in the fight, and at the points where the enemy bombers broke through, the Russian ground defenders took shelter under rocks and clung to their positions.

Red Star described one engagement for which a unit commanded by an officer named Novikov was cited in Tuesday night's communique.

The Germans attacked the unit on Monday morning, first bombing and shelling its position and then launching a ground assault. From well-equipped shelters, Novikov's troops then mowed down enemy forces with fierce fire and chased them away at bayonet point.

Reinforced, the Germans renewed the assault with the same result, the dispatches said. When the struggle reached a climax, other Red army detachments launched simultaneous counter-attacks, routing the enemy.

The Germans were estimated to have lost 800 dead at this point.

Sevastopol Forces Yield 'Not A Single Line'

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 11 1942

Moscow, June 10—The Russian defenders of Sevastopol have not yielded a "single line" to the Germans although the fight for the besieged Crimean port hourly grows more intense, with the Germans incessantly attacking by land and in the air, Soviet reports declared today.

Dispatches in *Red Star*, Russian army newspaper, frankly said the German infantry had penetrated to a hily sector, where the Nazis were trying to take two heights. But these reports added that the battle generally still raged at those approaches to the city about which it began last Friday.

Nazis Bomb Defenses

"Not a single line held by the defenders of the city has been seized by the enemy," the *Red Star* dispatch said.

In the air, the reports added, German planes have broken through Soviet defenses at some points to bomb fortifications.

The Germans followed their favorite course of massing powerful aerial forces in a narrow sector to obtain full mastery of the skies and pound ground troops into submission but *Red Star* said the Russian Air Force constantly engaged the enemy.

Along the low, barren hills around Sevastopol, the Russians said, approaches to Red Army fortifications were covered with "thousands of bodies" over which the Germans rushed repeatedly for fierce assaults.

Night Advance Attempted

After taking Kerch, on the eastern tip of the Crimea, the German command apparently aimed to conquer Sevastopol at any cost and complete the occupation of the peninsula.

Red Star said the Germans struggled for three days to approach the two heights, but the Red army finally checked a Nazi infantry attempt to advance at night. The battle was reported continuing in those areas and fighting was reported on virtually every sector of the Sevastopol front.

The Soviet Government announced that shellfire from Sevastopol's defense batteries dispersed a Nazi infantry regiment and killed many of its men today in checkmating an offensive, said to have cost the Germans 2,500 dead yesterday.

Two dozen German tanks and twenty-six planes were declared to have been destroyed or damaged in June 9 operations.

Attacking Despite Toll

"Despite his losses," the Government announced, "the enemy kept up the attacks against the heroic city."

(A Berlin military spokesman said the Sevastopol garrison "demonstrated particular skill in building trenches, camouflaging and laying mines," and that German troops had to fight for every foot of soil in the five-day-old offensive.)

Instead of the usual paragraph, the Soviet Information Bureau devoted 130 words of its post-midnight communique to the action about the Crimean naval base which, bolstered by sea-born reinforcements and supplies, has held out at the Axis rear through more than seven months of siege.

Hundreds Dead On Field

Details indicated the current offensive threat might be the gravest in a series of thrusts which were previously reported to have cost Adolf Hitler's command 50,000 dead.

"The Germans threw two infantry regiments into one attack against units commanded by Comrade Zovikov," the bureau said. "Our artillery and mortar men dispersed the Hitlerites with accurate fire. Many hundreds of enemy dead were left on the battlefield.

"The enemy succeeded in pressing back somewhat the detachment of Commander Yermakov. With a decisive counterattack which developed into hand-to-hand fighting, our troops repulsed the Germans."

More than 1,000 of the ivaders were reported to have fallen in new engagements on the Kalinin and Leningrad fronts, far to the north.

New Engagements In North

"Soviet units on the Leningrad front," the information bureau said, "occupied three populated places, capturing guns, ammunition and a radio station and taking nearly 150 prisoners. The enemy lost more than 600 killed."

JUN 11 1942

A German regiment which attacked in a Kalinin front sector was reported to have been thrown back with heavy losses, including about 400 killed.

Nazis Claim Gains.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) June 10 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that Nazi forces storming Sevastopol had pushed deeper into the fortifications of the Soviet's Crimean fortress-naval base in hard fighting supported by the German Air Force.

The communique said 483 Russian fighting positions also were destroyed in fighting southeast of Lake Ilmen, on the front below Leningrad, from June 3 to 6.

On the Volkhov front, northeast of Lake Ilmen, it said that "concentrated" Russian attacks against a Nazi bridgehead were repulsed and the Germans destroyed twenty-four Soviet tanks in hand-to-hand fighting Monday and yesterday.

New Nazi-Finn Pact

Helsinki, Finland, June 10 (AP)—A new trade agreement between Germany and Finland was reached in Berlin yesterday, Finnish sources disclosed today.

These circles said the agreement supplemented a pact signed in Helsinki in February and was intended to reinforce and strengthen the Finnish war effort. Details of the agreement were said to be a military secret.

Transylvania's Ties To Hungary Stressed

Berne, June 10 (A. P.).— Nicolas Kallay, Hungary's Premier and Foreign Minister, declared today that Transylvania never again will be separated from Hungary, the Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported in a Budapest dispatch.

The statement was considered significant because Premier Kallay returned to Budapest only two days ago from Germany, where he conferred with Adolf Hitler. Transylvania was a Rumanian province from 1919 to 1940, when Hitler divided it between Rumania and Hungary.

Hungary wants all Transylvania; Rumanians are agitating for return of the part they have lost.

Kallay said today that Transylvania would be Hungary's because the fate of the world today does not depend on those who dictated the peace of the Trianon, by which Hungary lost the province after the first World War.

JUN 11 1942

Leave space

Disappointed Nazis Learn Ukraine Is Not Rich Prize

Scorched Earth Effective; Exploitation Problem Proves Tremendous.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Here's an appraisal of the Germans' troubles in occupation of the Ukraine, written for Wide World and The Bridgeport Telegram by Alvin J. Steinkopf, home after five months' internment in Russia.)

JUN 11 1942

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

NEW YORK, June 10.—(Wide World)—The Ukraine is not the rich prize many Germans expected it to be.

Years of propagandistic agitation, much of it by Hitler himself, had pictured Russia's Black Sea empire as a bottomless bread basket which Germany's tight economy urgently needed.

The Ukraine was to provide a limitless food supply, was to neutralize the effect of the British blockade. In fact, many Germans suspected Hitler's decision to attack Russia was as much a foraging expedition as it was a blow against "world bolshevism."

Then came a blitz campaign culminating in the fall of Kiev. But more slowly came the realization that, whereas the Ukraine was a land rich in resources, Germany could not exploit them easily or immediately.

Exploitation Delayed

"Expect nothing from the Ukraine in 1942", is the advice now being dished out to hungry Germans by Goebbels' radio and press. Organizational and administrative difficulties of unforeseen magnitude are slowing up exploitation of the region, and Germans have been told not to hope for an early increase of the bread ration. The major difficultis shape up as follows:

Stalin's "scorched earth" policy was effective in the Ukraine. Retreating Russians carried off or destroyed agricultural machinery, cattle and horses.

Rumanian troops, eager for booty, grabbed all the horses they could get away with.

Tens of thousands of farmers were in the Russian army, and such as remained were largely indisposed to work efficiently for German masters.

In more than two decades of communistic administration the Ukraine had been divided into collective farms. The Ukrainian peasant had forgotten how to till fields on the small farm scale familiar to Germans. The new Ukrainian was a specialist who might know how to run a tractor but couldn't manage all the details of a whole farm by himself. This situation required the services of thousands of German agricultural experts, and even Germany doesn't have so many experts to spare.

The transportation problem is a lasting headache. It's one thing to drive a panzer division deep into the distant Ukraine, quite another to change thousands of miles of railway to European gauge, and to find the rolling stock in impoverished Europe to haul agricultural products to the hungry cities of Germany.

Seek to Barter

The Ukrainian mentality simply doesn't articulate with the German. The Ukrainian couldn't be persuaded to accept German marks or the doubtful currencies Germany invents for its occupied regions on the mere promise that Hitler's grand new era ultimately would make everyone prosperous. The Ukrainian wanted to barter, a sack of potatoes for a pair of pants. And Germany doesn't have that many pants.

Finally, the Germans found, to the amazement of some of her editors and glib economic experts, that the Ukraine is a densely populated land. The needs of its own population are great. And it is a land of alternating plenty and famine. An unpredictable element, weather, might make the Ukraine a liability rather than an asset to be exploited immediately.

All these considerations caused the studious Frankfurter Zeitung to say "The Ukraine is not a land of milk and honey." Coming from a quarter so authoritative, the whole tone of German propaganda respecting the Ukraine changed.

The fair-minded observer could not doubt that, given time, the German talent for organization could cash in on its conquest. But the job was simply too big to be accomplished in one year, and particularly in a year in which German resources are strained to the utmost by its military effort.

Gestapo Handicapped

Even the omnipresent Gestapo can't cover the Ukraine effectively, and what unsuspected political speculations may be turning over in the minds of Ukrainians is another German worry. For years the Germans have been nur... a Ukrainian independence movement, but whether they have made enough progress to be effective in a world torn by violent political storms remained another question.

At the root of the Ukrainian exploitation problem, as it appeared to Hitler's economic advisers, lay agriculture. Communism and its collective farms were to be abandoned. But not suddenly, warned Alfred Rosenberg, minister for the occupied eastern territories, and Herman Goering in his role as director of the four-year plan.

The "collective" farms were to become "community" farms, but the nature of the change planned remained vague. It seemed to many observers that Rosenberg and Goering were just changing the name of a thing they could not change in its fundamental character in the short time demanded by the urgency of the times.

"Community" farms, it appeared was just a Nazi name for the Russian "collectives."

But gradually, it was explained, from the community farming, a system of individual farming, with each grower owning his land, is to be evolved. Or, the collectives, divided into individual farms, could be worked on a "partnership" basis.

"In the meantime," the economic planners said, "the farmer is to be paid a just wage and to be provided with machines, seed and livestock to lighten the transition to individual tilling of the soil."

Just where the horses, tractors and farming implements were to come from remained a problem.

The few machines and implements which now remain in the conquered area were to be placed in possession of partnership farmers, it was explained. Exceptions were the heaviest machines and tractors which were to remain in the central stations, whence their utilization was to be apportioned.

Confusing the Ukranian picture is the fact that Germany is bringing Russian workers into the Reich.

Wanted from the eastern territories especially were trained industrial workers and miners. Some of the latter, from the Krywoi Rog area of the Southern Ukraine already have gone to work in the Ruhr mines of Germany.

This information, reported by the German press, surprised foreign observers in Germany because they had been told that the mining operations in the Krywoi Rog area, crippled by withdrawing Russian troops, had been resumed. In any event, many of the Russian miners were coming to the Reich.

Farm labor also was being recruited by the German labor coun... and Ruthenian women ...e finding employment on small farms in Germany. Groups of male workers, imported from the same areas, were used in large-scale farm operations in Germany.

Food Problem Acute

Food is scarce in many parts of the Ukraine. A German war correspondent, Werner Thieke, said that in a certain Russian town of 50,000 population, military authorities had issued 10,000 passes to refugees who wished to return to their home town.

But the food situation was so bad, according to Thieke, that many of the refugees came home, took one look around, and then wandered off into nearby villages in hopes of finding sustenance.

Local authorities, the German writer said, were having trouble in forcing the residents to abide by the food rationing, in enforcing the blackout regulations and in "keeping the houses from being torn down for firewood."

Free French Still Holding Libyan Post

British Attack Axis Forces To Relieve Pressure on Besieged Fortress.

JUN 11 1942

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE BIR HACHEIN FRONT IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, June 10 (AP)—A British armored column with artillery and infantry collided with Axis forces east of Bir Hacheim at dawn today to relieve pressure on that besieged Free French fortress which has withstood a steady two-week battering.

Axis land and air forces smashed against the stronghold yesterday with redoubled fury—on direct orders from Berlin and Rome, it was reported by prisoners taken by the British.

Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini—apparently annoyed by the brilliant defense of the inland anchor of the British desert line by soldiers of a country they thought they had made impotent, sent orders that the post must be taken at any cost.

Right now I'm with a British tank unit ranging ahead of the 25-pounders of an artillery detachment. Several miles across a no man's land ahead are German tanks and German 88's. Still farther in the haze is Bir Hacheim and its gallant Free French who have been almost encircled several times but stil lare holding out grimly.

Two Women in Stronghold

Two women are in the oasis stronghold which is surrounded by a perimeter of land mines. One is the wife of a French Army doctor who is herself a physician. The other is an Australian nurse married to a French officer.

The only newspaperman with the defenders is Jean Pierre Benard, former Havas correspondent in Washington from 1935 to 1937 who now represents the official Free French Press Service.

He's been there for three months, but has been unable to dispatch a story since the big attacks began.

As many as 50 Nazi junkers rained bombs on the Bir Hacheim defenders yesterday. Forty Stuka dive-bombers also assaulted them without turning this Free French flank.

Axis land forces led by big German-Italian tank formations drawn from the battlefields farther north did get inside the ring of mines last Sunday, but the French artillery and machine-gun fire repulsed them.

British Behind Axis Lines

The fact that the Axis forces now are between us and Bir Hacheim doesn't mean anything decisive in this desert war. Because, west of the French post, South African armored units and the British King's Dragoon Guards are well behind the Axis lines disrupting supplies and fighting tank battles at every opportunity.

Thirty miles to the north the British Durham Light Infantry also made a thrust from the Gazala line and captured several hundred prisoners behind the Axis lines there. Those captured mostly were from the Italian Pavia and Brescia divisions.

Thus the desert merry-go-round continues with the encirclers frequently becoming surrounded themselves.

Officers on the spot said the next few days, however, were expected to be decisive at Bir Hacheim, and with that in mind not only British tank reinforcements were rushing into the area, but the RAF also has blasted Axis supply lines.

To the north there was little activity in the "Cauldron" area today. The Germans earlier had made a gap in the British mine field west of Knightsbridge. Now an artillery duel is the main engagement.

Find 2 "Lead" Tanks

Here before Bir Hacheim two Messerschmitts equipped for bombing dropped two anti-personnel bombs without effect.

At another place in the desert I came across two dead giants—the "General Grant" tanks supplied by the United States.

Each must have taken a half dozen direct hits at fairly close range. They bore only small dents where some shells had bounced off, but in each case a shell from a German 88 gun had penetrated their side to explode and kill the crews.

American observers are examining every damaged tank to learn what they can.

Tanks Duel In Desert

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 10—British headquarters announced today that a large-scale Axis attack yesterday on Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of the British Libyan lines, had been driven off.

British armored and motorized forces assisted the Free French garrison of Bir Hacheim to repulse the enemy, "who used an increased number of tanks and dive bombers as well as infantry and artillery," a communique said.

Long-Range Duels

"Our mobile columns," it reported, "are continuing to harass effectively the enemy's line of supply from the west."

In the "Cauldron" area—where the desert army of Marshal Erwin Rommel rolled back British detachments west of Knightsbridge—gunners of tanks and armored cars were reported to have engaged Axis armored forces in long-range duels.

Taranto Attacked

The RAF Middle East command reported its fighter and bomber planes ranged far over the Mediterranean and Libyan war theaters, attacking Axis armored units, gun positions and motor transport vehicles in the Bir Hacheim area yesterday, raiding the German-occupied city of Candia on the Island of Crete Monday and Tuesday night and hitting the Italian naval base at Taranto, Italy, Monday night.

(The Italian high command announced today that British bombers raided Taranto again Tuesday night, killing twenty persons and injuring seventy-five and starting several fires, which, the Italians said, were quickly controlled.)

Five Planes Bagged

The RAF said the enemy airdrome at Candia was raided Monday night but the target of last night's attack was not specified.

Five Messerschmitt fighters were reported shot down in the Bir Hacheim air battle while another German plane was shot down in the sea off the North African coast Monday night. One British plane was reported missing.

Squadron Leader Missing

Earlier Major Andrew Duncan, 22, South African air force squadron leader and son of Sir Patrick Duncan, Governor General of the Union of South Africa, was reported missing after an engagement with enemy fighters over El Adem, fifteen miles south of Tobruk, May 31.

Major Duncan won the Distinguished Flying Cross in the East African campaign. The action in which he was reported missing took place ninety minutes after he assumed command of his squadron.

British Bag 47 Axis Planes

JUN 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 10—British fighter planes and bombers in Libya destroyed a number of fighting vehicles and supply wagons running into four figures, shot down forty-seven aircraft and killed hundreds of troops in the first two weeks of Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's desert offensive, the Air Ministry said today.

"Monday, in one of the grimmest days of fighting in the present Libyan campaign," it said, "our aircraft capped a three-figure score of Axis transport vehicles destroyed by writing off a number of German tanks."

The tanks were knocked out "with lightning rapidity," it said.

New Bomber Used

The Air Ministry also disclosed that United States-built Baltimore bombers now were in action in the Libyan fighting.

It said that Baltimores—known on the other side of the Atlantic as Glenn Martin 187s—made "daring daylight raids" on an Axis airdrome at Barce on Monday.

"The bombing was particularly accurate and effective," it added.

TARANTO IS BOMBED AGAIN

Rome Reports 20 Killed, 75 Injured in British Raid

ROME, June 10 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—British bombers at-

30.24—16995

30.24—16995

tacked the Italian naval base of Taranto last night for the second night in succession and the known casualties total twenty killed and seventy-five inurjed, the High Command said today.

High explosives and incendiaries were dropped by the raiders and several fires were started. The High Command said the fires were promptly "brought under control and extinguished."

Tank-supported British counter-attacks were declared by the Italian High Command today to have been "repulsed with substantial losses for the enemy" in the new battle of Libya.

German and Italian fighters destroyed seventeen British planes in air fighting and two Italian planes failed to return, the High Command said. [Following its customary practice, the High Command did not announce German losses.]

Axis bombers again were reported to have attacked Malta and five defending fighters were said to have been shot down over the fortified island.

Nazi Agitator Flees Yemen

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 10 — Germany's "Lawrence of Arabia," Dr. Fritz Grobba, was reliably reported today to have escaped from Yemen, in Arabia, where he had been tracked down after a hectic year in which he tried to stir up Arab tribesmen in Syria and Iran against the British.

Grobba, who formerly was German Minister in Sauda Arabia, was known as the "gold purse agitator" because of his lavish distribution of gold in an effort to win over the tribesmen to Germany's side. He has been known under the aliases Hermann Graub and Arthur Borg.

Fled Syria And Iran

As Hitler's chief agent in the Arab world, he worked in Syria until the British won control there and then fled to Iran. The British-Soviet occupation of that country soon had him on the run again. With a number of other Germans and Italians he escaped to Yemen under a false name.

Grobba's identity finally was discovered and British pressure exerted on the aged Imam of Yemen for his expulsion. Grobba remained, however, on the pretext he would return to Germany via Turkey. He was kept under close guard at San'a, capital of Yemen, but recently managed to make a getaway. His present whereabouts are not known.

Boston Bombers Blast Breton Coast Airfield As RAF Resumes Drive

London, June 10 (AP)—American-made Boston bombers, guarded by squadrons of Spitfires, hammered the Breton coastal airfield of Lannion this afternoon in resumption of the RAF offensive blacked out last night by bad weather.

Two German fighters were destroyed and one of the Bostons was lost. Earlier, a Spitfire on patrol destroyed another German fighter, a communique said.

It was authoritatively reported that a British fighter shot a German bomber down into the sea shortly before dark off the southwest English coast.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—For the third night this month bad weather kept the R. A. F. offensive against Germany grounded last night.

British bombers opened the month with the 1,036-plane raid on Essen and followed with two successive attacks on Essen and Bremen before bad weather forced the first halt of the month.

Will Surpass Cologne Attack, Briton Says

JUN 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 10—Joint British-American mass bombing of Germany which would make the RAF's 1,130-plane attack on Cologne seem like "a gentle zephyr of a past summer" are predicted by Air Chief Marshal A. T. Harris, who declares that bombings on the Cologne scale "can and if necessary will be far surpassed."

The chief of the RAF's bomber command said in a current news reel statement: "Do not imagine we can yet put out 1,000 bombers a night whenever we please," and then added:

"That time will come. It may not long be delayed. . . ."

"Interesting Subject"

In answer to any who have said that mass bombings alone cannot win a war, Harris declared:

"We shall see. It hasn't been tried yet and Germany will make a most interesting subject. Japan can be used to provide the confirmation."

An officially distributed text of his statement showed that first reports yesterday which quoted him as saying that 10,000 bombers a night might be sent over Germany soon were erroneous. They were due to faulty interpretation of earlier material.

"To Reap Whirlwind"

The text of Harris' statement follows:

"The Nazis, simple souls as they are, entered this war under the quaint illusion that they could bomb everybody that stood in the way—and nobody could bomb them. That was Goering's boast. At Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, Coventry, Plymouth and half a hundred other places they put that naive theory into practice. They sowed the wind. They will reap the whirlwind.

"Just A Beginning"

"Luebeck, Rostock, Cologne — they are just a beginning. In the past the bomber command largely was employed in bombing on a comparatively light scale those more immediately urgent targets dictated by the day-to-day situation, a sort of strategical ... There was so much to do and little to do it with. Now we pass increasingly to a strategical offensive.

"Do not imagine we can yet put out 1,000 bombers a night whenever we please. That time will come. It may not long be delayed. But it is not yet. We have, however, proved that technically it can be done. Technically it can and, if necessary, will be far surpassed.

"We have not as yet in this country the force available to maintain that effort. But we shall obtain it, and we shall if necessary maintain it—from our own resources if need be.

"Let the Nazis take good note of the western horizon. There they will see a cloud as yet no bigger than a man's hand. Behind it lies the whole massive power of the United States of America.

"When the storm gathering there and here breaks in its full fury over Germany, they will look back to the days of Luebeck, Rostock and Cologne as men lost in a raging typhoon think back to a gentle zephyr of a past summer.

"Writing On The Wall"

"It may take a year; it may take two, but for the *Herrenvolk* the writing is on the wall. Let them look out for themselves. The cure is in their own hands.

"A lot of people, generally those with no qualifications to speak (if to think), are in the habit of reiterating the silly phrase: 'Bombing can never win a war.'

"We shall see. It hasn't been tried yet, and Germany, more and more desperately clinging to her widespread conquests and still foolishly enough striving for more, will make a most interesting subject for the initial experiment. Japan can be used to provide the confirmation. But don't expect too much just yet. There is work to do first—and a great deal of it."

British Losses Are 183,550

London, June 10 (AP)—The British Empire's armed forces suffered a total of 183,550 casualties, including natural deaths, during the first two years of war ended September 2, 1941, Clement R. Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

The casualties included 14,687 officers.

He said the total killed was 48,973; wounded, 46,363; prisoners, 58,458, missing, 29,156.

The United Kingdom lost 144,982; the dominions, 28,824; India and Burma, 8,591; the colonies, 6,153.

Urges Arab-Jew[illegible]erian

Jerusalem, June 10 (AP)—Dr. Judah Leon Magnes, San Francisco-born president of the Hebrew University, proposed today a "great union of Arab-Semitic states affiliated with the Anglo-American world," in the Hebrew monthly *Bayoth Hayon*. The plan calls for a consultative body of about thirty representatives to handle questions of recruiting and rationing of supplies, agricultural production and social welfare.

Town of 1,200 Is Razed in Act Of Vengeance

JUN 11 1942

Women and Children Deported — Germans Claim Population Harbored Assassins of Heydrich.

TOTAL NAZI KILLINGS SET AT HALF MILLION

Exiled Governments Anticipate New Wave of Terror in Many Lands.

LONDON, June 10—(AP)—Nazi vengeance squads utterly wiped out Lidice, a Czech village of 1,200 persons today, killing all the men and deporting the women and children, on the ground that the population harbored the two assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, the late German ruler of Bohemia-Moravia.

Completing this most savage single act of repression in the history of German occupation of continental Europe, Gestapo and German soldiery razed the village, leaving nothing but rubble, the German-controlled radio announced from Prague.

Assassins Still at Large

Lidice is—or was—a village of coal-miners and woodworkers a few miles west of the Czech capital and not far from where Heydrich "The Hangman" was fatally wounded by two patriots while driving along a winding road two weeks ago.

The assassins, who leaped upon Heydrich's car with automatic pistol and bomb, have not been caught.

Shortly after Prague and Berlin radios had announced the fate of Lidice "as the hiding place of the Heydrich murderers," German authorities in Prague disclosed that 25 more Czechs had been executed today in the capital and 6 in Brunn for a total of 306—exclusive Lidice dead—to be slain since attack on Heydrich.

Killings Estimated at 500,000

In London, authorities of the Allied and exiled governments of the continent estimated that 500,000 persons had been shot or hanged in all Europe since the beginning of the German conquest.

Only yesterday during Heydrich's funeral rites in Berlin, Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler vowed complete revenge on his killers. The slaughter of Lidice was his macabre sequel.

The Prague broadcasts did not give the number of men of the village who were shot. It said the women had been sent to a concentration camp and the children to "educational centers." Then the Nazis removed the name of the village from their records.

Besides being accused of hiding Heydrich's slayers, the population of the village was accused in the broadcast of having "committed other hostile acts such as keeping an illegal dump of ammunition and arms and maintaining an illegal transmitter."

New Terror Wave Expected

Before this had happened, the Germans had executed 275 Czechs for the assassination of Heydrich, and it was apparent from German advices received today in Switzerland that a new wave of punitive measures is on the way, not only in Czechoslovakia but in other occupied countries. Prague, Paris, Amsterdam, all Poland and Yugoslavia probably will be the first to feel the chill of this new terror campaign, it was indicated in German advices reaching Bern.

Of the half-million Europeans already believed dead by the hand of the Nazi executioner, approximately five per cent were wiped out in mass "reprisal" killings of hostages. The remainder, including many women, were executed on various charges, such as sabotage, plotting and aiding the enemy.

The Norwegian, Belgian and Netherlands governments and the Free French committee here said the increased tempo of executions in the past few weeks indicated resistance to the Germans was increasing in direct ratio to the shootings.

The governments, in estimating the number killed, did not consider "the countless thousands who have died in concentration camps or from ill treatment and hunger as a result of the 'new order'."

The Yugoslav government estimated 350,000 killed in Yugoslavia alone and the Polish government said 90,000 Poles had been executed. They attributed the stupendous totals to German massacres of "entire villages in attempts to wipe out guerrilla activity."

Broadcasts Tell Grim Story

Incomplete totals picked up from German broadcasts tell a grim story of their own, with the best compilations showing nearly 7,000 shootings and hangings reported by the Germans themselves.

A majority of the executions were never broadcast. Some were published in local papers which never reached London. One Czechoslovak official said: "A vast number of those killed was never made public at all, but we hear of them eventually via underground routes. For example, last November the Germans said nine students were executed as a result of riots in Prague, but we know of 120 who were killed."

In Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia and lately in France the list of those shot reveals the Gestapo is following a definite pattern of wiping out "intellectual" leaders. Teachers are frequent victims in Norway, while professors, students and "liberal" officials have fallen in other countries.

Tabulation of Executions

Following is a tabulation of executions:

	Official Allied Estimates of Killed	Number executions Announced by Germans
Belgium		
Over 250		83
France		
Approximately	2,000	919
The Netherlands		
145		145
Norway		
93		93
Poland		
90,000		2,000—4,000
Czechoslovakia		
Approximately	3,000	721
Yugoslavia		
350,000		1,000—2,000
Greece		
820		15

JUN 11 1942

NAZIS EXECUTE ALL CZECH MEN IN ONE VILLAGE

Women and Children Exiled and Libcice Is Razed by Gestapo Band.

TERROR SWEEPING ALL EUROPE

Allied Governments at London Report Half-million Now Shot or Hanged.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—In vengeance for a slain executioner, Germany's Gestapo and army wiped out a whole Czech village today, shooting all the men, deporting all the women and children and leveling every habitation. This, the German radio in Prague announced, was done because the village of Libcice was suspected of harboring the two men who fatally wounded Reinhard Heydrich, protector of Bohemia-Moravia, on a winding mountain road two weeks ago.

So far as is known, the two avengers remain at large. Libcice does not appear on available maps, nor is its population known here, but it is understood to be near Kladno, a few miles west of Prague.

By all odds it was the most savage single act of repression yet perpetrated by the Nazi conquerors against the sullen and resentful millions of occupied Europe, of whom it was estimated today by their exiled governments that 500,000 had been shot or hanged by the Germans.

Himmler Vows Revenge.

Only yesterday, during Heydrich's elaborate funeral rites in Berlin, Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, vowed complete revenge on his killers. The slaughter of Libcice was his macabre sequel.

The Prague broadcasts did not give the number of men of the village shot. It said that the women had been sent to a concentration camp and the children to educational centers, then the Nazis removed the name of the village from their records.

In addition to being accused of hiding Heydrich's slayers, the population of the village was accused in the broadcast of having "committed other hostile acts, such as keeping an illegal dump of ammunition and arms and maintaining an illegal transmitter."

New Wave of Terror.

Before this had happened, the Germans had executed 275 Czechs for the assassination of Heydrich and it was apparent from German advices received today in Switzerland that a new wave of punitive measures is on the way, not only in Czecho-Slovakia, but in other occupied countries.

Czech Village Reported Razed

New York, June 10 (AP)—A radio report from Europe today said that German authorities had destroyed an entire village in former Czecho-Slovakia after shooting all the male inhabitants and deporting the women.

The report, heard here by CBS, was said to have been broadcast first by the Prague radio and relayed through the London radio.

The Prague radio was quoted as announcing:

"A village in the protectorate has been encircled at the orders of the German authorities. All male inhabitants were shot; all women were deported and the entire village was leveled to the ground."

Village Leveled to Ground, Says Berlin

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 10—(AP)—All men in the Czecho-Slovak town of Lidice have been shot, the women sent to concentration camps, the children placed in "appropriate educational institutions" and the town itself "levelled to the ground" on the charge that the population gave shelter and assistance to the assassins of the Nazi leader, Reinhard Heydrich, the Berlin radio announced tonight.

The announcement, quoting an official statement issued in Prague, gave the population of Lidice as 483. The town was utterly wiped off the map, the statement made clear by noting that "the name of the community was extinguished."

(Czech sources in London said the population was 1,200).

The German radio said:

"The following official announcement was made Wednesday evening concerning the extermination of the township of Lidice near Kladno in the protectorate:

"'The investigation of the murder committed on deputy Reichsprotector for Bohemia and Moravia, S. S. Uppergroupleader Reinhard Heydrich, revealed beyond doubt that the population of the township of Lidice near Kladno gave shelter and assisted the murderers.

"'In addition, evidence was found of hostile actions committed against the Reich, subversive printed matter as well as arms and ammunition dumps, illegal radio transmitting station and huge supplies of rationed commodities were discovered.

"'In addition, the fact was ascertained that inhabitants of this township were in active service of the enemy abroad.

"'After ascertaining these facts all male grownups of the town were shot while the women were placed in a concentration camp, and children were entrusted to appropriate educational institutions.

"'The township was leveled to the ground and the name of the community extinguished. The inhabitants of Lidice near Kladno numbered 483.'"

Nazis To Step Up Reprisal Action

JUN 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, June 10—With 275 Czechs already slain in retaliation, the Germans made known today that the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich would mark the beginning of new sweeping punitive measures not only in dismembered Czecho-Slovakia but throughout all the restive occupied countries.

Continuing attacks against occupation armies in the north, west and east confront Germany with a potential second or third front and require vigorous counter-action, dispatches from Berlin said.

Ten A Day In France

Prague, Paris, Amsterdam and all Poland and Yugoslavia were regarded here as likely to feel first the effects of the increased death penalties.

Executions up to now have been averaging ten a day in occupied France. Czechs have been shot in groups of twenty-five or more at a time since the fatal attack on Heydrich, acting Reichsprotector of Bohemia and Moravia.

Italian Casualty List

Figuers of the toll being taken in occupied Yugoslavia rarely are seen, but travelers tell of persons who offered to act as guides to villages where virtually the entire population has been wiped out because patriot troops were quartered there.

The extent of the resistance against the Axis in the Balkans is indicated by the Italian casualty list for May.

It said 475 Italians were killed, 783 were wounded and 28 were missing that month in the Balkans, a loss higher than the Italians reported from any of the active war fronts.

Executions In Germany

Executions and long prison terms have extended even into Germany proper, covering charges from high treason to forging ration-book coupons and listening to foreign broadcasts.

A study of ten German, one Hungarian and three Baltic state newspapers during twenty-eight days of May showed that of sixty-nine persons tried nineteen were executed and fifty were given prison sentences totaling 168 years—mostly for relatively minor offenses. This does not include the Prague executions or punitive measures in occupied France or the Low Countries.

Ex-Communist Reported Killed.

Vichy, June 10 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Nantes, in occupied northwestern France, reported today that Jacques Louer, a former communist who joined Jacques Doriot's pro-Axis French Popular party, had been shot dead in his home at Nantes by two men who escaped on bicycles.

The dispatches said that investigation showed the killers to be former political comrades of the dead man.

BRUTALITY TO PRIESTS

Catholic Hierarchy Told of Nazi Acts.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, told the House of Commons today that every effort was being made to present evidence of brutal treatment of priests in Germany to the attention of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America, Eire and elsewhere.

Lady Astor asked: "Would it not be better to bring it to the notice of the Pope, who has just recognized Japan?"

"I have no means of communicating with the Pope," Mr. Bracken replied.

Vichy Workers Go to Reich

First Contingent Enters Occupied Zone on Way to War Plants

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), June 10 (AP).—A Paris dispatch broadcast today by the Berlin radio said that the first contingent of workmen from unoccupied France who are going to work in German plants crossed the demarcation line into the occupied zone en route to Germany. (Pierre Laval, chief of the Vichy government, is understood to have agreed to increase France's contribution of man power to the German industrial war machine.)

A Sofia dispatch said the Bulgarian government had ordered "civilian mobilization" of all transport workers and dockhands "to insure orderly transportation." (German supplies for the Russian front pass through Bulgaria.)

'36 Flying Dutchman Chases Bike Thieves

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The fastest flying Dutchman at the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin, M. B. Osendarp, is putting his fleetness of foot into practice as a war-time plainclothes cop running down bicycle thieves at The Hague, according to the Nazi-controlled newspaper "Het Volk." His record for catching pedaling thieves within a block or so is reported to be good.

Osendarp ran third to Jesse Owens and Ralph Metcalfe, of the U. S. A., in the Olympic 100-metre sprint, and in the same position behind Owens and Matthew Robinson, of the U. S. A., in the 200 metre.

EX-PARIS NEWSPAPER SUSPENDS FOR DURATION

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 10—(AP) The once powerful Paris evening newspaper L'Intransigeant, which has published editions only twice since the government left Paris, announced today that it would not resume any regular publication until it could do so with "dignity and honor." It has published once a year to retain rights to its name, June 10, 1941, and today.

French Honor Briton

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 10 (AP)—Three thousand persons (presumably French) were reported today to have attended funeral services for an RAF flyer who was shot down along the French coast and buried with military honors by the Germans at St. Malo Monday.

Il Duce and King Join War Anniversary Fete

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts) June 10 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini and King Vittorio Emanuele participated today in a navy day demonstration and bestowal of military decorations.

The day also was the second anniversary of Italy's entry into the war and the press declared that she was stronger and more determined than ever.

Economist And Hero on Honors List in Britain

John Maynard Keynes Made Baron—Admiral Cunningham Elevated to Baronetcy.

JUN 10 1942

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—John Maynard Keynes, the international economist and wartime advocate of "forced savings," tonight was made a baron—the sole peer on the annual king's birthday honors list.

Sharing interest on the list was Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, sailor hero of the Mediterranean battle of Matapan. Admiral Cunningham was elevated to a baronetcy.

Keynes' theories on deficit spending by governments for the purpose of overcoming depression are regarded in some circles to have been a basis for the New Deal's original spending policies. His present "forced savings" plan envisages the levying of compulsory loans, to be repaid after the war, for the triple purpose of financing hostilities, preventing inflation and building up a reserve of purchasing power to carry the people through post-war "slump" years. It has been adopted in some measure in England.

He drafted inter-allied loan arrangements after the last war and in 1919 wrote his best-known book, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." Last year, he conferred with U. S. government authorities in Washington on lease-lend and other matters.

Sir Andrew was named head of the British admiralty delegation in Washington May 18 and already has left his old post of commander of the British Mediterranean fleet.

Acting Air Marshal Arthur Harris, chief of the RAF bomber command and father of the 1,000-plane raids on Germany, was made Knight Commander of the Bath and air chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, head of the RAF, was raised to Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

New Knights Bachelors included the film producer, Alexander Korda, the airplane manufacturers, Charles Fairley and Frederick Handley Page, and the pioneer of radio-location, Robert Watson Watt.

Sir Gerald Campbell, former director of the British information service in the United States, and Sir Frederick Phillips, treasury representative in the United States, were raised to Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

30.24—16997

30.24—16997

Under The Nazis

Virtual Civil War On In Occupied Norway

JUN 11 1942

(Editor's Note—Louis P. Lochner, chief of the former Associated Press and Wide World bureau in Berlin, turns the spotlight on occupied Norway in this article, written since his return from internment in Germany.)

By Louis P. Lochner

New York, June 10 (Wide World). To be a patriot in Norway nowadays means martyrdom.

There is virtual civil war in the German-occupied country, and the Quislings not only hold all the jobs but also have the protection of the Nazi Gestapo.

Nevertheless, the patriots continue to stand by their guns. Story after story of personal courage, of passive resistance to Quisling stooges, of manly facing of firing squads, trickled into Germany from Norway.

The Executions

Executions are the order of the day for helping others to make a getaway to England, or even for young Norwegians themselves attempting to escape to Britain.

One electrician and one attorney were executed for "participating in a secret meeting." Two men were shot for "revealing military secrets and possessing arms illegally." At Drontheim four citizens were condemned to death for listening to foreign radio stations and spreading the news they heard. And so on.

Not until the close of the war, perhaps, will the world know how many Norwegians have given their lives because they refused to accept Naziism and Quislingism.

Lutheran Bishops Resign

The Lutheran bishop of Oslo and his six fellow bishops in other parts of the country resigned in protest against the Quisling regime. Specifically, they objected to the assault upon the dean of Drontheim, Fjellbu, whom a mob of Quislingites prevented from delivering his usual Sunday sermon.

Some 9,000 teachers in individual letters resigned in March from the Teachers' Federation when it came under Quisling control, thereby risking cancellation of their pensions, or rights to pensions, and being drafted for compulsory labor.

Concentration Camps

The rector of Oslo University, Dr. Seip, was carried off to a concentration camp and put in solitary. For twenty-four days, in the Grini camp, he sat in darkness, living on bread and water.

So did Einar Gerharisen, chairman of the Norwegian Labor party, according to reliable information received by the *Zurcher Zeitung* of Zurich, Switzerland. Gerharisen's "crime" consisted in distributing internee rations too liberally to his fellow prisoners.

Sabotage Continues

The Swiss paper reported the concentration camps of Norway generally overcrowded. In one of them was one of seventeen judges of the Norwegian Supreme Court who led the protest of the Supreme Court early this year against the Quisling-appointed Department of Justice's naming all jury members without consulting the Supreme Court. His sixteen colleagues thereupon resigned and were replaced by Quisling henchmen.

All these measures have not been able to prevent acts of sabotage and other evidence of the populace's disagreement with Quislingism.

Fires And Bombings

Even as Quisling was taking office as would-be dictator on February 1, someone cut the electric wires during the parade of his followers before the Grand Hotel, so that the reviewing party, which only a few moments previously had been floodlighted when it appeared on the balcony of the hotel, was shrouded in darkness.

Two days later there was a fire in the famed National Theater. In the main university building a bomb exploded. There were explosions in both railway stations of the Norwegian capital. A dud landed on the Storting (Parliament) building. One of the great rubber factories at Askim, a motor factory in Bergen and the docks at Lakesvag were set aflame by unknown saboteurs.

Secret little newspapers sprouted up. Illegal wireless stations started to broadcast facts unwelcome to the Quisling administration.

If Quisling ever had a chance of gradually winning the esteem of the Norwegian people despite his bad start, he lost it when, in his inaugural address as Hitler-appointed premier of Norway, he declared that Norway could not be a free, sovereign and independent state, but must permanently accept German control.

Occupation Costly

Meanwhile, Norway is paying a heavy price for German occupation.

Norwegian circles in Stockholm, according to the *Zürcher Zeitung*, claim that the occupation costs until the middle of January totaled 3.9 billion Norwegian crowns (about $897,000,000 at pre-occupation exchange rates).

This money was used not only for occupation costs, but also for completing and improving the German military establishment in Norway, for constructing German fleet and air bases, and for building electrochemical and matallurgical plants which Germany expects to control.

Axis Foes Win, 96-4, In Argentine Test

JUN 11 1942

Buenos Aires, June 10 (AP).—The Chamber of Deputies approved by a 96 to 4 vote tonight a Socialist motion requiring Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu to appear June 17 and explain his handling of Argentina's "policy of prudence" in foreign affairs.

This proposal, supported by the Conservatives who ordinarily back Acting President Ramon S. Castillo's government, was one of the first developments in the pro-democratic Radical Party's fight to have the nation break diplomatically with the Axis and re-establish relations with Russia.



Foreign Minister Guinazu

The fight was led in the chamber of deputies by Raul DaMonte Taborda, who for months investigated Axis activities in Argentina as head of a congressional committee.

Breaking relations with the Axis, he declared, would mean "elimination of the activities of the German Embassy, and an end to the operations of the Nazi party, which has acted openly as if this country were a conquered province."

Such a break would not mean war, he said, because Argentina does not have ambassadors in Berlin or Tokyo now and commercial relations with the Axis powers have fallen off to nearly nothing.

"The chief value," he said, "would be that Argentina would cease to be the focal point of uneasiness for other American nations."

The government under Acting President Ramon S. Castillo has staged a "war of nerves" since the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janiero in January, DaMonte Taborda charged. This policy, he said, has been favored by the imposition of a state of siege.

An instance of the "war of nerves," the deputy said, was the government's halting at the last minute a public demonstration scheduled in President Roosevelt's honor last winter. Another example, he said, was the appearance of Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu at a Nationalist meeting where speakers had denounced the United States.

DaMonte Taborda assailed also a recent speech Ruiz Guinazu made citing the friendship of Argentina and Spain. "We appear united with the Spain of Franco in opposition to the other nations of America," he said, adding "we have taken the wrong road."

A resolution by DaMonte Taborda favoring a break with the Axis and another by Deputy Camilo Stanchina urging negotiations to establish relations with Russia were referred to the foreign affairs committee of the Chamber.

Debate Issues Undermine Argentina's Neutrality

JUN 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 10—Three major foreign policy issues, all pointedly at odds with Argentina's abstention from the anti-Axis front, were slated for Chamber of Deputies debate today amid signs of her wavering neutrality.

The announcement last night of a protest to Germany and Italy over the torpedoing of the Argentine tanker Victoria was the sharpest sign of the republic's strain.

(Axis attacks on Mexican shipping, combined with rejection of a Mexican protest, led Mexico into a declaration of war against the Axis.)

Naming Axis As Threat

Argentina—and Chile, the only other Latin-American nation still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis—also agreed with the nineteen other American republics last night to name Germany, Italy and Japan as special threats to Western Hemisphere democracy.

The tanker Victoria was damaged by a torpedo off Cape Hatteras April 17, but reached port. The Government said her nationality was plainly marked, her assailant presumably was an Axis submarine and that the attack must be denounced as an "aggression committed against . . . a neutral on the free sea in an act of peaceful commerce."

Also Debating "Prudence"

Against this background, the Chamber of Deputies was to hear debate on the resolution of Raul Damonte Taborda, an opposition leader to the "policy of prudence" course of Acting President Ramon Castillo, recommending a diplomatic break with the Axis.

Other foreign policy issues were a resolution urging establishmen of diplomatic relations with Russia and a proposal that Foreign Minister Enrique Ruez Guinazu explain his conduct of foreign affairs.

MEXICO TO ADHERE TO UNITED NATIONS

Flag Day Ceremony Is Set for White House.

JUN 11 1942

Washington, June 10 (AP).—Mexico will formally pledge her adherence to the cause of the United Nations at a Flag Day ceremony at the White House next Sunday. President Roosevelt has asked the representatives of all the United Nations to gather in the historic East Room on Sunday afternoon, it was announced today at the White House.

He will speak to them briefly and the Mexican Ambassador, Francisco Castillo Najera, will give his country's assent to the declaration of the United Nations. This will be done through a letter or by his signing the declaration, which was promulgated here on January 1. Twenty-six countries signed at that time and Mexico will be the twenty-seventh.

Canada to Celebrate July 4

OTTAWA, June 10 (AP).—Canada will celebrate United Nations Flag Day on July 4, it was announced today. Similar celebrations will be held in the United States and the United Kingdom June 14.

The United States customarily celebrates Flag Day June 14 and when it was extended to the flags of all United Nations this year the United Kingdom decided to hold a similar celebration. Before the United Kingdom announcement, however, Canada had arranged to hold a flag day on United States Independence Day, July 4, as a part of Army Week which extends from June 20 to July 5.

United States troops will be invited to visit Canadian centers to participate in the celebrations.

Puerto Rico To Revise Oil Law

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 10 (AP)—Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell today called a special session of the Puerto Rico Legislature to open June 15 to revise gasoline and fuel-oil legislation. A rationing system also is expected to be considered.

MACKENZIE KING ASKS NEW POWER ON CONSCRIPTION

Not Necessary to Draft Men for Overseas Duty Canadian Minister Says.

OTTAWA, June 10.—(AP) Prime Minister Mackenzie King asked Parliament today for power to move military conscripts to various points outside Canada within the Western Hemisphere, including the United States, but he declared the government does not believe that it is necessary to draft men at the present time for service overseas.

"Moreover," he added, "It may never become necessary."

The prime minister was starting debate in the House of Commons on the government's conscription bill, which he moved for second reading and which would repeal section 3 of the National Resources Mobilization act to leave the government free to conscript men by proclamation for service in any theater of war.

One Province Opposed

The bill was introduced following a plebiscite held April 27 in which a great majority of Canadians voted to release the government from promises not to introduce unlimited conscription. Only the Quebec Province voters opposed the government.

The prime minister was followed by Conservative leader of the House, R. B. Hanson, who declared that King's address "left me cold and will send a chill of disillusionment down the spine of all Canadians."

Recalling his plebiscite campaign statement that an affirmative vote was "not a vote for conscription," King said that the result of the plebiscite "did not commit the government for conscription overseas."

He added, however, that "it equally leaves no doubt as to the freedom of the government and

Parliament to decide for or against conscription for service overseas either conditionally or unconditionally."

The prime minister said the plebiscite was wholly an expression of opinion and that it cleared the deck for unrestricted discussion and debate. The government, he said, still must obtain a free hand from parliament.

Government Limited Now

The National Resources Mobilization act of June 21, 1940, empowers the government to call upon Canadians to place their services and their property at the disposal of the government for the defense of Canada and the efficient prosecution of the war.

Section 3, however, limited the power of the government to compel military service only within Canada or its territorial waters.

King pointed out that power to conscript property as well as manpower had existed since 1940. He added:

"That power, where it has been deemed necessary or expedient to do so, has been exercised ever since and is being exercised by the government today. Adoption of the amendment clearly does not mean the adoption of any new principle with respect of the raising of men for military service . . ."

Hanson in his attack on the prime minister said that King's speech had been an exhibition of skillful political strategy and "just such strategy as we might expect from the right honorable gentleman who, above everything, desires to maintain his political position."

Hits "Appeasement"

The opposition leader described the policy outlined by King as "the same old policy of appeasement—a game the prime minister has played to the limit."

Hanson urged that the government's bill incorporate detailed methods of procedure by which complete service would be obtained, without geographical or other limitations. He said he wanted compulsory selective service in the practical sense and did not want to have "only the theory of the statute books."

Axis Issues Claims On Ship Sinkings

From Axis Propaganda Sources.

ROME, June 10 (Italian broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press).—Italian submarines operating under three commanders in the Atlantic have sunk 38,000 tons of Allied shipping, including 27,000 tons of tankers, the High Command said today.

[The period of this activity was not announced.]

The commanders were identified as Frigate Captain Enzo Grossi, Corvett Captain Luigi Longanasi Catani and Lieut. Com. Marco Revedin.

From Axis Propaganda Sources.

BERLIN, June 10 (German broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press).—Eight more freighters, totaling 41,000 tons, have been sunk by U-boats in American waters, the Germans said today.

90 SURVIVORS OF SHIPS LAND

JUN 11 1942

Reach Curacao—Number of Sinkings Unknown.

Willemstad, Curacao, June 10 (A. P.).—Ninety American and Belgian survivors of torpedoed ships were landed here last night, it was disclosed today.

[The advices did not indicate how many ships were involved in the torpedoing.]

U-boat Sinks 2 Gloucester Fishing Boats

Sub's Gunners 'Very Lousy Shots,' Declare Survivors.

A NEW ENGLAND PORT, June 10 (AP).—The sinking of two Gloucester fishing draggers by a single submarine, whose gunners were "very lousy shots," was reported today following the safe arrival on the New England coast of 14 men, who rowed 65 miles in four dories.

This brought the Nazi bag among the New England fishing fleet to three vessels. As in the earlier sinking of a fishing craft, the captains of the two draggers told of extended and frequently inaccurate shelling from close range. It took 40 to 50 shells to sink one dragger and 15 or 17 the other, they estimated.

The draggers, not traveling together, were sunk within an hour of each other on June 3 and the two crews landed on the New England coast 36 hours later—also within an hour of each other.

Despite extensive shell fire and machine-gunning, sometimes from a distance of only 200 feet, there was only one casualty—"Spooks," a white Spitz owned by Capt. John O. Johnson. The animal was so frightened by shell bursts that he crawled under a berth in the forecastle and had to be abandoned.

Capt. Joseph A. Ciarmitaro, in command of the larger of the draggers, said he tried to reach the pilot house to radio for help after the attack began.

"But a burst of machine-gun bullets smacked into the pilot house," he said. "The sub was maybe 200 feet away—so I changed my mind."

The attack occurred at 4 p. m. and the vessel went down in flames half an hour later after a shot hit the engine room.

The second dragger heard the sounds of shooting and headed towards them, only to be intercepted by the submarine.

Both crews rowed to land without food. One crew of eight men had half a gallon of water, the other crew of six had 10 gallons. The latter part of the trip was made in dense fog.

Torpedo Misses Lifeboat By 15 Feet

[By the Associated Press]

A North Atlantic Port, June 10—Four American field-service workers, who missed death from a torpedo blast by a scant fifteen feet, arrived safely at an Atlantic port in a damaged lifeboat after a medium-sized British freighter was torpedoed June 2.

The ship went down three minutes after a second torpedo crashed into the engine room.

Eight other passengers, all field service workers, and the British crew of fifty-nine all reached port safely. Two lifeboats were picked up and the crews taken to an eastern Canadian port, and the other reached another American Atlantic port unassisted.

Group Held Helpless

The first four Americans told how they rushed on deck when the first torpedo hit, scrambled into a lifeboat and then were held helpless against the side of the sinking ship by jammed lines as another torpedo struck the ship fifteen feet away.

"We didn't see the second baby coming," said Charles Fagan, 28, of Seattle, one of the field service men who was in the lifeboat. "If we had, I guess we would have been plenty scared. First thing we knew we heard a dull bang. Then a sheet of flames spread out five feet below the surface of the water. It was the damndest thing I ever saw.

JUN 11 1942

Tangled Lines Cut

"After the torpedo exploded fifteen feet aft of the lifeboat, a wall of water crashed down on the men, smashed the rudder and pulled the stern away from the larger vessel. The freighter started sinking like an elevator. One of the men cut the tangled lines and we got away."

When the lifeboat was 200 yards from the sinking ship the crew picked up a British seaman who had been standing bow lookout when the first torpedo hit the ship.

The seaman, Robert Bailey, 18, of Liverpool, said the first torpedo exploded right under his feet.

Hurled Into Air

"I saw the flash, and felt the ship jump," he related, "and then I was in the air. The next thing I knew I was in the water, and the ship looked to be 2,000 yards away.

Bailey was taken to a hospital for treatment of a strained leg after the lifeboat crew reached port.

In charge of Second Engineer John A. Wilson, 39, of Liverpool, the lifeboat—only one of the ship's four equipped with a motor—became separated from the others and reached a beach after declining rescue by another United Nations ship which they encountered.

West Coast Sinking

Port Angeles, Wash., June 10 (AP). The first torpedoing of a United States merchant ship off the coast of the Pacific northwest, officially announced by the navy last night, was disclosed after the ship's master, Capt. Lyle G. Havens, 48, San Carlos, Cal., brought his crew here and said: "I'm glad to report we lost only one of the sixty aboard."

Stephen Chance, 56, Negro second cook and baker, address unknown, died of exposure in a lifeboat.

THREE ALLIED VESSELS SUNK

British Merchantman, 2 U. S. Fishing Boats Are Atlantic Sub Victims

JUN 11 1942

Ship Losses In That Area Since Pearl Harbor Raised To 258

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 10—The destruction of three more Allied vessels by Axis submarines in the Atlantic swelled United and neutral nations' officially reported ship losses in that area since Pear Harbor to a total of 258 craft.

The rescue of all eighty-five members of the crews of the latest U-boat victims—a medium-sized British merchantman and two small United States fishing vessels—was disclosed by the navy today.

Fishing Boats Attacked

Seventy-one crewmen and passengers survived the submarine attack on the British cargo carrier June 2, when two torpedoes smashed into the vessel and sank her in three minutes. The twelve passengers aboard were field service workers—among them four Americans who arrived safely at an Atlantic port in a damaged lifeboat.

The two American fishing boats were attacked within an hour of each other by a lone submarine June 3. From fifty to seventy shells were fired by the U-boat before the two ships were sunk. Both crews of fourteen men arrived safely on the New England coast after rowing sixty-five miles in four dories.

Pacific Sinking

The announcement yesterday of the submarine-sinking of a United States marchant ship off the coast of the Pacific Northwest boosted to eight the number of American cargo carriers sunk by enemy undersea craft between Hawaii and California since the outbreak of hostilities over six months ago.

Two vessels were reported damaged by submarine action in that area during December.

Brazilian Crew Rescued

RIO de JANEIRO, June 10 (AP)—An official announcement said tonight that all 63 men in the crew of the 5,970-ton Brazilian ship Alegrete, sunk by a submarine on June 1 in the Caribbean, had been saved.

Canadians Save Americans

Victoria, B. C., June 10 (AP)—A Canadian naval vessel participated in the rescue of the crew of a United States merchant ship torpedoed Sunday off the Washington State coast, naval authorities at near-by Esquimalt announced today. The Canadian vessel picked up twenty-five men from the sunken ship.

Mexico To Scrap Sunken Gunboat

Tampico, Mexico, June 10 (AP)—A sunken Mexican warship will serve its country again. The hull of the gunboat Vera Cruz, sunk in 1914, will be raised and cut up for scrap iron to help meet Mexico's metal shortage.

Plans Of Fight On Subs Outlined To Senators

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 10—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox gave Senators today a confidential outline of plans for combating the submarine menace off the coasts of this country at a closed session of a subcommittee of the Special Senate Committee Investigating National Defense.

Afterward, Chairman Truman (Dem., Mo.) and Senator Kilgore (Dem., W. Va.) told reporters that the public must remember that it was most essential that the best boats and vessels for fighting submarines must be kept with the main fleets of the navy. Kilgore said the destroyer was the most efficient vessel against subs.

Whole Subject Covered

The Navy Secretary told reporters that he could not disclose details of his two-hour conference, but that the discussion involved the "whole submarine subject" and all means of dealing with it.

"Now don't quote me as saying that the submarine menace is over," the Navy Secretary told reporters, noting that each time he had been so quoted in recent months that there had been an increased number of ships sunk off the coasts of the United States.

A reporter asked if the question of construction of crash boats to battle submarines had comeup in the discussion with the Senate subcommittee.

JUN 11 1942

Utilizing All Methods

"In a general way," Knox replied, adding that all possible means had been discussed.

Knox said that it would take time and much planning to correct the submarine menace and that all methods would be utilized.

After Knox had left, Senator Kilgore, chairman of the defense committee appointed to investigate shipping, told reporters that although twenty ships were sunk last week none was within fifty miles of the coastline.

Senator Truman, chairman of the full committee, said that the public must remember it is "not possible to patrol five oceans" for submarines.

CRUISER SANTA FE LAUNCHED AT CAMDEN

CAMDEN, N. J., June 10.—(AP) Christened with a bottle of wate from the Santa Fe river, the cru er Santa Fe was launched toda the third ship of her type to sl down the ways of the New York Shipbuilding corporation in four months.

The Santa Fe, sister ship of the Montpelier and the Cleveland which were launched here recently, settled into the waters of the Delaware

30.24 — 16999

30.24-16999

river 368 days after her keel was laid.

Fourten-year-old Caroline Trevelyan Chavez, member of one of New Mexico's pioneer families and former president of the national society of the children of the American Revolution, was the sponsor.

The water she used in the christening had been blessed by the archbishop of Santa Fe, oldest diocese in the United States.

The "closed" ceremony was attended only by members of the sponsor's official party, a group of naval officers and workmen.

BRITISH NON COM HELD FOR MURDER OF GIRL

BLACK HARBOR, N. B., June 10 —(AP) Charged with murder of Miss Bernice Connors, whose battered and almost nude body was found in a field here last Sunday evening, a sergeant of the British Royal Air Force was arrested late today. His name was given as Tom Roland Hutchings, 21, native of England.

JUN 11 1942

The arrest and apartment occurred a few hours after the funeral of the dark-haired 19-year-old girl of a prominent fisheries industry family.

She had been missing since she left the regular weekly dance at the community hall here Friday night. The body was partly hidden under some moss.

Report Petain Convinced Axis Cannot Win

Vichy Sources Say, However, Laval Still Holds Contrary View.

By Wade Werner

WASHINGTON, June 10—(AP)—Two years of war since Dunkerque have convinced Chief of Staff Marshal Petain that the Axis cannot win, authoritative reports from Vichy revealed today.

There was a time after the fall of France in 1940 when Petain regarded a German victory as inevitable; but now, these reports said, the old marshal is convinced Germany and her allies will be defeated.

Vichy's collaborationist chief of government Pierre Laval, however, still holds the contrary view. An American observer who recently talked with him quoted Laval as saying Germany could not be defeated and, moreover, that it would be a disaster for Europe if England and Soviet Russia won.

Reliable informants in Vichy report that Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of the Vichy government's armed forces, holds a somewhat similar opinion.

Sources in close touch with developments around Petain pictured the aged chief of state as a patriot surrounded by intriguers and exposed to pressure from German authorities, yet laboring to protect the integrity of France.

The French people are fully aware of the tragic handicap under which Petain is striving to relieve their suffering, this informant said. They know that Petain was forced by the Germans to accept Laval as his chief of government, possibly by threatening to occupy all of France.

Many Nazi Threats

German pressure is reported to involve many other threats of dire consequences for the French if they fail to collaborate. These include even threats of reprisal against French prisoners of war in Germany. Some Frenchmen fear particularly the possibility that these 1,500,000 prisoners in German hands might be maltreated or starved.

There are limits to what the Axis could accomplish by such pressure, however. As outlined in authoritative reports received here these limits are Hitler's reluctance to undertake a complete occupation of France, with the vast increase of troops of occupation such a move would make necessary; and Hitler's equal reluctance to provoke revolution in France at the very time he hopes to squeeze the utmost in war production out of French workers.

Germans Fear Revolt

Thus, although it would be an easy matter for Laval to drive Petain into retirement with the help of German pressure, the Germans are not likely to do this if they think it would precipitate a revolution. With all a revolution would mean in terms of paralyzed production and economic disruption.

As for hopes of a general French revolt against German forces in the occupied regions, reports received here indicate little chance of such a general uprising until Allied forces not only have landed on the continent but have demonstrated an ability to maintain themselves there. In other words Frenchmen want to be shown that their revolt would be effective and would really help to end the war soon.

Attacks on German soldiers in occupied France and other disturbances embarrassing the forces of occupation still are unorganized and sporadic, according to these reports; but they might at any moment become widespread and overwhelming under the impetus of a really large-scale invasion of Allied troops.

PRESIDENT GREETS KING OF GREECE WITH FULL HONORS

Monarch Arrives in Washington After Trip from Egypt.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(AP) King George II of Greece was greeted with full military honors and a handshake by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt when he and his party arrived at the White House today after their trip from Cairo, Egypt, part way by air.

The tall, slim monarch, who was accompanied by Emanuel Tsouderos, Greek premier, had told reporters before the ceremonies that his countrymen "are in the fight to stay." He added "the Greek army, its air corps and more than half of its original navy are fighting today in many theaters of the war."

Seeks Lend-Lease

He said his mission here is to arrange for direct shipment of lease-lend supplies to the Greek forces. "We have been getting materials of war by way of the British, but we feel that the demands of our nation in the war and in the reconstruction period which will follow can be met better by direct American assistance."

Although in recent months prime ministers, dukes and princes have visited the White House, this is the first time since the American trip of Britain's monarchs in 1939 that a king has been a guest and the White House staff turned out to watch the formal reception on the south grounds.

Mrs. Henry Nesbit, the housekeeper, watched from a bench behind a hedge just outside the kitchens where preparations were going on for the small state dinner in honor of the king tonight. The President's secretarial staff came out of the executive offices onto the lawn.

The formal reception group included, beside the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Cabinet members, Vice President Wallace, the chief justice, chairmen of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs committees. Companies of soldiers, sailors and marines formed a guard of honor.

King in Uniform

A shriek of sirens announced the arrival of the king's party. In the first car rode the king in a khaki field marshal's uniform, the Greek prime minister; the Greek minister, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos and George T. Summerlin, chief of protocol in the State department.

The President greeted the king with a typical American "hello". After a welcome from Mrs. Roosevelt the king stood between her and the President as the latter presented the American officials. The band played the Greek national anthem and the Star Spangled Banner.

Although not part of the official reception a Greek-American institution, Steve Vasilakos, 60, gray-haired peanut vender just outside the White House grounds since 1910, was doing his bit. Now a naturalized citizen, he had the American flag on one corner of his stand and the Greek on the other.

He was so excited he had trouble with his English and had to call on a by-stander who could understand Greek to relate that he had a son who was a policeman in Athens and another with the Greek armed forces. He hasn't heard from either in some time.

Greeks Are In War To Stay, Says King

BALTIMORE, June 10 (AP)—King George II of Greece, arriving here today on a Pan American Clipper plane, said his country was "in the war to stay" and that he would go to Washington to arrange Lease-Lend shipments of war supplies direct to Greek fighting forces.

The monocled monarch, accompanied by Emanuel Tsouderos, Greek premier, and others in the official party, came here from Cairo, Egypt, part way by Clipper. He was met by high State Department officials, Greek embassy officials, and United States Army and Navy officers.

"The Greek army, its air corps and more than half of its original navy are fighting today in many theatres of the war," the exiled King declared.

"My only mission here is to arrange for direct shipment of equipment by America to the Greek forces under the lease-lend system. We have been getting materials of war by way of the British, but we feel that the demands of our nation in the war and in the reconstruction period which will follow can be met better by direct American assistance."

He said his nation's war effort was being aided greatly by some 1,000,000 Greeks in Egypt, where he fled after the German invasion of his homeland.

Greek nationals in Egypt, he reported, were being conscripted for military service.

"Two weeks ago I was at Tobruk and saw some of these men in action alongside of the British forces opposing Field Marshal Rommel. The Greeks were active in the aviation branch and also operated mine sweepers. The same is true of a dozen theaters of war. We are in the fight to stay."

After the official welcome, in which most of Baltimore's Greek colony participated, the official party left for Washington.

U. S. PRODUCTION EXCEEDS BRITAIN'S LYTTELTON SAYS

American War Turnout Will Soon Be Far Ahead, Minister Asserts.

WASHINGTON, June 10. — (AP) The swiftly-rising rate of American war production has already exceeded that of Great Britain and "will soon be far ahead," Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, asserted tonight.

Some indication of what this portends was disclosed by the minister in an address prepared for the Columbia Broadcasting System when he gave these figures on British production:

"We are producing tanks, jeeps and other mechanical vehicles at a rate of 257,000 a year. This is an increase of 350 per cent over the rate in the last quarter of 1940.

"We are producing 40,000 big guns a year and supplying them with 25 million rounds of ammunition.

"We are producing millions of small arms each year and supplying them with 2,000 million rounds of ammunition.

"We have increased our production of aircraft 100 per cent over the rate achieved during the last quarter of 1940.

"We have increased our production of merchant ships by 57 per cent over the last quarter of 1940.

"We have increased our production of all weapons of war as a whole by 100 per cent during the last 12 months alone."

To Pool Resources

Lyttelton came to the United States to help set up the joint American-British Production board, announced yesterday by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

"Donald Nelson (American War Production Board chief) and I have been working to gear the Birminghams and Sheffields, Pittsburghs and Detroits into one single engine of destruction," he explained.

The two were named by their respective governments to accomplish the pooling of industrial resources. Preliminary conversations have included standardization of weapons and more efficient use of shipping—currently the major problem.

"Britain's life depends upon shipping," Lyttelton declared. "The shipbuilding of the U. S. A.—surely one of the most massive industrial efforts ever exerted—will relieve the strain. The output planned will be attained—I am sure of it, but until then the British mercantile marine must remain the principal link which binds the United Nations together in war."

Lyttelton, who has become a public figure in Great Britain only since the outbreak of the war, drew a vivid picture of wartime life on the British Isles where no place is more than 70 miles from the sea. He said:

Describes War Conditions

Women in industry numbering 5,500,000 work up to 55 hours a week; 77 1-2 per cent of the boys and 67 1-2 per cent of the girls between the ages of 14 and 17 are engaged in war work; food, clothing and gasoline are rationed and "we can still laugh although one home out of every five—and there are 13,000,000 of them—has been damaged or destroyed by bombs."

"We are producing up to the hilt," the minister declared. "We are pouring approximately 60 per cent of our national income into the war. There is no business as usual in Britain. There is no production as usual in Britain. There is no profit as usual in Britain. We have thrown everything we have into this war and we will never quit."

General Somervell Returns From London

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The War Department announced today that Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general of the services of supply, who has been engaged in conferences in London more than two weeks, has returned to the United States.

Somervell was one of the group of high ranking United States army and navy officers who arrived in London May 26-27 for extensive discussions following the early visit to England of Gen. George Marshall, chief of staff.

Others who made the trip included Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the army air forces; Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, assistant chief of staff for operations, and Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, chief of staff of the army ground forces, who returned to Washington last week.

JUN 11 1942

Also in the group of American officers in London was Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

Leave Blank

Justice Murphy Goes Into Army for 4 Mos.

Gets Leave of Absence From Bench to Take Oath of Lieutenant-Colonel—Served as Captain Overseas in Last War.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Associate Justice Frank Murphy took a leave of absence from the Supreme Court bench today to take the oath of a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army and said he planned to report at once for at least four months of duty.

Unprecedented Action

The 49-year old jurist explained his unprecedented action by disclosing that he had obtained a four-month leave from the Supreme Court, now in Summer recess. His present plans—which he said might be changed—were to return to the bench at the expiration of that period.

The justice was sworn in by Major General James A. Ulio, the adjutant general, in the office of General George C. Marshall.

Murphy told reporters that he had wanted to get into the Army ever since the outbreak of the Pacific war, last December 7, and disclosed he would leave immediately for Fort Benning, Ga. There he said, he would take an intensive six-week training course following which he would be assigned to an armored force.

Veteran of First World War

Murphy's public career dates from the first World War in which he served overseas as a captain in the 85th Division. It was climaxed February 5, 1940 when President Roosevelt appointed him to the Supreme Court to succeed the late Justice Pierce Butler of Minnesota.

During the intervening years, the bachelor jurist served successively as judge of the Detroit Records Court, mayor of Detroit, United States high commissioner to the Philippines, governor of Michigan and attorney general in the Roosevelt cabinet.

The closest precedent for Murphy's action within the memory of present court attaches is believed to have been Justice Roberts' temporary absence from the bench last December to conduct an investigation into the Pearl Harbor disaster.

At the request of President Roosevelt, Justice Roberts headed a board of army and naval officers sent to Hawaii to make a personal inquiry into the responsibility for the success of Japanese surprise attack on the Pacific stronghold.

In the earliest days of the court, John Jay remained on the bench while conducting an unsuccessful campaign for the governorship of New York. Two years later, in 1794, he was appointed special ambassador to England to negotiate an Anglo-American treaty.

Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, head of the court from 1796 to 1800, went to France in 1799 as a special envoy of President John Adams.

Murphy was born in a one-room cabin at Harbor Beach, Mich., April 13, 1893, the son of a country lawyer.

Texas-Illinois Pipeline Is Approved by WPB

Will Increase Petroleum Flow to East But Abandonment of Rationing Held Unlikely —To Be Ready About December 1.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — The War Production Board gave permission today for the immediate construction of an oil pipeline from Longview, Tex., to Salem, Ill., to increase the petroleum flow to the East but gave no indication that it would bring any relaxation of the gasoline rationing in the Atlantic states.

550-Mile Line

The board announced that the pipeline would provide "an increased supply of oil to the east coast area within six months" but Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, said it probably would be used primarily for fuel oil and secondarily for gasoline.

Nothing was said about the probable effect on the rationing program but abandonment of the rationing was viewed as unlikely, particularly in view of the campaign to reduce the use of tires.

The 550-mile pipeline will deliver 350,000 barrels of oil daily to the Salem area, from where most of it will be transported by tank cars, barges, Great Lakes carriers and other facilities to the eastern shortage area.

The line is expected to be completed by Dec. 1. Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the WPB said construction would start immediately.

To Use Seamless Steel

Seamless steel tubing will be used instead of steel plate badly needed for shipbuilding and the consumption of critical materials will be reduced additionally by the substitution of cast iron for steel in some places.

The action came after the WPB at least three times previously had refused priorities on steel for a 1,500-mile pipeline from Texas to New York.

The decision to build the shorter line, which will require 125,000 tons of finished steel as against 400,000 tons for the longer line, was made by WPB after a special committee created by Nelson reported the line "could be built with a minimum of disruption to the war production program" and could start delivering oil within half a year.

"It (The WPB) took this action after considering the changed situation with respect to oil tankers and military requirements," Nelson said, "and after receiving assurances that prompt construction of the line will not interfere with delivery of steel or motor equipment orders for the War and Navy departments or for the Maritime Commission's shipbuilding program."

To Cost 35-40 Millions

Petroleum Coordinator Ickes said that the line was not proposed as a means to restore "motoring as usual" to the east but only to help provide the essential petroleum requirements.

Petroleum circles estimated that the line would cost $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. It will be the largest conduit ever constructed for transporting petroleum.

Nelson said that negotiations for financing the project would be begun by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and that the decision whether the line should be government-owned or privately owned and operated was up to the RFC. The original pipeline proposal was sponsored by 11 major oil companies who offered to do their own financing.

Ickes said that, barring delays, work could be started in mid-July and completed by Dec. 1.

Deputy Coordinator Ralph K. Davies said the special committee appointed by Nelson would continue studies to determine whether steel could be made available for a second leg of the huge line, from the Salem area to the New York-Philadelphia refining area as originally proposed by Ickes last Fall.

"This first installment," Davies commented, "is an encouraging start and we shall remain hopeful as to the eventual completion of the entire project."

MAYOR PLEADS FOR OIL FLOW TO NORTHEAST

Sees Specter of Disease if Supply Is Not Assured Before Winter Comes.

WOULD RATION TRANSPORT

He Tells Congressional Group Cost Must Not Be Counted in Present Emergency.

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia declared today that every available means of transportation must be rationed immediately to get fuel oil and essential gasoline supplies into the Northeast before winter.

"Every tank car, every truck, every barge must be rationed if we are going to avoid a catastrophe in these seventeen Northeastern States," he told a Senate Commerce sub-committee.

"We must provide for the safety and health of the people in this area and we cannot have a moratorium on time to do it."

The Mayor, the principal witness before the committee considering means of expediting the movement of petroleum products by inland waterways, said that steps necessary to meet the fuel shortage in the Northeast would be costly, "but that is part of the war."

Says Cost Is Not too Great.

"No cost is too great," he said, "to avoid an outbreak of influenza or pneumonia or the breakdown of industry in the highly industrialized and populous section."

"This is one case where I cannot overestimate the situation," he added, "It is very critical."

He said that 5,000,000 people in the metropolitan area alone were dependent on oil burners for heating and that even under the most optimistic estimates not more than 32 per cent of existing oil burners could be converted to coal.

"Some people may say do without more heat," he said, "but that is not the solution. We are accustomed to warmth."

Mr. LaGuardia said that no one was suggesting that anything be done that would impair the war effort.

"But we must be realistic," he declared. "Anything that would affect the health of such a large segment of the population or cause a breakdown of industry in these seventeen States would be extremely serious."

Advocates Use of Barges.

The Mayor advocated the use of wooden and concrete barges "or any receptacle" that would carry oil and gasoline.

"We are not asking for gasoline for pleasure driving," he said. "That's out. But in a city the size of New York transportation is important. We must have means of getting people to and from work."

He urged that the New England States be given first consideration because when the cold weather comes "the waterways will be frozen and they will be cut off entirely. Then follow the temperature down the coast."

The Mayor said that by rationing transportation hauls could be shortened and a more efficient use of existing facilities made. For example, he said, oil could be carried from Albany to New York in oceangoing tankers because of the depth of the Hudson River, thus freeing barges and tank cars for hauls from the west.

Conversion of oil burners to coal, he said, was not practical "because we can't get the materials" and because many burners are not convertible.

Even if the conversion could be made, he added, it might bring on a new problem in the transportation of coal.

SEE EXPERT MAKE RUBBER IN A JIFFY

Senators Are Awed at Hearing as Goodrich Official Mixes Things, Then Bounces Sop

90% DURABILITY CLAIMED

Witness Says Company Will Make It in Three Plants—Poinsettia Called Source

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—To the astonishment of Senators, who had just been told that the B. F. Goodrich Company planned ultimately to produce 165,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually, an executive of the company compounded some in ten seconds today and bounced it on the floor.

K. D. Smith of Akron, assistant to the vice president in charge of factory operations, poured what he called "liquid ameripol latex" into a beaker, added acetic acid, squeezed the surplus liquid out and bounced the ball.

Mr. Smith said that 20 cents a pound would be "a very fair price" for the synthetic rubber, and demonstrated to the Senate Agriculture subcommittee several tires in which it had been used.

He said that tests showed that the synthetic casings had about 90 per cent of the durability of tires made from natural rubber.

To preserve military secrets, Mr. Smith did not disclose the exact locations of the plants to be operated by Goodrich. One, he said, was to be in Kentucky and two in Texas. All are expected to be in operation by next June 1.

In addition to the 100 per cent synthetic tires, Mr. Smith exhibited one containing about 55 per cent artificial rubber. He testified that it had been driven 24,127 miles on an airport station wagon and still was capable of further service.

Meanwhile, Senator Norris disclosed that a Californian had written to him saying that the poinsettia plant produced the best known type of rubber, in great quantities, up to two tons per acre.

"Acre per acre," the Californian wrote, "poinsettia will produce ten times the rubber that guayule will, with less resin content, and matures within a year. After the stalks are cut for rubber extraction, the root will again stalk every year for many years."

This suggestion was one of dozens received by various legislators interested in a speedy solution of the rubber shortage. Other suggested sources have included milkweed, goldenrod, sunflowers and numerous garden and farm crops capable of conversion into alcohol, which in turn can be made into butadiene, an important component of buna synthetic rubber.

Leave Blank

30.24—1701

30.24-17001

Vonsiatsky and Kunze Are Indicted as Spies

Three German-born Americans Also Accused With White Russian Leader and Former Bund Chief.

JUN 11 1942

HARTFORD, June 10 (AP)—Three German-born Americans, a native born ex-leader of the now defunct German-American Bund and a White Russian with a bitter hatred of the Soviet were indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury which charged them with membership in a spy ring furnishing military information to Germany and Japan.

Those Indicted

The accused, including Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former Bund head whose whereabouts now are unknown, and Anastase Vonsiatsky of Thompson, Conn., world leader of the National Russian Revolutionary Fascist Party, were indicted on a charge of conspiracy to violate the 1917 Espionage Act.

The jury also indicted Dr. Otto Willumeit, chief of the Chicago division of the Bund; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, an El Paso, Tex., physician who now is in internment as an enemy alien; and the Rev. Kurt B. Molzahn, Philadelphia clergyman.

Only Vonsiatsky, arrested by federal agents Saturday in Providence, R. I., and Dr. Willumeit, summoned here by subpoena, were in Hartford when the indictment was handed up.

Held in $25,000 Bail

Arraigned several hours later they pleaded innocent and were held in $25,000 bail with no date set for their trial. Vonsiatsky, nattily attired in green shirt and trousers, brown tie and tan sport coat, clicked his heels smartly and stood at attention when brought to the bench but said not a word during the arraignment. After he left the courtroom, his cousel, Martin W. Littleton of New York, presented Judge J. Joseph Smith with an eight-page petition contending his client was incurably insane.

It was after an FBI raid at Vonsiatsky's palatial estate, during which a quantity of records was seized, that the Grand Jury was summoned and began consideration of the case May 14.

The indictments charged that the five accused from January, 1941, to last Dec. 6, conspired to collect and deliver to the German and Japanese governments information "relating to the numbers, personnel, disposition, equipment, arms and morale of the Army of the United States, the location, size, capacity x x x and other features of the United States fleet, the location, size, equipment and other features of military establishments, naval establishments, airports, aircraft, shipping and other establishments x x x essential to the national defense of the United States."

The jury charged that Kunze, Vonsiatsky and Dr. Willumeit, meeting last July in Chicago, designated Kunze to carry information abroad, with $2,800 traveling expenses furnished by Vonsiatsky, who married an heiress to millions, Mrs. Marion Buckingham Ream Stephens, formerly of Chicago, in 1922.

Meanwhile the indictment charged Vonsiatsky was in touch with the Japanese government officials to determine what type of information they most desired. Molzahn and Dr. Ebell, the jury said, allowed Kunze to use their homes as his mailing address at various times.

Wilbur V. Keegan, Dr. Willumeit's counsel, said his client could not furnish $25,000 bail, and pleaded unsuccessfully for a reduction to $5,000.

Thomas J. Dodd, special assistant to the attorney general who is heading the investigation, told the court he was asking for the higher bond because of "the nature of the offense, and because one of those named in the indictment is now a fugitive." He called Dr. Willumeit a man with "worldwide contacts and associations" and said his background and the nature of the times made the government feel $25,000 bail was necessary.

Littleton, contending Vonsiatsky was unable to understand the proceedings, said in his petition that four psychiatrists agreed his client was suffering from paranoia, that he had "a colossal delusion of grandeur" and "really belongs in an insane asylum."

Dodd said the government would not oppose an examination to determine Vonsiatsky's mental status. He added that if it was found that he was now capable of understanding the proceedings against him, but if there was a claim that he was insane when the alleged acts in the indictment were committed, that would be a matter for the defense to bring out in the trial.

Judge Smith allowed the government a week to file a memorandum recommending what steps should be taken to determine Vonsiatsky's mental status.

Clergyman Denies Espionage Guilt

PHILADELPHIA, June 10—(AP) The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, said today he was "dumbfounded" by his indictment with four others in Hartford, Conn., on charges of conspiring to furnish military and defense information to Germany and Japan.

"My name was dragged into it and I don't know how," said the clergyman, who has been pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran church here since 1929. "I know nothing of these charges. I am innocent."

The minister said the indictment was correct in stating that Bund leader Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, one of those indicted, had used his address for mail, but he added:

"I didn't allow him to do it. He used my name without my—. He did it; what could I do."

A native of Germany, Mr. Molzahn was called to the United States by the board of education of the United Lutheran church soon after his ordination to work among German-speaking Americans. He came to Philadelphia from Johnstown, Pa.

PELLEY ASSOCIATE SURRENDERS IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10—(AP) Lawrence A. Brown, one of two persons indicted yesterday with William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt leader, by a Federal grand jury for seditious activities, surrendered today to U. S. Marshal Julius Wichser.

Brown, listed as secretary of the Fellowship Press, Inc., printing concern which published Pelley's alleged seditious statements, was sent to jail in default of bond.

Agnes Marian Henderson, treasurer of the concern, arrested late yesterday, was released under $5,000 bond. Pelley has been at liberty under bond since shortly after his arrest April 4.

Recaptured German Flyer Testifies In Case At Detroit

Lieut. Peter Krug, Who Was Caught In Texas, Appears At Trial Of Man Who Aided Escape

JUN 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, June 10—Wearing the uniform of an ober-lieutenant of the German Air Corps, Peter Krug walked into a Federal grand jury room here today to testify in the case of the Government against Max Stephan, German-born Detroit restaurateur accused of aiding him here after his escape from the Bowmanville (Ontario) prison camp.

Captured In Texas

Krug appeared here in the custody of Major F. J. Chapple, of the Canadian army. He revealed his promotion from a lieutenant to an ober-lieutenant. He had been shot down by the British and confined at Bowmanville.

Krug was captured in San Antonio, Texas, after a trip from Detroit to Chicago, thence through various Eastern cities to the Southwest. He had intended fleeing into Mexico, but was captured through the alertness of a woman hotelkeeper, who notified the FBI of his presence.

When asked if he had talked to any extent with Krug, Chapple replied: "We don't fraternize with the German officers under our care."

Someone wondered where Krug got his natty uniform, and Chapple said:

"We shot him down with the bally thing, I guess."

House Passes $50-a-month Army Pay Bill

Only Senate Formality Is Needed to Send Measure to President.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—A $50-a-month service pay bill won final House approval today after an unsuccessful last-minute attempt to have it sent to conference for a third time.

Only perfunctory Senate action tomorrow is necessary to send the legislation to the White House. The Senate already has gone on record as favoring the $50 minimum, an increase of $8 monthly from the amount voted earlier by that body. The army minimum is now $21 a month.

Spirited Debate

The 363 to 0 vote followed a spirited fight over a provision to increase the retirement pay of approximately 120 First World War officers, retired under Section 24B of the National Defense Act.

Rep. Faddis (D-Pa.) asserted these officers were not entitled to additional pay because they had been retired for "unsatisfactory service." Rep. Martin (R-Iowa), told the House most of the officers affected were unfit for military service.

Reps. Kilday (D-Tex) and Sparkman (D-Ala) defended the retired officers and the House rejected, 317 to 18, Faddis' motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the House conferees to insist on elimination of the retired officers' pay boost and removal of a clause making the legislation permanent.

Effective with June pay checks, the legislation provides for pay and allowance increases for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service and nurses.

Base pay raises were provided only for men up to and including the rank of second lieutenant in the Army and ensign in the Navy. Rental and subsistence allowance increases were provided for all officers.

30 Billions Spent On Arms in 2 Years

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In 23 months of its intensive military program, the government poured more than 30 billions of dollars into armaments, war plants and the armed forces, the War Production Board reported today.

Actual outlays climbed to $30,615,000,000 with the inclusion of May's record-breaking expenditures of $2,853,000,000.

FUTURE AIR POWER

Rickenbacker Says Allies Must Police World.

Tampa, Fla., June 10 (A. P.).—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker says the United Nations will have to maintain after the war an "aerial police force, worldwide in scope, for the next two or three generations."

The ace of the first world war and executive of the Eastern Air Lines spoke last night at the University of Tampa, which awarded him an honorary doctorate of science.

He said the United States Air Force for this war "should have at least 200,000 combat pilots, 100,000 instructors and 3,000,000 technicians.

"When we get an air force of that magnitude, we can feel that we have taken the needed steps toward winning the war," he added.

JUN 11 1942

Censorship Office Gives New Cablegram Rules

Washington, June 10 (AP)—For reasons of national security the Office of Censorshi asked business firms and individuals today to give up the practice of sending by mail confirmation copies of telegrams, cablegrams, radiograms and telephone messages between the United States and foreign countries.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, announced that henceforth all confirmation messages found in the international mails would be returned to the sender or suppressed.

This action has been made necessary, he said, because of the danger that information of value to the enemy might be mailed abroad in the guise of ordinary confirmation messages. The large volume of cablegrams makes it impossible to check every confirmation copy against the original message as passed by censorship.

13 United Nations Heroes Greeted by 700,000 in Boston

BOSTON, June 10.—(AP) Thirteen American and British war heroes, all but overwhelmed by their initial rousing reception in New York, took on 90-degree heat and 700,000 cheering New Englanders today—and came through intact.

They wore broad smiles and waved continuously to the thousands upon thousands of flag-waving citizens who lined Boston's downtown streets.

But all reiterated later what Lt. W. C. Carrithers of Manitou Springs, Colo., said upon arrival—"I'd rather be back flying than going through all this."

Visits Ship Plants

The heroes, here on the second leg of a tour arranged by the Treasury Department to promote the sale of war bonds, expressed amazement at the tremendous shipbuilding activity at the Boston Navy yard and the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River yard in Quincy, the first two stops in their long program.

Ensign Donald W. ("Sighted Sub, Sank Same") Mason summed up the feelings of all when he took one look at the working men in overalls, the overhead cranes and locomotives, and remarked laconically:

"It sure would do Adolf some good to see this."

"I can't believe this is possible," said Squadron Leader John D. Nettleton, veteran of numerous British bomber raids over Essen and Cologne.

Despite the visiting heroes, production at the yards went on full blast. Busy workmen paused momentarily to shout a welcome to the fighting men, who answered with a "Hi gang" or a traditional "Thumbs up."

Lieut. Robert S. Kelly, a U. S. Naval hero cited for the part his torpedo boat played in the sinking of a Japanese cruiser off the island of Cebu, had a word for small craft as well as large.

A native New Yorker who joined the party in the late afternoon, he quoted Gen. Douglas MacArthur as saying that the production of several hundred such boats was essential for victory.

"It was their wonderful speed and maneuverability which enabled us to get within 300 yards of a Jap cruiser, which was escorted by four destroyers," he said.

Lt. Thomas Wilson Boyd,

won Britain's distinguished service order for his part in the destruction of the naval docks at St. Nazaire, France, last March, said the Germans never would be able to use them again.

"We have been informed that a German admiral escaped death by only three minutes when he left the vicinity of the Cambelltown (the former U. S. destroyer which was blown up by dynamite after ramming the lock gates, Lieutenant Boyd said.

"He must have known something. Three of our officers went knowingly into certain death when they lured a German party of engineers onto the ship just before she blew up."

Lieutenant Boyd said that after the British commandos were loose in the town the populace of St. Nazaire staged a virtual insurrection with the result that some 400 Germans were killed."

Work Will Win War—Nelson

[By the Associated Press]

Hannibal, Mo., June 10—While warning that the nation may be facing a long war, Production Chief Donald M. Nelson believes that Americans are "going to literally smother the Axis powers with production."

Here for a homecoming celebration which returned him to the scenes of his childhood for the first time in twenty-five years, Nelson last night predicted an American victory.

"Much as we would hope that it will be over soon, America must be prepared for a long war. In any event, long or short, democracy will win.

"Work Will Win The War"

"Hitler would not have started on his present ordeal had he not believed democracy was dead. Democracy is not a dead thing. Because we are a peace-loving nation, Hitler thought we had lost the fire in our souls. He didn't know how the people in the Hannibal, Missouris all over the country would react.

"When they saw the job to do, the workmen went out to do it. Work will win this war. We are going to literally smother the Axis powers with production."

Kisses School Teacher

"I don't know the limit of production in this country, but we are going to push it to the limit," Nelson emphasized in his extemporaneous message at a banquet of long-time Hannibal friends and several thousand other persons.

On his way to his seat at the dinner table Nelson paused to give a resounding kiss to his second-grade school teacher, Mrs. Fidella Martz, now of Joplin, Mo.

COAST GUARD FAILS TO FIND BLIMP VICTIMS

LAKEHURST, N. J., June 10—(AP)—Four Coast Guard picket boats and two Navy tugs returned to Point Pleasant tonight after a day of fruitless searching for bodies and wreckage of two Navy training blimps which crashed and plunged into the Atlantic Monday night. The search was resumed at dawn, the naval organization announced.

Eight of the 13 Navy and civilian scientists aboard the blimps, the G-1 and the L-2, still are missing. Four bodies have been recovered.

The only survivor thus far is Ensign Howard S. Fahey, Jr., of Scarsdale, N. Y., co-pilot of the L-2.

Duchess Of Windsor Shops On 2d Day Of New York Visit

New York, June 10 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor spent the second day of a New York visit quietly doing some of the shops and meeting friends.

It was understood that a planned visit to Newport, R. I., had been canceled or postponed because of the sudden illness of J. Gordon Douglas, who was to have been her host.

Douglas is in a Jacksonville (Fla.) hospital suffering from a heart ailment.

There was a possibility that this change of plans might cause her to return to Nassau earlier than her program originally called for.

Army Could Inflict

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Britain's unprecedented big-scale bombings of Hitler's domains in western Europe undoubtedly are fulfilling many of the requirements that would be expected of the second land front for which a lot of people in the Allied countries have been clamoring as an immediate aid to Russia.

One hastens to add this doesn't mean the land offensive should be dispensed with. The second front will come in due course. A most startling prediction was made by Britain's Air Chief Marshal A. T. Harris in London yesterday.

"Some people argue heavy bombing will not win wars," said he. "To them I answer that it hasn't been tried yet. When it is, Germany will be the experiment and Japan will be the confirmation."

That statement is a bold challenge to ultra-conservative military leaders not to get behind the procession. This is a rapidly changing war, in which science is producing quick shifts. The advance in the striking-power of the air arms is one of the most remarkable.

Lessons On Ships Taught Recently

We can't afford to base judgment on long past air performances. For instance, at the outset of the war there were those in high positions who pooh-poohed the idea that warships, especially battleships, were vulnerable to air attack. They clung stubbornly to this thesis until disasters visited upon Allied warships demonstrated how terribly wrong they were. For a fine demonstration of what air power can do, check our big victory at Midway.

One cogent argument for a second front in western Europe is that in order to bring Germany to her knees the Nazi army must be knocked out. That probably is true, but there's more than one way of skinning a cat. There could be no more effective method of hamstringing an army than to cut it off from all military supplies, say through the destructoion of war industries by bombing on the scale now being carried out by the Royal Air Force.

Take for example the bitter fate of ancient Cologne. British bombers utterly destroyed eight square miles of the great Rhenish city and caused widespread damage to the rest of it. It will be long before Cologne rises from its ashes.

Planes From U. S. Might Join Raiders

Now that awe-inspiring devastation represents a few hours' work by one-third the number of planes which the Allies propose to use soon to wipe out the Nazi industrial centers, Marshal Harris indicated that the raids will increase in size and that when the United States Air Corps gets into action over there three or four thousand planes will be used as against the 1,200 or so employed against the now dead Cologne. Indeed, the marshal went even further in the remark:

"One day in the near future it might not be impossible to have 10,000 bombers over Germany in one night, including hundreds which could fly direct from America with a formidable bomb load, though of course this is only surmise."

That's a terrifying thought. Who is bold enough to say that the Hitlerian army couldn't be rendered impotent if even half of 10,000 bombers attacked German war industries each night over a considerable period? Even the most skeptical must admit that such bombing would go a long way toward achieving this result.

However, there need be no worry for fear the Allies will try to beat Europe's arch-devil by bombs alone. That eagerly awaited new land-front will materialize, but pending its advent those who are advocating it can rest easy in the assurance that the all-out bombing raids certainly in at least some cases are causing as much and probably more damage than a sizeable land army could effect—and the air fleets are doing it in far less time and with immeasurably less expenditure in life, energy, materiel and money.

Planes and Pilots Now Serve Excellent Purpose

Damage Being Done Greater Than Any

JUN 11 1942

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 10—(AP)—THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO IN THE FIRST JAPANESE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY, DECLARED THAT TWO UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, OF THE ENTERPRISE AND HORNET TYPES, WERE SUNK.

JAPANESE LOSSES WERE GIVEN AS:

ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER SUNK.

ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER HEAVILY DAMAGED.

ONE CRUISER DAMAGED.

THIRTY-FIVE AIRCRAFT MISSING.

(THE JAPANESE CLAIMS TO HAVE SUNK TWO UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WERE WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE AND WERE IN FACT CONTRARY TO THE OFFICIAL U.S. ANNOUNCEMENTS WHICH GAVE AMERICAN LOSSES AS ONE DESTROYER SUNK AND AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER DAMAGED.

(AGAINST THE JAPANESE VERSION OF ONLY THREE JAPANESE WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED, AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES HAVE LISTED A TOTAL OF AT LEAST 16, AND POSSIBLY 18. JAPANESE WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.)

THE JAPANESE ALSO ASSERTED THAT 120 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE BROUGHT

30.24 — 17003

BOWN.

THE JAPANESE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT "14 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AT DUTCH HARBOR."

(THIS WAS THE FIRST JAPANESE MENTION OF THE DUTCH HARBOR ATTACK.)

HEAVY DAMAGE TO PORTS AND AIR BASES OF THE UNITED STATES WAS CLAIMED.

JUN 11 1942

(THIS APPARENTLY MEANT AMERICAN PORTS AND AIR BASES, RATHER THAN PORTS AND AIR BASES IN THE UNITED STATES.)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 11-(AP)-LIEUT.COL. RICHARD H.CARMICHAEL OF OLEAN, N.Y., WHO LED A RECENT SKILLFUL NIGHT RAID ON THE JAPANESE BASE AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WAS ONE OF 17 MEN AWARDED SILVER STARS TODAY BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE H.BRETT, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

A POSTHUMOUS AWARD WAS MADE TO VERNON A.HEIDINGER, WEBSTER GROVES, MO., WHO PARTICIPATED IN FOUR HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON JAPANESE AIRDROMES IN WHICH 17 ENEMY BOMBERS WERE AMONG OTHER TARGETS DESTROYED EARLY IN APRIL.

LIEUT.COL.JAMES W.TWADDEL OF CHALFORD, PA., (EDS: APPARENTLY CHALFONT, PA.) RECEIVED AN AWARD FOR HIS PART IN ORGANIZING THE MARCH 17 ATTACK ON RABAUL WHEN A HEAVY JAPANESE CRUISER WAS SUNK AND ANOTHER DAMAGED.

JUN 11 1942

OTHERS RECEIVING AWARDS WERE:

FIRST LIEUT.VIRGIL A.SCHWAB, TUXEDO PARK, N.Y.; SECOND LIEUTENANTS DONALD E.ANDERSON, MOLINE, ILL.; EDWARD J.CHUDOBA, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; CLAUDE L.DEAN, DALLAS, TEX.; JOHN M.HILL, MOODY, TEX.; S T.HOLCOMB, GLENDALE, CALIF.; JAMES P.LARRONDE, HOLLYWOOD, F.; RAYMOND H.WILKINS, BARKSDALE FIELD, LA.; AND CAPT.HARRY

30.24-17003

N.BRANDON, DALLAS, TEX.

THOSE DECORATED WHOSE ADDRESSES WERE UNAVAILABLE WERE:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS DONALD K.EMERSON, GUS KITCHENS, AND HENRY G.SWARTZ; MAJOR WILLIAM LEWIS, JR.; AND PRIVATE BILLIE SUTTON.

JUN 11 1942

SCHWAB, ANDERSON, CHUDOBA, DEAN, EMERSON, HILL, HOLCOMB, KITCHENS, LARRONDE, SWARTZ, AND WILKINS PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID IN WHICH HEIDINGER WAS KILLED.

CAPTAIN BRANDON COMMANDED A B-17 BOMBER APRIL 23 IN A NIGHT ATTACK ON RABAUL AND WAS CITED FOR HIS EXCELLENT FLIGHT ABILITY AND COOLNESS UNDER FIRE; MAJOR LEWIS WAS COMMENDED FOR GALLANTRY IN ANOTHER NIGHT BOMBING OPERATION AGAINST RABAUL.

PRIVATE SUTTON, A TAIL GUNNER IN A BOMBER, WAS WOUNDED IN ACTION FEB. 23, BUT FOR 40 MINUTES OVER NEW GUINEA HE FOUGHT OFF ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER NOTICIAS GRAFICAS QUOTED OFFICIAL CIRCLES TONIGHT AS SAYING ARGENTINA IS NEGOTIATING FOR THE PURCHASE OF SEVEN FRENCH MERCHANT SHIPS NOW BASED AT MARTINIQUE IN THE WEST INDIES.

JUN 11 1942

IT SAID AGREEMENT HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY REACHED WITH VICHY BUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT MUST DISCUSS THE TRANSFER WITH BOTH GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, JUNE 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT BELIEVE CONSCRIPTION FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS IS NECESSARY NOW, AND HE ADDED THAT "MOREOVER, IT MAY NEVER BECOME NECESSARY."

THE PRIME MINISTER MADE THIS STATEMENT IN OPENING DEBATE ON THE CONSCRIPTION BILL, WHICH WOULD LEAVE THE GOVERNMENT FREE TO CONSCRIPT MEN BY PROCLAMATION FOR SERVICE IN ANY THEATER OF WAR.

IN URGING PASSAGE OF THE BILL EVEN THOUGH HE THOUGHT IT MIGHT NEVER BE NECESSARY TO CONSCRIPT MEN FOR SERVICE ABROAD, KING SAID:

"BUT IN CASE IT SHOULD EVER BECOME NECESSARY IT IS SURELY THE PART OF WISDOM THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO DOUBT WHATEVER OF THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THE NECESSARY ACTION THE MOMENT THE NECESSITY TO DO SO MAY ARISE."

JUN 11 1942

THE GOVERNMENT INTRODUCED THE OVERSEAS CONSCRIPTION BILL AFTER IT HAD BEEN FREED IN A PLEBISCITE APRIL 26 OF AN EARLIER PLEDGE NOT TO SEND MEN TO FIGHT OVERSEAS. OF ALL THE PROVINCES, ONLY QUEBEC VOTED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN THIS BALLOTING.

PORT LOUIS, MAURITUS, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE FRENCH RADIO AT TANANARIVE SAID TODAY BRITISH TROOPS HAD [redacted] MADAGASCAR COAST TOWN OF ANTALAHA WHICH THEY OCCUPIED FIVE DAYS AGO.

QUALIFIED SOURCES HERE INTERPRETED THIS AS CONFIRMING A REPORT THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDER WAY BETWEEN OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH LANDING EXPEDITION AND FRENCH OFFICIALS OF THE ISLAND.

NO NEW FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN THE ANTALAHA AREA, MORE THAN 150 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE BRITISH POSITION AT DIEGO SUAREZ.

OTTAWA, JUNE 10-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER FREDERIC HOLBROOK MAHN, WHOSE FATHER RESIDES AT 1205 LAFAYETTE STREET, DENVER, COLO., WAS REPORTED MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 9-(AP)-SECRETARY KNOX AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS IN BEHALF OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY TO TWO MORE PEARL HARBOR HEROES, ONE OF WHOM LOST HIS LIFE.

COXSWAIN EDWARD CARLYLE DALY, 28, OF GOLDSBORO, N.C., WAS POSTHUMOUSLY CITED FOR "DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" WHEN HE GAVE HIS LIFE IN COURAGEOUS AND A DARING ATTEMPT TO SAVE A BADLY WOUNDED SHIPMATE WHO HAD BEEN TRAPPED IN A FLAMING COMPARTMENT OF THEIR SHIP.

JUN 11 1942

BOATSWAIN ADOLF M. BOTHNE, 37, OF LAPORTE, MINN., WAS CITED FOR "EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE AND UTTER DISREGARD OF HIS OWN SAFETY," WHEN THE BATTLESHIP OKLAHOMA CAPSIZED UNDER A "HAIL OF BOMBS."

DALY'S WIDOW, MRS. LEA FRANCIS DALY, LIVES AT 205 21ST, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. BOTHNE'S WIFE, MRS. FLORENCE D. BOTHNE, LIVES 240 EAST LOUISE STREET, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

HERE ARE THE CONTRAST ING TALLIES:

JUN 11 1942

JAPAN CLAIMS

U. S. LOSSES

SUNK — TWO 19,900-TON CARRIERS.
DAMAGED — ONE TRANSPORT.
[redacted]
SHOT DOWN — 180 PLANES.

JAPANESE LOSSES

SUNK — ONE CARRIER.
DAMAGED — ONE CARRIER, ONE CRUISER.
MISSING — 35 PLANES.

134

UNITED STATES CLAIMS

U. S. LOSSES

SUNK — ONE DESTROYER.
DAMAGED — ONE CARRIER.

JAPANESE LOSSES

SUNK — TWO AND POSSIBLE THREE CARRIERS, ONE DESTROYER
DAMAGED — THREE BATTLESHIPS, EIGHT TO 11 OTHER SHIPS.

30.24 — 17005

TOKYO HEADQUARTERS SAID TWO U. S. AIRCRAFT EACH CARRIERS OF THE ENTERPRISE AND HORNET TYPES, NORMALLY CARRYING 2,072 MEN AND ABOUT 100 PLANES, WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM IN THE BATTLE OFF MIDWAY ISLANDS. THE U. S. TRANSPORT WAS LISTED AS SUNK BY ENTOK HARBOR.

by harry crockett

JUN 11 1942

cairo, june 10--(ap)--fresh ~~britishers~~ british forces rushed south today to join the beleaguered free french ~~fighters~~ troops who continued to hold on desperately at bir hacheim despite heavy ~~tank~~ axis attacks on this desert stronghold.

some british armored and motorized forces, as well as air units, had already entered the battle yesterday when the germans and italians were driven off, but axis concentration of tanks and planes continued.

military sources said the next few days were expected to be decisive at bir hacheim, southern end of the british libyan lines. the raf was increasingly active in this area, blasting axis supply

30.24-17005

columns and fighting off stuka attacks. JUN 11 1942

during yesterday's fighting in the bir hacheim sector british armored units drove off a massive formation of axis ~~armored~~ motorized and infantry forces attacking from the north and west in one of the heaviest battles of the war.

the number of prisoners taken has already reached hundreds since the renewal of the attack in this area.

there was little activity in the cauldron area, where the germans earlier had made a gap in the british mine field west of knightsbridge. a heavy artillery duel continued, however, and british armored columns made numerous thrusts into the area west of their own lines.

british raiders also continued surprise attacks on marshal erwin rommel's supply bases far behind the axis front lines.

"DUTCH IN DIXIE"

JUN 11 1942

EAST INDIES AIRMEN TRAIN AT AAF BASE IN MISSISSIPPI

FOR COMEBACK AGAINST JAPAN

- - -

HUNDREDS OF DUTCHMEN

EAGER TO RESUME FIGHT (500)

JUN 11 1942

BY BILL BONI

WIDE WORLD MILITARY EDITOR

JACKSON, MISS., JUNE 10--THIS CAPITAL OF A DEEP SOUTH STATE IS PERHAPS THE LAST PLACE WHERE YOU WOULD EXPECT TO FIND A CONCRETE EXAMPLE OF WHAT MAKES "THE UNITED NATIONS" FAR MORE THAN A WELL-SOUNDING PHRASE. YET IT PROVIDES EXACTLY THAT.

FOR IT IS HERE THAT THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES AND THE REMNANTS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES AIR FORCE HAVE WORKED OUT A COORDINATED PROGRAM THAT PROMISES FUTURE TROUBLE FOR THE JAPANESE IN THE FAR PACIFIC.

THE AAF HAS AMPLE FACILITIES FOR TRAINING YOUNG AIRMEN. THE DUTCH, DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR HOME BASE IN JAVA, SUMATRA AND BORNEO BY THE ENEMY'S SUPERIOR NUMBERS, HAVE NO FACILITIES BUT DO HAVE SEVERAL HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED YOUNG MEN EAGER TO BE TRAINED, IMPATIENT FOR A CRACK AT THE INVADERS OF THEIR TREASURE ISLANDS.

THROUGH COOPERATION THEY WILL GET THEIR WISH. SIX MONTHS FROM NOW THE ARMY AIR BASE AT JACKSON WILL BE SENDING OUT FULLY-QUALIFIED DUTCH PILOTS, BOMBARDIERS, GUNNERS AND OBSERVERS WHO, SCHOOLED ON LARGELY U.S.-OWNED EQUIPMENT, WILL BE MANNING AN INEVITABLE PACIFIC COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

IT TOOK A BOOK FULL OF HEROIC EXPLOITS TO MAKE THIS ADVENTURE IN ALLIED ENTERPRISE POSSIBLE. MAJ.GEN.L.H.VAN OYEN, COMMANDER OF THE INDIES ARMY AIR FORCE, WAS FLOWN OUT OF JAVA ON THE LAST PLANE TO LEAVE THAT ENEMY-HELD ISLAND. HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, COL. C.GIEBEL, CARRIES ON AFTER HAVING BEEN TAKEN PRISONER BY THE NAZIS IN THE GERMAN INVASION OF HIS HOMELAND AND HAVING BEEN FORCED TO ESCAPE THE ONCOMING JAPANESE IN THE INDIES.

THERE'S A 27-YEAR-OLD LIEUTENANT AT THIS CAMP WHO HELPED SINK AT LEAST 15 ENEMY WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS WHILE FLYING AN ANTIQUATED MARTIN BOMBER THAT CARRIED LITTLE MORE ARMAMENT THAN AN AIRLINER. THERE'S A 25-YEAR-OLD STUDENT PILOT WHO WAS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE, ESCAPED, WAS SHOT DOWN BY ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES OVER THE BARREN AUSTRALIAN COAST, AND HAD TO HIKE FOR FIVE DAYS AND FOUR NIGHTS--WITH A BULLET IN HIS SHOULDER-BLADE--TO FIND HELP. AND THESE ARE NOT UNCOMMON EXAMPLES.

JUN 11 1942

THE DUTCH HAD A WELL-ESTABLISHED TRAINING PROGRAM OF THEIR OWN IN THE INDIES. BUT THE IMMINENT THREAT OF INVASION FORCED ITS TRANSFER TO AUSTRALIA EARLY THIS YEAR AND THE LACK OF ADEQUATE FACILITIES AND SUPPLIES IN AUSTRALIA LED DUTCH OFFICIALS TO ORDER EVEN BEFORE THE FALL OF JAVA LAST MARCH THAT THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT BE TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES.

THAT TRANSFER WAS MADE AT THE SUGGESTION OF LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE H.BRETT, ALLIED AIR COMMANDER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. HE PROMISED THE DUTCH A CHANCE TO COMPLETE THE WORK THEY HAD UNDERTAKEN, AND THAT PROMISE IS BEING FULFILLED TO THE HILT.

AT JACKSON, TH[illegible]ASIC AND ADVANCED TRAINING FIELD, AND AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, THE PRIMARY SCHOOL. THE DUTCH ARE PUT UP IN U.S.-BUILT BARRACKS; EAT U.S.-PREPARED FOOD; FLY VULTEE TRAINER PLANES ON LOAN FROM THE AAF, AND LOCKHEED AND BEECHCRAFT TRAINERS PURCHASED WITH DUTCH CASH; RECEIVE FLYING AND GROUND INSTRUCTION FROM THEIR OWN OFFICERS, MOST OF THEM SEASONED IN COMBAT, MANY AGAINST BOTH GERMANY AND JAPAN; LOOK CONSTANTLY

30.34—17007

30.24-17007

TOWARD THE DAY WHEN THEY WILL BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN AN ATTACK THAT BLASTS THE JAPANESE OUT OF THE INDIES, MALAYA AND THE PHILIPPINES AND THEN HITS THEM ON THEIR HOME GROUNDS.

IN THE OFFICE OF GEN.VAN OYEN, THEIR KEEN-EYED, ERECT COMMANDER, IS A LARGE MAP OF THE INDIES. HAMMERED HOME IN WESTERN JAVA IS A BRIGHT RED PIN.

"THAT IS BANDOENG, OUR MILITARY CAPITAL," SAYS THE GENERAL. "THAT IS WHERE I INTEND TO RETURN SOME DAY."

HIS MEN ECHO THAT SENTIMENT. MEANWHILE, THEY ARE MAKING THEMSELVES WELL-LIKED VISITORS IN JACKSON.

JUN 11 1942

SAYS MAYOR WALTER A.SCOTT (HE'S BEEN MAYOR FOR 26 YEARS);

"WE LIKE THESE FELLOWS. WE'VE LIKED 'EM FROM THE FIRST DAY THEY GOT HERE. THE FIRST SUNDAY THEY WERE IN TOWN, MOST ALL OF THEM ATTENDED CHURCH. OUR FOLKS STRUCK UP FRIENDSHIPS WITH THEM RIGHT AWAY. MATTER OF FACT, THAT EVENING I GUESS THERE WASN'T A ONE OF THEM WHO DIDN'T HAVE DINNER IN SOME HOME IN JACKSON."

IT'S BEEN THAT WAY EVER SINCE.

Leave space

U.S., Britain, Russia Agree on Second Front in '42; Molotov-Roosevelt Talks in Washington Revealed; London and Moscow in 20-Year Mutual Aid Pact

JUN 12 1942

Secret Visit to U. S. Made by Molotov

War of Nerves Intensifies as U. S., Britain and Russia Reach Understanding on Offensive Action—U. S. and Soviet Sign Mutual Aid Pact Which Also Cites Post-war Aim.

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP)—In rapid-fire announcements calculated to deal an immediate blow to Nazi nerves and to prepare the way for Allied offensive action, the United States, Great Britain and Russia today disclosed they had reached complete understandings on the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

JUN 12 1942

Molotov Flew to U. S.

The understadings were arrived at during secret visits by Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet foreign commissar, to London and Washington. Molotov, flying here in a huge Soviet bomber, spent from May 29 to June 4 conferring with President Roosevelt.

Besides the historic disclosure of the conversations relating to a second front, it was announced that:

1. Russia and Great Britain had entered into a 20-year mutual assistance treaty, which among other things pledged them to "common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period."

U. S.-Soviet Mutual Aid Pact

2. The United States and Russia signed today a mutual aid agreement providing for reciprocal assistance in the winning of the war and for cooperation in practical measures to "create a better world hereafter."

The latter agreement is similar in all essential respects to the Lend-Lease agreement signed Feb. 23 with Great Britain and on June 2 with China. Final determination of the terms of U. S. aid to Russia, and "of the benefits to be received by the United States in return" is to be delayed until the "extent of the defense aid is known."

Russian Army Praised

"The agreement," the State Department said, "reaffirms this country's determination to continue to supply in ever-increasing amounts aid to the Soviet Union in the war against the common enemy. The agreement also provides for such reciprocal aid as the Union may be in a position to supply.

"But no matter how great this aid may prove to be, it will be small in comparison with the magnificent contribution of the Soviet Union's armed forces to the defeat of the common enemy."

The text of the White House statement on the Roosevelt, Molotov conversations will be found on Page 18.

Statement on Molotov Visit

In announcing Molotov's visit to Washington, the White House issued a statement saying:

"In the course of the conversations, full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942. In addition, the measures for increasing and speeding up the supplies of planes, tanks and other kinds of war materials from the United States to the Soviet Union were discussed. Further were discussed the fundamental problems on cooperation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and security to the freedom-loving peoples after the war. Both sides state with satisfaction the unity of their views on all these questions."

The language thus left deliberately open the question of exactly what was the understanding reached as to a second front. There have been reports, however, that Russia was dissatisfied because no second European front had been established, and the fact that an understanding had been reached with her was hailed enthusiastically by members of Congress.

Congress Members Pleased

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, calling it very helpful, said "Russia is our partner in this war—a gallant partner, shedding her blood and spending her treasure, and I approve of any practical cooperation with her."

Senator Austin of Vermont, the assistant Republican leader, was "delighted," he told reporters, and Senator McCarran (D-Nev) commented that "it implies the complete unity of the nations which are struggling against the Axis."

Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Minister, described his government's pact with the Soviets as directed "against Hitlerite Germany." It contains no mention of Japan.

To observers in this country, however, there seemed little reason to doubt that Tokyo must view with foreboding this disclosure of closer understanding between Moscow, Washington and London.

The White House did not make known what officials accompanied Molotov here. Presumably, however, there were high representatives of the Red Army and Navy since it was announced that those participating in the conversations for the United States included General George C. Marshall, the Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, the Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief of the Fleet.

Other participants included Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet ambassador; Harry Hopkins, the Lease-Lend administrator, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

(It was announced in London that those participating in the conversations there included General Issayev, representing the Red Army, and Admiral Kharllamov, representing the Red Navy.)

Stalin's Right Hand Man

Molotov, 52, is the right-hand man of Premier Joseph Stalin in the Soviet government. During his stay here he was the guest of President Roosevelt at the White House. The announcement of the understanding said:

"At the conclusion of the visit the President asked Mr. Molotov to inform Mr. Stalin on his behalf that he feels these conversations have been most useful in establishing a basis for fruitful and closer relationship between the two governments in the pursuit of the common objectives of the United Nations."

At the Capitol, many legislators viewed the understanding as highly important to the kind of peace which will be framed after the war.

Rep. McCormack of Massachusetts, the House Democratic leader, called it "vitally important in winning the peace."

"Any international action to secure peace," he added, "must be based on righteousness. Under this comes the right of all people to possess certain freedoms—the most prominent of which is religious freedom."

Repeatedly emphasized also in much of the congressional comment was the hope that when a second front was established it would be on a scale permitting the Allied forces to smash to an early and complete victory over Germany.

Senator Nye (R-ND) expressed this idea, and similarly Senator Bridges (R-NH) declared "when we do open up that second front, I think we should be prepared to follow through with it."

Senator Russell (D-Ga) said, "I am sure everybody wants to see a second front established, but I hope when that is done it will be on a military and not political basis."

Other Comment

Senator Hill (D-Ala): "The most momentous and crucial events in the world right now are on the Russian front. The agreement is tremendously gratifying."

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.): "I am glad to note that the President and Mr. Molotov have come to an agreement in seeking to maintain peace after the war. What the American people are interested in knowing, however, are the details of how that is going to be done as well as the steps that are being taken to bring about peace."

Senator Walsh (D-Mass.): "The conduct of the war is in the hands of our commander in chief of the Navy and Army and his judgment as to the course and conduct of the war should be accepted."

Senator Brewster (R-Me)—"I am in general sympathy with any offensive, wherever possible."

Senator Bailey (D-NC): "Whatever the Army and Navy decide to do about strategy is my strategy, too."

Mutual Aid Pact Signed in Washington

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(AP) The United States and Soviet Russia signed tonight a mutual aid agreement providing for reciprocal assistance in the winning of the war and for cooperation in practical measures to "create a better world hereafter."

JUN 12 1942

Simultaneously in all essential respects to the lend-lease agreements signed Feb. 23 with Great Britain and on June 2 with China, the new Soviet agreement replaces the previous arrangements under which Russia was granted last November a non-interest bearing loan of $1,000,000,000, followed early this year by supplemental credits of an unrevealed magnitude.

Settlement Deferred

Under the original offer made by President Roosevelt and accepted by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, repayment of the non-interest bearing loan was not to begin until five years after the war. Under the new agreement, signed by Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff and Secretary of State Hull tonight, the final determination of terms and conditions of settlement is deferred "until the extent of the defense aid is known."

In this connection, a State department communique summarizing and interpreting the provisions of the mutual aid pact emphasizes that:

Will Supply Russia

"The agreement reaffirms this country's determination to continue to supply in ever-increasing amounts aid to the Soviet Union in the war against the common enemy. The agreement also provides for such reciprocal aid as the union may be in a position to supply.

"But no matter how great this aid may prove to be, it will be small in comparison with the magnificent contribution of the Soviet Union's armed forces to the defeat of the common enemy."

The ceremony of signing took place at the State department only a few hours after the White House announced that Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had been in Washington and discussed with President Roosevelt and his advisors "fundamental problems of cooperation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and security to the freedom loving peoples after the war."

Important Step

That the signing of the new mutual aid agreement was considered an important step towards this post war aim was indicated in the State department's communique, which said:

"The agreement signed today adds the Soviet Union to the growing list of countries which have joined in a determination to take practical measures to create a better world hereafter."

More specifically, the agreement aligns Soviet Russia with Great Britain, the United States and China in a bloc of great powers pledged to establish a sound world economy after the war. In the words of Article VII of the pact, these powers are pledged to action, "open to participation by all other countries of like mind," directed to the expansion of production, employment and exchange of goods, "which are the material foundation of the liberty and welfare of all peoples."

Alliance Against Germany

JUN 12 1942

British, Russians Promise to Keep Peace in Europe After Nazis Are Beaten.

RENOUNCE GREED FOR TERRITORY

Make Pledge Not to Meddle in Internal Affairs Of Other Nations.

Texts of the Russian-British treaty, British White Paper, and Anthony Eden's statement in the House of Commons will be found on Page 18.

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 11. (AP)—Britain and Soviet Russia have made an historic pledge to keep an armed peace against Germany after the Nazis are beaten in this war and have renounced territorial greed or meddling in the internal affairs of other nations, the government announced today.

Disclosing the terms of a solemn treaty designed to last for at least twenty years, the British foreign secretary, Anthony Eden, told the House of Commons the story of last month's trip to London and Washington by Vyacheslav Molotov, and of the conversations which—in both capitals—resulted in a "full understanding" on "the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

Treaty Signed May 26

The treaty itself was signed May 26 five days after the Soviet vice premier had reached London, and just before he left for the United States.

It consummated the negotiations of alliance which took place in Moscow in December of 1941, but it went much further than that. Not only did it take cognizance of Russia's urgent needs in her fight for life against Germany; it also laid down an unprecedented basis for European security after the war is over.

Russia, it was understood, made a major concession under the persuasion of the United States ambassador, John G. Winant. She agreed not to press her earlier demand for a guarantee of her pre-war Baltic frontiers.

The two high contracting parties were "His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India" and "the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

What They Promised

They promised:

1. "To afford one another military and other assistance and support of all kinds in the war against Germany and all those states which are associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe."

2. To enter no negotiations with a "Hitlerite government or any other government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions," and to make no separate peace whatsoever with Germany or her allies.

3. After the war, to "take all measures in their power to render impossible the repetition of aggression and violation of peace by Germany or any of the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe;" to give each other full military support in the event Germany resumes the fight after the war.

4. "To work together in close and friendly collaboration after the re-establishment of peace for the organization of security and eco-

30.24 — 17009

30.24-17009

nomic prosperity in Europe. They will take into account the interests of the United Nations in these objects and they will act in accordance with two principles: Of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves, and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

5. To give each other all possible economic assistance after the war and to join no coalition directed at one or the other of the signatories.

Eden Refers to Second Front

A foreign office communique, read to the House of Commons by Eden contained the reference to a second front. For obvious reasons, there was no elaboration.

Japan nowhere was mentioned in the treaty because first, she is not at war with Russia, and secondly, Russia, fully involved in a fight for life on her European frontier, is loath to give Japan cause for war.

It was clear, however, that plans were laid for pounding Nazi Germany into submission between two fighting fronts, probably within a year. Solid assurance that both the United States and Britain plan to open, at the right time, a European front and relieve the Nazi pressure on Russia was given in the talks between Molotov and the British and American chiefs of staff.

The Anglo-Russian treaty, embracing more than five-twelfths of the world's surface and nearly 700,000,000 of its people, marks the emergence of the Soviet Union from isolationism and in its final form represented a sacrifice by Russia in the interests of international harmony.

This was the concession not to press her demand for a guarantee of her pre-war frontiers. These included the Baltic States, Finnish territories ceded under the treaty of March 15, 1940, Bessarabia and northern Bucovina—in all an area of 96,841 square miles with a population of nearly 10,000,000.

Before the discussions began Russia also was intent on reaching agreement concerning the Polish-Russian frontier. These demands were withdrawn once Molotov realized that Britain was dealing with Russia in good faith, and once he saw there was no ground for Soviet fears that Britain and the United States wanted to see Russia fight a war of exhaustion with Germany.

The military talks which led to the agreement on this vital military point were atttended by all the British chiefs of staff and by two senior Russian officers, Maj. Gen. Issayev and Rear Admiral Kharllamov.

These conversations, carried further in Washington, also were concerned with improving deliveries of planes, tanks and other war material to Russia.

Lloyd George Lauds Pact

Both in Parliament and in the chancelleries of the exiled United Nations, the terms of the pact received outspoken approval.

While the House of Commons still was cheering Eden, whitemaned David Lloyd George, the premier of World War One, rose to his feet and said in the respectful hush that followed:

"As one who labored over 20 years ago to establish good understanding between Soviet Russia and this country, I felicitate the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary and the Government upon the accomplishment of this treaty. Had it been a fact some years ago, many grave blunders would have been avoided and not only that, but this war never would have occurred."

(The reference obviously was to the fateful days of August, 1939, when the Chamberlain Government and the Russians negotiated in an atmosphere of mutual suspicion before the Soviet Union abruptly signed with Germany, the non-aggression pact which precipitated the Nazi invasion of Poland.)

A United Nations spokesman said the present treaty "guarantees the war not only will be won, but the post-war peace as well."

General Wladislaw Sikorski, the Polish premier, took especial notice of the section of the treaty preamble which expressed the desires of the signatories to make a peace in conformity with the self-determination principles of the Atlantic Charter. He expressed his pleasure with this, then spoke of Poland's 1,400-kilometer common boundary with Russia, adding: "If only because of her geographical position, Poland is a country which must have an influence on post-war relations in that part of the world."

Official accounts of the Molotov visit to England, from May 21 to May 26, disclosed the descendant of generations of humble Russian workers lived at Chequers, stately country house of Britain's prime ministers, while he negotiated with the aristocratic Eden.

The negotiations themselves began at 10 Downing street, Prime Minister Churchill's official residence, and were continued in the high-ceilinged office of the foreign secretary.

Britain was represented by Eden, Sir Alexander Cadogan, undersecretary for foreign affairs and Sir Orme Sargent, deputy undersecretary. With Molotov were the Russian ambassador, Ivan Maisky, and Arkady A. Sobolev, secretary-general of the Moscow foreign office.

Agreement Reached May 25

Late on the evening of May 25, Molotov and Eden reached the agreement. The next day, after speeches by both, they signed Russian and English copies with Churchill's gold-bound fountain pen.

The Prime Minister looked on, beaming, while an RAF camera crew took pictures.

Then champagne was brought in and Churchill raised his glass to "The Treaty". Half an hour later, after a hasty luncheon of sandwiches, Molotov and his party left for Washington.

Russia and Britain, it was believed, kept the Turkish government informed of the progress of the talks and are understood to have assured Turkey since that they respect her territorial integrity.

Treaty in Brief

Divested of diplomatic language, here briefly is what the treaty provides, according to a British Foreign Office commentator:

Russia and Britain will give each other every kind of aid against Germany and her European Allies.

Neither power will make peace with Hitler or any warlike German government, nor will either conclude an armistice or peace treaty without the other's consent.

Both will seek the assistance of other countries in maintenance of peace in the post-war years and will aid each other if attacked by any nation.

An attack by Germany or any of her European allies on either power in the post-war years immediately would involve the aggressor in war with the second power.

Russia and Britain will retain the pact until establishment of a European system for maintenance of peace makes it unnecessary.

If this system fails to appear, the treaty will remain in force for 20 years.

Both nations will work together for organization of security and economic prosperity, taking into account the interests of the United Nations, without seeking new territories or interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and in accord with the principle to which Britain and the United States adhere in the Atlantic Charter.

Historically, the treaty ends a policy by which Britain played the position of a man in the middle of a see-saw. When France got too strong, Britain exerted pressure in favor of Germany, and when Germany prospered, militarily and economically, Britain favored France.

In the future Britain will be fully involved not only in fixing the post-war boundaries of the continent but also in maintaining both political and economic peace.

Britain and Russia have established themselves as guardians of a helpless continent until such time as the continent itself can again assume the responsibility of keeping the peace.

Twenty-Year Assistance Treaty Made In London

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 12 1942

London, June 11—Pledging themselves to rebuild Europe on the terms of the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter, Britain and Russia have signed a twenty-year mutual-assistance treaty "against Hitlerite Germany," Foreign Minister Anthony Eden announced today.

The pact was signed on May 26 by Eden and Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov at the British Foreign Office five days after the Russian statesman had arrived in London en route to Washington. Molotov has now returned to Moscow.

Japan Not Mentioned

The United States was kept fully informed of the negotiations, it was said. Japan is not mentioned in the British-Russian treaty.

The announcement was the first official disclosure that Molotoff had been in the United States or London.

Announcing the agrement in the House of Commons, Eden said Britain and Russia were in complete accord on the "urgent task" of opening a new European front against Germany, having paralleled their treaty talks with new military consultation, but he did not say positively that it would be opened this year.

The Military Conferees

In addition to second-front strategy, the military discussions—which had been carried on also in Washington—concerned means of further improving deliveries of planes, tanks and other war materials to Russia.

Mr. Winant played an important role in the London negotiations, it was disclosed. The Russians at first asked that the treaty include a guaranty of the Soviet Union's western frontiers in the Baltic region, but the American Ambassador dissuaded them from pressing this demand, an informed authority said.

When the announcement had been made in London, Russia's radio programs were interrupted for a reading of the text. The treaty was the fruit of talks which started last December in Moscow among Premier Joseph Stalin, Mr. Molotov and Mr. Eden.

Russia absorbed the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in 1940 but all now are in German possession.

No Deal With Hitler.

The twenty-year treaty pledges the nations not to enter into any negotiations with Hitler's Government or any German Government that fails to renounce aggression.

The treaty fails to mention Japan.

The understanding on the second front was also announced in a Foreign Office communique. It said that Molotov, along with the Russian ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, General Issayev, representing the Red Army, and Admiral Khadllamov, representing the Red Navy, participated in the discussions with Prime Minister Churchill, Dominions Secretary Clement R. Attlee, Eden and British chiefs of staff.

"Common Action" Provided

The twenty-year treaty provides "for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period."

It pledges the nations "not to enter into any negotiations" with Hitler's Government or any German Government that fails to renounce aggression.

Each nation agrees to render the other "all possible economic assistance after the war" and to avoid participation in any alliance directed against the other.

Agreement In 3 Days.

Eden said Molotov arrived in London on May 21 and agreed to the treaty on the evening of May 25 after three day of discussion.

United States Ambassador John G. Winant played an important role in the negotiations, it was disclosed. The Russians at first asked that the treaty include a guaranty of the Soviet Union's western frontiers in the Baltic region, but the American Ambassador dissuaded them from pressing this demand, an informed authority said.

Russia absorbed the Baltic States in 1940, but all now are in German possession.

In the reconstruction of Europe, the two nations agreed to be guided by the principles of "not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves" and "not interfering in the internal affairs of other states," Eden said.

Molotov Stayed At Chequers

Molotov, a descendant of generations of humble Russian workers, lived at Chequers, the stately country residence of Britain's Prime Ministers, while he negotiated here.

On the day of the Commissar's arrival, Eden, along with Foreign Under Secretary, Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan and Lieut. Gen. Archibald Edward Nye, vice-chief of the British general staff, met Molotov at a suburban London station and drove with him to Chequers.

The negotiations began the next morning at No. 10 Downing Street, Churchill's London residence. The following meetings were held at Eden's office. Eden, Cadogan and Sir Orme Sargent, Deputy Under Secretary in the Foreign Office, represented Britain in the treaty negotiations while the Soviet Union was represented by Molotov, Ambassador Maisky and Arkady A. Sobolev, Secretary General of the Moscow Foreign Office.

Toasted In Champagne

The only spot of color at the signing of the treaty, for which Churchill lent his gold-mounted fountain pen, was the light blue uniforms of the RAF camera crew which photographed the event. When it was over glasses of champagne were brought in and Churchill raised his glass in a solemn toast, "To the treaty."

Half an hour later, after a prosaic meal of sandwiches, Molotov and his party left for Washington.

Summary Of The "Charter"

In summary, this eight-point blueprint of United States and British war aims, worked out at sea by the Prime Minister and the President, calls for:

No territorial aggrandizement, no territorial changes without the freely expressed wish of the peoples concerned, respect for the choice of all peoples of their own forms of government with restoration where deprived, equality of access to raw materials, collaboration for improvement of social conditions, freedom from fear and want, freedom of the sea and abandonment of the use of force with disarmament of aggressors pending establishment of a permanent security system.

leave space

Red Officials, People Hail Historic Treaty

Nazis Claim They Knew of Molotov's Visits To U. S., Britain—Chungking Stirred By News of Accord

JUN 12 1942

MOSCOW, June 11. (AP)—Huge crowds of Russians returning home from work stopped in the squares and streets tonight to listen in impressed silence to the broadcast announcement of the historic Russian-British mutual assistance treaty and the Soviet Union's understanding with the United States on war and post-war problems.

Three Communiques Issued

The announcement also was greeted with profound satisfaction in official circles.

Three communiques were issued, one telling of Molotov's trip to London, and another of his visit to Washington. The third gave the text of the Soviet-British 20-year treaty.

Observers immediately attached great significance to the announced "full agreement on the imminent tasks of the creation of a second front in Europe in 1942." This came at a time when the Germans were fighting furiously in the Crimea and the Ukraine while their land forces merely stood guard in western Europe.

Plea for 2d Front Recalled

It was recalled immediately that Premier Joseph Stalin in his May Day order to the nation had called for victory over Germany this year, and the "second front" agreement was calculated here to be a vital factor in any accomplishment of that goal.

Premier Stalin exchanged felicitations with Premier Winston Churchill of Britain, expressing confidence that the pact "would strengthen further the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain as also between our countries and the United States."

Churchill's original message also was broadcast in which he voiced confidence that "from now on our three great powers can go forward in cooperation on whatever may await us."

would further strengthen friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain and also between those countries and the United States.

The Russian Premier's message, a reply to Prime Minister Churchill's felicitation, was read with the Churchill message over the Moscow radio tonight.

Mr. Churchill had said, "from now on, our three great Powers can go forward in co-operation on whatever may await us."

CHURCHILL-STALIN CONGRATULATIONS

Moscow, June 11 (A. P.).—Joseph Stalin, exchanging felicitations with Winston Churchill over the British-Russian mutual assistance treaty, expressed confidence today it would further strengthen friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain and also between those countries and the United States.

The Russian Premier's message, a reply to Prime Minister Churchill's felicitation, was read with the Churchill message over the Moscow radio tonight.

Mr. Churchill had said, "from now on, our three great Powers can go forward in co-operation on whatever may await us."

Russian Treaty, Talks Hailed

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 11—Representatives of the Governments of several United Nations today summed up the British-Russian treaty and the Russian-American talks as guaranteeing "that not only the war will be won, but the peace as well."

Among British politicians, William Gallacher, the only Communist member of Parliament, hailed the treaty as creating a "friendly atmosphere" for a great expansion of Communist principles in England.

Seven Allies Represented

Virtually all the Foreign Ministers of seven Allied Governments heard Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announce the treaty in the House of Commons.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, was particularly pleased that the treaty was founded on principles of the Atlantic Charter.

General Sikorski pointed to the common boundary with Russia, and said that Poland, "if only because of her geographical position, is a country which must have an influence on post-war relations in that part of the world."

Capital Backs Agreement on Second Front

Congress Leaders Voice Approval of Accord by Roosevelt and Molotov

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Immediate Congressional approval was voiced today of the "full understanding" reached by President Roosevelt and Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov on the problems of creating a second front in Europe this year.

Senator Warren K. Austin, of Vermont, the assistant Republican leader, told reporters he was "delighted" at the White House announcement.

"We cannot begin too early to lay the foundations to build a new world," Mr. Austin said in commenting on the disclosure that Mr. Roosevelt and Molotov had reached a unity of viewpoint on the problems of American-Soviet co-operation in safeguarding the peace and security of the world.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, said the creation of a second front on Europe "seems to be the most sensible thing that can be done at this time."

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, often critical of Administration foreign policies before the United States entered the war, said he long had thought that a second front ought to be established, although not necessarily by the United States alone.

"I hope that when we do open up this second front, we will be well enough prepared to carry through with a smashing blow," he said.

Other comment:

Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia: "I assume that the White House knows exactly what it is doing and I approve everything the President has done about foreign policy."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah; "I think the agreement is all to the good."

Many legislators viewed the understanding as highly important to the kind of peace which will be framed after the war.

Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, the House Democratic leader, called it "vitally important in winning the peace."

"Any international action to secure peace," he added, "must be based on righteousness. Under this comes the right of all people to possess certain freedoms, the most prominent of which is religious freedom."

Repeatedly emphasized also in much of the Congressional comment was the hope that when a second front was established it would be on a scale permitting the Allied forces to smash to an early and complete victory over Germany.

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, declared: "When we do open up that second front I think we should be prepared to follow through with it."

Senator Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, said: "The most momentous and crucial events in the world right now are on the Russian front. The agreement is tremendously gratifying."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, said: "I am glad that the President and Mr. Molotov have come to an agreement in seeking to maintain peace after the war. What the American people are interested in knowing, however, are the details of how that is going to be done, as well as the steps that are being taken to bring about peace."

Bare Mention Given Pact on Nazi Radio

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The German radio, barely mentioning the British-Russian mutual assistance pact itself, went to lengths today to argue that informed quarters in Berlin had known for several days about Vyacheslav Molotov's visit to the United States and Britain.

JUN 19 1942

If the Germans actually knew of the Russian Foreign Commissar's travels they had singularly failed to exploit their knowledge. Nothing was forthcoming on the subject from Berlin until well after the announcements had been made today in London and Washington.

"At a press conference in Wilhelmstrasse Thursday noon foreign journalists asked whether the German foreign office knew anything of a new meeting of Churchill and Roosevelt," the radio said.

"The reply was that nothing was known of 'such' a meeting," the radio account continued, explaining that emphasis on the word "such" indicated prior knowledge of "some other reports in fact known to me (the spokesman) of which you (foreign journalists) know nothing."

Taking the easiest tack possible, Radio Berlin said practically nothing about the treaty itself but professed to find in Molotov's visits "proof that the situation of the Soviet Union is most critical" since Joseph Stalin had sent his "best man to capitals of the democratic powers in order to describe to the latter the desperate situation of the Soviet Union in the most impressive manner."

Chinese See Japanese Forced to Revise Plans

CHUNGKING, June 11—(AP)—Announcement that an understanding on a second front had been reached among the United States, Great Britain and Russia tonight created a stir in the Chinese capital, which is eagerly waiting to see the effect upon Tokyo.

Unofficial quarters expressed the belief the accord might entail revision of all Japanese plans and might result in postponement of any move against Australia or India.

It was said Tokyo might soon have to choose between two risks: first, seeing Germany crushed, which would mean Japan's downfall; second, supporting Germany by attacking Russia, which might yield the same result.

The understanding coincided with fresh Chinese reports of Japanese troop movements to Manchoukuo, on the Russian frontier.

Red Pact Years Ago Would Have Averted War—Lloyd George

London, June 11 (AP)—David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, had the last word today in the session of the House of Commons at which Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced the signing of the British-Russian treaty.

While the House cheered Eden's statement, the white-haired former Premier stood up and declared to a suddenly attentive House:

"As one who labored over twenty years to establish good understanding between Soviet Russia and this country, I felicitate the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and the Government upon the accomplishment of this treaty.

"Had it been a fact some years ago many grave blunders would have been avoided and not only that but this war never would have occurred."

The House gave him a cheer and adjourned.

New Zealander Calls It "Best News"

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP) — Walter Nash, minister of New Zealand, said today the signing of the Anglo-Russian treaty was "the best news we have received in a long time."

"It will, I venture to prophecy, rank among the significant events of this war," he added in a statement. "I can speak with full confidence for New Zealand in saying that we are more than pleased to know that complete accord exists between Great Britain and Russia and the other United Nations. We are proud to be associated with such heroic allies as the Russian people and welcome the treaty as further evidence of a common resolve to work and fight together for victory and the world's freedom."

"Most Heartening," Says CIO Leader

JUN 12 1942

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Joseph Curran, president of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council representing several hundred thousand CIO members, hailed the American-British-Russian understanding regarding the opening of a Western Front as "the most heartening news since the war began."

Declaring that "the foremost desire of American labor is to get Hitler and the Axis where it will hurt the most—on the continent of Europe between two great fronts," Curran said in a statement.

"This new effective unity of the three great powers of the United Nations needs now to be paralleled by a similar unity of the free nations' labor movement in an Anglo-Soviet-American trade union committee.

"Today's great developments, which are precisely in accord with the sentiments of the CIO as expressed by the national board last week, will further increase the momentum of production and strengthen the resolve of all freedom-loving people for an early, decisive victory."

New York, June 11-(AP)-In a statement praising the 20-year mutual assistance treaty between Great Britain and Soviet Russia, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs said today:

"There are no catches or secret clauses involved. It is a straight, open agreement securing alliance in the war and-p what is equally important--securing full cooperation with Russia in the better world which must follow the victory of the United Nations over the agressors."

Dr. Evatt said that ultimately

30.24 — 17011

30.24 - 17011

the provisions of such treaties would be extended "to secure the world against aggression anywhere throughout the world, because peace and security are indivisible."

RED TREATY MAY SPUR BRITISH PRODUCTION

LONDON, June 11 — (AP) The new Anglo-Russian treaty will spark an immediate acceleration in Britain's war production, high labor sources predicted tonight.

British workers have been increasingly critical of what they regarded as a luke-warm attitude on the part of the government toward Russia, and they have pressed through their trade unions and members of Parliament for a closer alliance with the Soviet Union.

Between the lines of reports from the chief industrial centers there has seemed to be an indication that while production was on the up-grade, the workers were still pulling their punches because of their dissatisfaction with the government's policy.

JUN 13 1942

MOLOTOV'S ALIAS PLAIN "MR. BROWN"

Name Given Soviet Commissar To Avoid Any Slip While At White House

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 11 — Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov was just plain "Mr. Brown" to the White House staff during his visit to this country. That was so they would not refer to him by his real name and inadvertently give away the secret that he was here.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early made this known today in givng reporters the announcement of the Molotov mission to this country. He displayed a picture of the foreign commissar and President Roosevelt, declaring it was a photo of the Chief Executive and Mr. Brown.

"Why didn't you call him Mr. Red?" somebody quipped.

Name Seems Fitting

The American name "Mr. Brown" appeared to fit the commissar perfectly. Pictures of Molotov, showing him talking with President Roosevelt and being met on arrival here, were of a be-spectacled, middle-aged and prosperous American business man. Molotov's dark business suit, soft hat set squarely on his head and clipped mustache, would have allowed him to pass unnoticed in any five o'clock hurry of executives for the commuters' train.

Indeed, there were rumors that he had moved about the capital's streets during his stay, one legend being that he bought a bag of peanuts from a vendor who sells his wares across the street from the White House.

Divide Visit

That was possible, since the commissar spent part of his six-day visit at the White House and the other part at historic Blair House, opposite the State Department and just west on Pennsylvania avenue from the Executive Mansion.

Blair House was the home of Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, friend and adviser to President Lincoln during civil war days. Now it is being used by the Government as the place of residence for official guests of the United States.

JUN 12 1942

No Fanfare For Molotov Visit

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 11—The formal welcome, the big parties and the flow of public oratory which usually accompany the visits of noted foreigners to Washington were distinguished by their absence in the case of Vyacheslav Molotov, the Russian Foreign Commissar.

He came quietly for his talks with President Roosevelt, and he left the same way. Only in the diplomatic corps and among the press was his presence generally known.

Led To New Declarations

For reasons of his personal safety, the fact that he had traveled here from Moscow, and back again, could not be published.

Part of the time Molotov made his official residence at the White House, and part of the time he stopped at the historic Blair House, across Pennsylvania avenue from the State Department.

While the questions of a second front and additional war supplies for Russia apparently were uppermost in the sweep of the conversations, another result apparently was this country's formal declaration of war on Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, Balkan satellites of the Axis.

The Chief Executive asked Congress to declare war on them on June 2, while Molotov still was in this country. It had been known previously that Russia was eager for the American Government to take this step.

Carries The Burden

Molotov is a mild-mannered man and slight of stature, but upon his shoulders falls a major part of seeing to the execution of the momentous decisions which the Kremlin announces through him.

"Stalin's voice," as Molotov is sometimes called, gave to the world the first explanation of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact in August, 1939. Ironically, it was less than two years later that he told his people by radio that Germany had invaded Russia—and to pledge the destruction of Hitler Fascism.

Subsequently he sat at Stalin's side in the three-power Moscow conferences, at which American and British delegations arranged to provide the weapons and supplies to help Russia carry out the pledge.

And now, after his visit to Washington, there are new understandings on increased military aid to Russia.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 11—The Soviet Embassy disclosed tonight that Vyacheslav M. Molotov came to the United States in a big bomber of the Red Air Force. An indication of its size was to be found in the crew of thirteen which flew the plane on its trip—presumably first to England and then to the United States.

Historic Pact Signed By Britain and Russia

LONDON, June 11. (AP)—The text of the 20-year Russian-British mutual assistance agreement follows:

To Maintain Post-War Peace

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominions beyond seas, Emperor of India, and the presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Desiring to confirm the stipulations of the agreement between His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom and the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for joint action in the war against Germany signed at Moscow July 12, 1941, and to replace them by formal treaty;

Desiring to contribute after the war to the maintenance of peace and to prevention of further aggression by Germany or the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe;

Desiring moreover to give expression to their intention to collaborate closely with one another as well as with the other United Nations at the peace settlement and during the ensuing period of reconstruction on a basis of the principals enunciated in the declaration made Aug. 14, 1041, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, to which the government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has adhered;

Desiring finally to provide for mutual assistance in the event of attack upon either high contracting party by Germany or any of the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe;

Have decided to include a treaty for that purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond seas, Emperor of India, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and northern Ireland:

The Right Honorable Anthony Eden, M.P., His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The President of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

M. Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, people's commissar for foreign affairs,

Who, having communicated their full poers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

PART ONE

Article One

In virtue of the alliance established between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the high contracting parties mutually undertake to afford one another military and other assistance and support of all kinds in war against Germany and all those states which are associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Article Two

The high contracting parties undertake not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite government or any other government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggression intentions, and not to negotiate or conclude except by mutual consent any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other state associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

PART TWO

Article Three

(1.) The high contracting parties declare their desire to unite other like-minded states in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in postwar period.

(2) Pending adoption of such proposals they will after termination of hostilities take all measures in their power to render impossible the repetition of aggression and violation of peace by Germany or any of the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Article Four

Should either of the high contracting parties during the postwar period become involved in hostilities with Germany or any of the states mentioned in Article Three, section two, in consequence of the attack by that state against that part, the other high contracting party will at once give to the contracting party so involved in hostilities all military and other support and assistance in his power.

This article shall remain in force until the high contracting parties, by mutal agreement, shall recognize that it is superseded by adoption of proposals contemplated in Article Three, section one. In default of adoption of such proposals it shall remain in force for a period of 20 years and thereafter until terminated by either high contracting party as provided in Article Eight.

Article Five

The high contracting parties, having regard to the interests of security of each of them, agree to work together in close and friendly collaboration after re-establishment of peace for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe.

They will take into account the interests of the United Nations in these objects and they will act in accordance with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Article Six

The high contracting parties agree to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war.

Article Seven

Each high contracting party undertakes not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against the other high contracting party.

Article Eight

The present treaty is subject to ratification in the shortest possible time and instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Moscow as soon as possible.

It comes into force immediately on the exchange of instruments of ratification and shall thereupon replace the agreement between the governments of the

JUN 23 1942

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom signed at Moscow July 12, 1941.

Part one of the present treaty shall remain in force until the re-establishment of peace between the high contracting parties and Germany and the powers associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Part two of the present treaty shall remain in force for a period of twenty years. Thereafter, unless twelve months notice has been given by either party to terminate the treaty at the end of the said period of twenty years, it shall continue in force until twelve months after either high contracting party shall have given notice to the other in writing of his intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in London on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1942, in the Russian and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

British White Paper

The following white paper, "Russia Number One (1942)," was issued by the British government today immediately after the announcement of the British-Russian treaty in the House of Commons:

King's Message to Kalinin

The text of the message from His Majesty the King to Monsieur Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.:

"I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing to you, Mister President, my gratification at the signature which has taken place this day of our treaty of alliance.

"This treaty consecrates the efforts of our two countries in the hard and bitter struggle they are waging and pledges them to wholehearted cooperation and mutual support in the years that will follow our victory.

"I like to believe that you, Mister President, welcome it as sincerely as I do myself and that you share my confidence that its effect will be to the benefit not only of our two countries but of all the world."

Kalinin's Reply

The text of the message in reply from M. Kalinin to His Majesty the King:

"I fully share the satisfaction expressed by Your Majesty at the signing of the treaty of alliance between our countries.

"I am sure that the treaty now signed will consolidate yet further the fighting alliance of our countries in their stern and uncompromising struggle against the common enemy and will insure cordial cooperation and mutual assistance in the years following victory.

"I welcome the treaty as sincerely as does Your Majesty and express the conviction that this treaty will be a benefit not only to our two countries but to all the world."

Speech by Eden

The text of the speech by Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the signature of the treaty:

"On behalf of His Maesty's government in the United Kingdom I welcome you, M. Molotov, as foreign secretary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"We are met in a world at war when our two countries are together at grips with a common enemy. Under the impact of war we have found that understanding which escaped us in the uneasy years of peace. The treaty which we have just signed engages us to continue the struggle together until the victory be won. On behalf of my colleagues I give you a pledge that there will be no wavering in this endeavor on the part of the government or the people of these islands.

"Such then is the first chapter of our task, the overthrow of Hitler and the destruction of all that his regime stands for. But there is a second chapter also to our treaty. One day the war will end. One day the common enemy will be defeated and there will be peace again. We must see to it that this time the peace endures. In the treaty which we have signed we pledge ourselves to work together for this purpose.

"Never before in the history of our two countries has our association been so close or our mu-

tual pledge for the future so complete. This is surely a happy augury. There is nothing exclusive in our agreement. We are seeking peace and security not only for our two countries but for all the United Nations. But understanding between us is one of the foundations of peace not for us alone but for the world. We have signed our treaty and part of the work is behind us.

"I would like to say now, M. Molotov, how much we have valued the statesmanship and insight which you have shown in our negotiations. I would like, too, to thank M. Maisky, your ambassador, who has done so much in his years here to build the bridge between our two countries.

"Part of the work is behind us. But the greater part yet lies ahead. There is the war to win.

"You yourself, M. Molotov, are leaving our shores for the United States. Upon the cooperation of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the British Commonwealth the future of mankind will largely depend.

"We thank you for your work with us here and we wish you well upon your journey."

Molotov's Speech

The text of the speech made by M. Molotov, People's commisar of foreign affairs, on the occasion of the signature of the treaty:

"Mister Churchill, gentlemen:

"The treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her accomplices in Europe and of cooperation and mutual assistance after the war, which I have just had the honor to signing in the name of the government of the U. S. S. R., represents an important political landmark in the development of relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

"The treaty between us is essential not only to the peoples of the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain, but also to the peoples who have experienced the aggression of the German-Fascist imperialists or whose freedom and honor have been threatened and may still be threatened by the Hitlerite band of robbers, oppressors and ravishers—all these will express their satisfaction at the conclusion of this historic treaty.

"Our allies all over the world will share with us the warmest feelings of satisfaction. Our treaty is indispensable in order the more quickly to insure the destruction of Hitlerite Germany and to attain our desired aim—victory.

"The present treaty also determines the common line of action of the Soviet Union and Great Britain after the war. The fact that this treaty operates for a period of twenty years and is based on mutual military and economic assistance against possible further aggression on the part of Germany, and is intended to insure the security and economic well-being of the peoples of Europe, speaks for itself.

"Hitler and his accomplices in their bloodstained robbery of Europe will now feel more than ever that the united forces of their adversaries have been rallied and strengthened. So much the better for us, for our peoples and for our common cause.

Broader Than 1941 Pact

"This treaty signifies and contains much more than the Anglo-Soviet agreement of last year.

"The treaty of May 26, 1942, marks a new and important stage in the development of Anglo-Soviet relations on the basis of alliance and mutual military assistance against our common and irreconcilable foe, both of today and of the future, in Europe. It provides a desired basis for joint action after the war, thus greatly adding to its importance.

"It is still further necessary that what relates to the present day in this treaty is already successfully being realized and carried into effect.

"Such a treaty will be welcomed with great satisfaction by the masses of the Soviet Union, where, under the direction of their great leader and supreme commander, J. V. Stalin, the Red army is carrying on a heroic struggle against the German invaders, confident in the belief that the time is not far distant when our just cause will achieve full victory.

"Please accept, Mister Prime Minister Churchill and Mister Secretary Eden, to whom the present treaty owes so much, my sincere gratitude for the active part you have taken at all stages.

"I express my sincere personal gratitude to His Majesty's government for the hosptiality shown to me, the representative of the government of the U. S. S. R.

"In conclusion I wish to express my firm conviction that the treaty which has been signed today well serves the cause of our victory, the cause of the great future of our two peoples."

Statement by Eden On Russian Treaty

JUN 12 1942

LONDON, June 11. (AP)—The text of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement in the House of Commons today follows:

Alliance With Russia Confirmed

I am glad to be able to inform the House His Majesty's government has concluded a treaty with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which confirms our alliance with that country during the war against Germany and her associates in Europe.

The treaty provides that after the war our two countries will render each other mutual assistance against any further attack by Germany or her associates.

It further provides that we will collaborate with one another and with the other United Nations and in the peace settlement and during the ensuing period of reconstruction on the basis of the principles set out in the Atlantic charter. The House will remember that Germany invaded Russia on June 22 last year and on the same evening the Prime Minister affirmed that the Russian danger was our danger and that we should give whatever help we could to Russia and make common cause with the Russian people. Practical effect was given to the Prime Minister's declarations by the signing on July 12 of the agreement for joint action in the war against Germany.

In September Lord Beaverbrook, with Mr. Averell Harriman, visited Moscow and negotiated an arrangement for supplying the Soviet government with war materials they urgently needed for prosecution of the war.

This visit was followed in the political field by my visit to Moscow in December last year. The purpose of the visit, in the words of a joint communique issued on my return, was the exchange of views on questions relating to the conduct of war and to the post war organization of peace and security in Europe.

Since then conversations begun in Moscow have been continuing. The British dominions, the United States and other countries most closely concerned have been kept fully informed of the whole course of our negotiations.

Invited Molotov to London

When I was in Moscow I gave Mr. Molotov a cordial invitation to visit us in this country and when our discussions here had made sufficient progress the government suggested that Mr. Molotiv should come to London to embody our agreement in a formal treaty.

Mr. Molotov, meanwhile, had been invited by President Roosevelt to visit him in Washington. It was arranged accordingly that Mr. Molotov should come here and then go on to the United States. He arrived in London on May 21 and the treaty signed May 26.

The next day Mr. Molotov left for the United States in accordance with his program. I am glad to be able to tell the House Mr. Molotov had a safe journey to the United States and back and he had most useful and satisfactory talks with the President in Washington. Mr. Molotov has now gone back to Moscow.

When I sit down, a White Paper will be available to the members at the vote office. The White Paper will contain, in addition to the treaty and the exchange of messages between the king and Mr. Kalinin, speeches made by Mr. Molotov and myself at the signature of the treaty but I think it would be for the convenience of the house if I give them now a brief outline of what the treaty says.

The United Kingdom and the U. S. S. R. reaffirm their determination to afford one another all possible assistance in the war and not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite government or any other government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions and not to negotiate or conclude except by mutual consent any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other state associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Post-War Pledge

The two countries also agree that they will, when peace is reestablished, work together for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe. In doing so they will take into account the interests of the United Nations and they undertake to be guided by the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves and of not interfering in internal affairs of other states.

The two governments go on to declare their desire to unite with other like-minded states in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period. Meanwhile, when the war is ended they will take—I quote the treaty—all measures in their power to render impossible a repetition of aggression and violation of the peace by Germany or any of the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

There is, of course, bound to be some interval after victory has been gained before an effective international system can be built up for preserving peace and for prevention of further aggression. The two governments accordingly have agreed that should one of our countries during the post-war period become involved in hostilities with Germany or any of her European associates in consequence of an attack by one of them, the two governments will at once give each other all military and other support and assistance in their power.

As for the duration of this undertaking—I will quote from the relevant article of treaty—this article shall remain in force until the high contracting parties by mutual agreement shall recognize it is superseded by adoption of proposals contemplated in article three, that is, a long term system of international security which the treaty contemplates as our goal and which I already have mentioned.

Quotes Article

The article then goes on as follows:

"In default of adoption of such proposals it shall remain in force for a period of 20 years and thereafter until terminated by either high contracting party."

The treaty contains a ratification clause. Both governments are anxious that the treaty shall come into force as soon as possible.

The treaty accordingly will be laid forthwith on the table of the House. Our conversations with Mr. Molotov were not of course confined to treaty matters, important as they were. The war in all its aspects was reviewed and I will now give the House a quotation from the communique which is being issued this afternoon.

"A full understanding was reached between the two parties with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942. Discussions also took place on the question of further improving the supplies of airplanes, tanks and other war material to be sent from Great Britain to the Soviet Union."

Agreement on All Questions

Both sides were gratified to note the identity of their views on all the above questions. I am sure the House will join with me in welcoming the signature of this treaty and the prospects which it opens up of active and fruitful cooperation in war and peace. From our long and friendly exchange of views with Mr. Molotov we are sure the treaty expresses exactly the common desire of the two governments.

We have been able to arrive at this happy result through establishing by our contact with Mr. Stalin and Mr. Molotov complete mutual confidence. This is the time to mention their valuable contribution to Anglo-Russian understanding over a long period of years.

The signature of this treaty not only formulates and emphasizes the closeness of collaboration between our two countries during the war; it affords also an indispensable basis for European reconstruction. This does not mean our two countries alone will be responsible for the peace of Europe when the war is won. That is a burden which will be shared by all the United Nations.

It means that without the closest understanding between Great Britain and the Soviet Union there can be no security and stability in Europe, either for ourselves or any of our Allies.

The problems of peace, of course, are not for Europe alone and I hope with sure confidence that the good work our two countries have accomplished will be welcomed by the President and people of the United States and will enable our three countries to work together in the years of peace as now in the hard times of war. (End prepared statement).

U. S. Statement on Visit of Molotov

JUN 12 1942

WASHINGTON, June 11. (AP)—The text of the official White House statement on the Roosevelt-Molotov conversations follows:

Friendly Exchange of Views

The People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. V. Molotov, following the invitation of the President of the United States of America arrived in Washington May 29 and was for some time the President's guest. This visit to Washington afforded an opportunity for a friendly exchange of views between the President and his advisors on the one hand and Mr. V. Molotov and party on the other. Among those who participated in the conversations were the Soviet ambassador in the United States, Mr. Maxim Litvinov, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Chief of Staff General Marshall and Commander in Chief of the United States Navy, Admiral Ernest J. King. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, joined in subsequent conversations on non-military matters.

Full Understanding Reached

In the course of the conversations, full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942. In addition, the measures for increasing and speeding up the supplies of planes, tanks, and other kinds of war materials from the United States to the Soviet Union were discussed. Further were discussed the fundamental problems of cooperation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and security to the freedom-loving peoples after the war. Both sides state with satisfaction the unity of their views on all these questions.

At the conclusion of the visit the President asked Mr. Molotov to inform Mr. Stalin on his behalf that he feels these conversations have been most useful in establishing a basis for fruitful and closer relationship between the two governments in the pursuit of the common objectives of the United Nations.

30.24— 17013 30.24-17013

Nipponese Troopship Convoy Hit, Then Fighting Fleet Blasted

JUN 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Salient points in the great battle of Midway, as disclosed today in Clark Lee's dispatches from General Emmons' headquarters:

The Japanese sent two huge fleets against Midway Island—one consisting mainly of transports, the other a strong battle force.

United States Army bombers first made contact with the transport fleet the afternoon of June 3 and hit a cruiser or battleship, a destroyer and a transport.

The United States forces were ready for the attack from the battle fleet, which came on the morning of June 4 with a raid by at least 180 enemy planes.

Marine fighters engaged the Japanese and marine anti-aircraft fire cut loose. The Japanese spared runways, apparently hoping to occupy Midway for an air base.

Army, navy and marine planes attacked the battle fleet. Flying Fortresses hit one carrier in this attack, refueled and rearmed, and damaged one heavy cruiser and possibly another. No Flying Fortresses were lost.

The critical point in the whole fight for the land-based planes came when they returned to Midway to refuel and pick up bombs and ammunition — but by that time the Japanese flyers had withdrawn and were so busy protecting themselves that they did not come back.

All reports have not been received and the full story of the battle is still to be told.

JUN 12 1942

By Clark Lee

[Associated Press Correspondent]

General Emmons' Headquarters, Territory of Hawaii, June 11—Part of the epic story of the battle of Midway was told today by American Army pilots, who, with navy and marine flyers, smashed Admiral Yamamoto's fleet and saved the Hawaiian Islands from invasion.

It is a story of cool courage and firm determination—of the unbeatable combination of American men and machines.

Its moral is that American planes alone may not win the war, but the boys flying American planes will—they and their companions on land and sea and those Americans who are working and sacrificing to produce the tools for the war machine.

Men Fought Until Dizzy From Fatigue

American boys fought until they were dizzy for lack of sleep and kept fighting. Planes did things they never were built to do and stood the test.

Too many—although the total number was not large—Americans died. But in dying they took enemies down in flames with them.

This part of the story is that of the army's land-based aircraft, and for them the battle started the afternoon of June 3, when they got in the first punch.

Two huge Japanese fleets were approaching Midway, one consisting principally of transports from the west and the other of the battle fleet from another direction.

Big Jap Warship Damaged First

Gen. Willis H. Hale, of Colorado Springs, commander of the Hawaiian bombardment command, told how Americans got in the first decisive blow.

Army bombers made their first contact with the enemy far west of Midway the afternoon of June 3. Bombs, dropped in a medium-altitude attack, hit and damaged one cruiser or battleship which was left in flames, as were also one transport and one destroyer.

The following morning, army planes took off anticipating that Japanese planes from the second enemy fleet—which was much closer than the force bombed the previous afternoon—would hit the island. Marine flyers also hopped off and were in the air when the Japanese arrived.

Marine Dive-Bombers Strike

Twenty minutes later, marine dive bombers swarmed down on Japanese ships, wreaking further destruction (navy dive-bombers and torpedo planes also attacked about the same time but the details have not been released).

At 8.30 A. M. army Flying Fortresses attacked the Japanese battle fleet from a high altitude, hitting one carrier (possibly the army bombers also damaged other enemy vessels, inasmuch as at the time of writing all the reports still were not received).

Meanwhile, Japanese planes from carriers were attacking Midway.

180 Jap Planes Attack Midway

Their first attack, made at a high level with heavy demolition bombs, lasted thirty-eight minutes and was directed against both Sand Island and the nearby Eastern Island, which together comprise Midway.

Japanese dive bombers then slipped out of the sun and attacked Midway's ground installations, while pursuit planes followed with strafing attacks. At least 180 enemy planes participated in the attacks.

Marine fighters engaged the enemy planes, and the marine ground defenders cut loose with everything from anti-aircraft to sidearms.

The Japanese did not bomb runways, apparently expecting to occupy the islands and use them as an air base.

Shortly after the Japanese withdrew, the American planes returned to refuel and take on more bombs.

"Mopping Operations" From Then On

"This was the critical period of the entire battle for our land-based air force," said General Hale.

"But the enemy didn't come back. They were too busy protecting themselves. From then on the Japanese were withdrawing and it was a series of mopping operations."

The army heavy bombers safely completed refueling and rearming and took off again. They located the Japanese battle force once more in the afternoon and damaged one heavy cruiser and possibly another.

Col. Walter C. Sweeney, Jr., of San Francisco, led the squadron of Flying Fortresses in the attacks on both June 3 and 4.

All U. S. Flying Fortresses Safe

Colonel Sweeney told of the attacks from close up.

"Every one of our squadron was lucky enough to have been in three attacks," he said. "Any commander would

have given a right arm to have been in our position."

Sweeney and other crewmen of the B-17's praised their planes most enthusiastically, some saying: "These planes will win the war."

Crews of the Flying Fortresses said the Japanese fighters never pressed home attacks on the American bombers, not a single one of which was shot down, whereas the Fortresses downed three and possibly four enemy Zero fighters.

Only Three Casualties In Squadron

Sweeney's squadron lost two men on the ground at Midway but the only other casualty was one rear-gunner who was shot through the finger.

Fortress crew members said the Zero pilots feared the fire power of the Fortresses and, except in isolated cases, seldom came close. The Zeros usually made one pass from below, firing a few shots and rolling over on their backs, firing a few more rounds at the bombers and then breaking off action.

The Fortresses were operated at high speed for many hours and stood up superbly, their crews reported. Several of them came home on two motors.

JUN 12 1942

Flyer's Story Of The Fight

Sweeney gave this account:

"We first contacted the enemy far out in the Pacific on the afternoon of June 3. There were over twenty Japanese ships lined in columns, with big ships in the center. We circled to the westward and came in with the sun at our backs.

"When the Japs sighted us they immediately deployed, each ship turning individually, trying frantically to avoid attack.

"We were at a medium altitude because of clouds and anti-aircraft was soon spitting at us. It was far more accurate than we expected and many of our planes were bounced around a bit, but none was seriously damaged.

"Gang Was Full Of Life And Pep"

"We picked out as our targets the biggest ships in sight and laid our bombs in a pattern. Our bombardiers and rear gunners saw direct hits on one cruiser, one transport and possibly a second cruiser. One of our planes also reported hitting a battleship.

"Frankly, we didn't stay around too long to check up. Anti-aircraft fire was making things hot, and we left in a hurry.

"We really were happy as we headed home. We had had our first taste of battle and had given the Japs a taste of our striking power.

"Over the interplane radios the gang was full of life and pep. We knew no fighters were in the air, since there had been no carriers among the Jap ships, so there was nothing to worry about en route home.

Off To Attack The Japanese Fleet

"We landed at our base and crews started immediately to get the ships in shape for the following morning. We knew the Japs would be over then. Pilots snatched a little sleep, since in the air they have to be awake all the time while others are able to doze a bit.

"We hopped off the next morning at dawn under orders to attack the same enemy force. We climbed way up and headed on out. After a short while new orders came over the radio, and we were told to attack an even larger Japanese battle fleet which already was close to Midway.

"That change didn't puzzle our navigator, Lieut. Bill Adams, of San Bernardino, Cal., who, as far as I'm concerned, is the best navigator in the world. He did a superior job throughout, as did the navy patrol bombers, which had the enemy located perfectly, and gave Adams information which enabled him to take us straight to our targets.

"Reached Target On The Minute"

"Adams told me we would reach our targets at thirty-four minutes after the hour, and sure enough we hit it to the minute. Capt. Paul Payne, of Des Moines, Iowa, sighted the enemy first through broken clouds.

"There was a big battle line, with destroyers outside, then cruisers, battleships and away back, the carriers which we picked for our target.

JUN 12 1942

Carrier Hit On Her Port Bow

"We picked the biggest carrier and headed for it.

"The minute our bomb-bays opened, the ack-ack started coming up. It was fine shooting, and the Japs must have good range-finders because the first shots were right at our altitude.

"The Jap ships started their frantic escape maneuvers, but our pattern of bombs blanketed a carrier. We got at least one definite hit on the port bow of the carrier and saw flame and smoke of the explosion.

"Even in the midst of the attack we had time to chuckle over our bombardier, who coolly remarked over the plane's radio: 'My God, that anti-aircraft looks beautiful through this telescope.'

"It looked beautiful, all right, but it also looked dangerous, so we headed out and away.

Carrier And Capital Ship In Flames

"A few Zeros came up at us but we lost them quickly due to our speed and their faint-heartedness.

"We streaked for our base and found that Midway had been bombed while we were out there. We expected the Japs would come back, so we loaded as rapidly as possible and got back into the air and sped back toward the battle line.

"Adams was doing his job as usual, and at 4 P. M. we found the enemy. We saw one carrier and one capital ship burning. They were lying dead, not making headway, and obviously they were badly damaged.

"No undamaged carriers were visible, so we picked out the biggest ship we could see—a heavy cruiser. We let go at it. One bomb struck it directly amidships and left it smoking and badly damaged.

"When we got back to our base our planes and crews both needed rest badly, so Lieut. Col. Brook Allen took over with his squadron.

"We All Had A Good Time"

"I am sold on the effectiveness of high-level bombing. If we can get enough planes for attacks like these, nothing can escape us, since we can lay bombs in patterns which no ship can avoid.

"We all had a grand time. Everybody was ready. Everybody did everything they should have done. There was perfect cooperation among the three branches of the service—the army, navy and the marines."

Marines Given High Praise

Army aviators who performed uncounted feats of gallantry and bravery shrug those feats off as nothing compared to the deeds of the marines.

"The unbelievable devotion of the marines, both on the ground and in the air, to their duty was an example to us all," said Colonel Sweeney. "The marines are even better than their press releases. America should be proud of them."

"Can't Get Over Them"

Every army flyer who saw the marines at Midway had similar praise for their coolness, toughness, courage and willingness to sacrifice their lives. Only part of the story of what the marines did can yet be told.

One army pilot who led a low-level attack on a Japanese carrier through devastating anti-aircraft and fighter opposition said:

JUN 12 1942

"I can't get over those young marine pilots, many of them kids just out of flying school.

One Leads Two Japs To Death

"One marine pilot couldn't get his wheels retracted after the takeoff, so he was unable to fight. Instead of flying away from the battle area, he stayed at forty-eight feet above the water. He let a Zero fighter get on his tail, then led it over our anti-aircraft, which shot it down. Then he did the same stunt with another Jap.

"Before the fight started we were boasting with marine dive-bomber pilots—it was just beer talk—over what we would do to the Japs. They told us: 'We'll cripple every one of them.' As it turned out, we hit the Japs first. But when those marine pilots came back they told us they had kept their word and hit every single carrier they had sighted."

"Coolest Men I Ever Saw"

Another army pilot said:

"When we landed after bombing the Jap fleet the morning of June 4 we found Midway had been attacked. Many of the marines were dead, but the survivors were the coolest and most determined bunch of men I ever saw.

"Gunners were sitting around patting their guns, picking their teeth, glaring skyward and saying to one another: 'I wish those —— would come back soon.'

"We expected them back at any moment and were

30.24 — 17015

30.24-17015

hurrying to get off again. We knew if we made it we would be okay. But those marines weren't going anywhere. It was their job to stick and fight, if necessary to the death. There's never been anything like it."

Army men also were deeply impressed by the bravery of navy flyers in small patrol craft. Flying far to the sea, the patrol planes located enemy ships and stayed over them for many hours transmitting positional reports to their bases. Some of those patrol planes didn't get home.

"Better Than World Series"

"A better show than the World Series," was the way crew members of one of the flying fortresses described the battle.

Pilot Capt. Charles E. Gregory, of Houston, nudged his copilot and fellow-Texan, Lieut. Robert O. Pate, of Dallas, the first time they saw anti-aircraft shells coming up at them:

JUN 12 1942

"We felt so good to be in action," the captain recalled today, "that we just laughed at those shells."

That's the way the whole crew felt, from Bombardier Lieut. Henry H. Fitts, of Macon, N. C., who sat in the nose and saw his bombs hit a Japanese aircraft carrier, to Tail Gunner Corporal Melvin E. Lomax, of Wichita, Kan., who, during the fight called to Gregory over the interplane radio, "Hey, captain, slow down and let that Zero catch up with us."

These men all came back without a scratch, and with their plane undamaged by Jap bullets or shells, although it wasn't in such good shape otherwise. A message transmitted by Radioman Sergeant Eino Hamalainen, of New York city, as they were returning to their base tells the story:

"En route two bad engines. Short of gas. Fourteen men aboard, two seriously wounded (from another plane). Two seriously wounded (from another plane). Two soft tires. Give us all facilities."

Gregory set the bomber down O. K., although one of the tires blew out shortly after the landing.

57 Hours In 4 Days

The plane, brand-new, flew fifty-seven hours in four days, participating in all actions both June 3 and 4.

The crew members pushed themselves equally hard. They ate only four skimpy meals in four days; slept only two to four hours nightly.

Engineer Sergeant Bernard Carroll, of Toms River, N. J., got no sleep at all during the battle, as he and others of the crew worked night-long to keep the engines in shape.

The June 4 Attack

Their attack on the Jap fleet the morning of June 4 impressed the crewmen most. Gregory said:

"We circled around in clouds for forty-five minutes waiting to get a good crack at them. They were under a heavy overcast, but foolishly stuck their noses out of it, and we went in and let them have it. We passed up a battleship to crack a carrier, and really cracked it."

Navigator Lieut. Lamar C. Peterson, of Gunnison, Utah, said:

"The Lord must have blown those clouds away for us."

Hears Own Machine Guns

After bombs had been dropped from a fairly low level, Machine Gunners Sergt. Matt Schu, of Plankinton, S. D., and Sergt. Robert Martin, of San Francisco, strafed the decks of enemy ships.

Gregory grinned: "I couldn't figure what the shooting was all about, and guessed another Zero was on our tail. I called to Fitts, asking if we were being attacked. His answer came back over the radio, 'Glub, glub, glub!' And that's all I could get out of him. I found out later he was saying 'No more!' "

Japs "Never Did Want To Mix It"

The men of this crew weren't impressed by the Jap fighter pilots. Pate said:

"It looked to me like they were just showing off. They never did want to mix it. They did all sorts of acrobatics all over the sky. It looked pretty as hell, but they'd peel off whenever they got fairly close to us. As far as we're concerned, that suicide theory is all exploded. Those Japs like to see the sun rise every morning as much as anybody else."

Fitts was the only member of this crew to get a real shot at a Zero. He recounted the experience:

"I'd just watched bombs splatter all over the carrier when I sighted this Zero coming up under our nose. I hollered over the plane radio, 'Fighter on nose, fighter on nose.' I grabbed the machine gun and let him have a few rounds. But I'm afraid I missed."

An explosive anti-aircraft shell hit a Flying Fortress piloted by Lieut. Jack D. Whidden, 25, of Van Nuys, Cal., and Lieut. Chuck R. Crowell, 22, Freeport, Ill., but they pressed home their attack, hitting and probably sinking a Japanese destroyer.

Flyers' Story Of That Fight

Jack and Chuck told about it in these words:

"We saw our first action in the war the morning of June 4, when, with our squadron, we attacked the Japanese battle fleet 700 miles off Midway.

"We saw among other ships two heavy cruisers and three carriers, one of them very large, with many destroyers weaving about. Actually, we have to confess that the sight of the ships was a complete surprise to us."

Fuel Running Low

Jack—"We were flying along, following our squadron leader through the clouds. He ordered our plane to prepare to drop bombs. I thought that we were about to land or leastwise getting somewhere near bases and that the bombs were to be released to lighten the load so we could make it home okay. Our gasoline wasn't any too high at that point. Anyway, we got ready to let the bombs go and just then we burst through the clouds and there were some twenty to twenty-five ships beneath us, and all of them blazing away at us."

Chuck—"That ack-ack was plenty thick. In fact, very, very thick. We were down real low for planes of our type—Fortresses. I felt pretty scared."

Then They Got 'Mad

Jack—"So did I feel scared for a few minutes. We saw the first burst of anti-aircraft shot off to the right, and I threw up my right arm instinctively to cover my face, as if boxing. Then I got mad. So did Chuck. And from then on we were too mad to be scared."

Chuck—"That is, until we got back home and began thinking the whole thing over."

Jack—"Anyway, this stuff was getting pretty thick. We were flying right through it. Then an explosive shell hit our left wing. It cut the main spar and wrecked the flaps, and damaged the ailerons. The cockpit suddenly filled up with smoke. It smelled like firecrackers. We thought for a while that we were on fire. That shell knocked down our rear gunner, but he got up again and told me over the phone he could see a lot of holes in our left wing."

Chuck—"I remember the sound of that shell. It went 'ker-poom' and waves of hot air came up our legs.

Jack—"There was a destroyer directly ahead of us. It was our target, and believe me, we were its target. That destroyer was really putting out. It must have thrown up 500 shells in thirty seconds. The sky was black with exploding shells."

Chuck—"We kept going in, and the bombardier laid one right on the stern of that destroyer. We could see the explosion, and it was smoking badly as we pulled away."

Jack—"Then two Zeros got after us. The tail gunner got the first one, which went down in flames. The side and rear gunners knocked the hell out of the second Zero. Then we were more or less alone in the air as far as the enemy was concerned, and had time to look over our situation."

"B-17s Will Win War"

Chuck—"Our situation wasn't any too good. Our flaps were shot away. The left wing was a little wobbly. One motor wasn't functioning right. It was nearing night time, and we were heading for a strange field on a small island."

Jack—"I believe it was pure luck that got us back plus, of course, smart navigation by our group commander, Capt. Ernest Manniere, of Hartford, Conn. Our flight never broke formation and we landed okay.

"Those B-17's will win the war."

Both would like to get back into action against the Japs, and don't expect any heavier fire than they already have experienced.

26 Ships Spotted

Lieut. Edward A. Steedman, 26, of Sherman, Texas, and his copilot, Second Lieutenant D. K. Carpenter, 21, of Monroe, Ore., saw action on June 3 and June 4 as members of a bomber formation headed by Capt. Cecil Faulkner, of Bellevue, Texas.

"We took off without knowing exactly what we were up against, although we knew our boys had a flock of Japs spotted," said Steedman. "Our captain just flew along, and we came in out of the sun and saw an invasion fleet of twenty-six vessels. We dropped our load on a transport. Next morning we started out again as soon as daylight and found and hit a carrier. Our bombardier put one right on the bow."

Three Japanese Zero fighters attacked their plane and one of them was shot down by the tail gunner.

Later four Zero fighters got under the bomber's tail, but it got away without a scratch.

Said Steedman and Carpenter: "Put three of those B-17's together and they'll tackle anything. We would just as soon be in one of them over Tokyo as any place we can think of."

"We felt so good to be in action," the captain recalled today, "that we just laughed at those shells."

That's the way the whole crew felt, from Bombardier Lieut. Henry H. Fitts of Macon, N. C., who sat in the nose and saw his bombs hit a Japanese aircraft carrier, to Tail Gunner Corp. Melvin E. Lomax of Wichita, Kan., who during the fight called to Gregory over the interplane radio, "Hey, captain, slow down and let that Zero plane catch up with us!"

None of the crew had much time to think of being scared, although Navigator Lieut. Yale H. Lewis of St. Louis, Mo., commented: "The first time I saw those Jap bullets flying past, I began thinking awfully hard about my girl and hoping I'd get back to see her some day."

New Yorker Tells Story.

These men all came back without a scratch and with their plane undamaged by Jap bullets or shells, although it wasn't in such good shape otherwise. A message transmitted by Radioman Sergt. Eino Hamalainen of New York city as they were returning to their base tells the story:

"En route, two bad engines. Short of gas. Fourteen men aboard, two seriously wounded (from another plane). Two soft tires. Give us all facilities."

Gregory sat the bomber down safely, although one of the tires blew out shortly after the landing.

The plane, brand new, flew fifty-seven hours in four days, participating in all actions both June 3 and June 4. The crew members pushed themselves equally hard. They ate only four skimpy meals in four days; slept only two to four hours nightly.

Engineer Sergt. Bernard Carroll of Toms River, N. J., got no sleep at all during the battle as he and others of the crew worked night-long to keep the engines in shape.

Their attack on the Jap fleet the morning of June 4 impressed the crewmen most, Gregory said:

"We circled around in clouds for forty-five minutes waiting to get a good crack at them. They were under a heavy overcast, but foolishly stuck their noses out of it, and we went in and let them have it. We passed up a battleship to crack a carrier and really cracked it."

For Just Showing Off.

Navigator Lieut. Lamar C. Peterson of Gunnison, Utah, said:

"The Lord must have blown those clouds away for us."

After bombs had been dropped from a fairly low level, Machine Gunners Sergt. Matt Schu of Plankinton, S. D., and Sergt. Robert Martin of San Francisco, strafed the decks of enemy ships.

Gregory grinned: "I couldn't figure what the shooting was all about and guessed another Zero was on our tail. I called to Fitts, asking if we were being attacked. His answer came back over the radio, 'Glub, glub, glub!' and that's all I could get out of him. I found out later he was saying 'No more!' "

The men of this crew weren't impressed by the Jap fighter pilots. Peterson said:

"It looked to me like they were just showing off. They never did

Better Than World Series, Army Flyer Says of Midway

Crews of Big Bombers Fought for Four Days With Little Sleep as They Routed Japs —Praise Marines Highly.

JUN 12 1942

By CLARK LEE.

Gen. Emmons's Headquarters, Territory of Hawaii, June 11 (A. P.).—"A better show than the world series," was the way crew members of one of the army's big B-17 bombers described the battle of Midway.

Pilot Capt. Charles E. Gregory of Houston nudged his co-pilot and fellow Texan, Lieut. Robert O. Pate of Dallas, the first time they saw anti-aircraft shells coming up at them.

want to mix it. They did all sorts of acrobatics all over the sky. It looked pretty as hell, but they'd peel off whenever they got fairly close to us. As far as we're concerned, that suicide theory is all exploded. Those Japs like to see the sun rise every morning as much as anybody else."

Fitts Was Lucky.

Fitts was the only member of this crew to get a real shot at a Zero. He recounted the experience:

"I'd just watched bombs splatter all over the carrier when I sighted this Zero coming up under our nose. I hollered over the plane radio, 'fighter on nose, fighter on nose.' I grabbed the

machine gun and let him have a few rounds. But I'm afraid I missed."

The crewmen highly praised the marines and naval personnel who participated in the battle. They said the three services coordinated perfectly.

Feats of Army Fliers In Pacific Battle Told

Fought Until They Were Dizzy—Ignored Heavy Jap Barrage—'Better Than a World's Series,' Is Their Comment.

JUN 12 1942

By CLARK LEE

GENERAL EMMONS HEADQUARTERS, Hawaii, June 11. (AP)—American Army fliers who grinned and shoved their planes through some very hot anti-aircraft fire in the Battle of Midway Island unfolded today the story of their part in the epic scrap, which they termed "better than a world's series."

Planes Performed Remarkably

Teamed with Navy and Marine fliers whose stories remain to be told, the Army airmen helped to turn the battle in favor of the United States in the early stages after a powerful Japanese force staged a two-pronged sea attack on the strategic little island outpost.

Theirs was a tale of the unbeatable combination of American fighting men and machines, of men who fought until they were dizzy and then fought on, of planes that stood the test though called upon to do things they never were built to do.

How the Army bombers got in their first licks at the enemy the afternoon of June 3, when a Japanese fleet was spotted far west of Midway, was told by General Willis H. Hale of Colorado Springs, commander of the Hawaiian Bombardment Command.

Transports largely made up this enemy fleet.

Jap Ships Dive-bombed

Attacking from medium altitude, the Flying Fortresses hit and damaged one cruiser or battleship, a transport and a destroyer. Next morning they took to the air again with Marine fliers and the latter dive-bombed enemy ships, causing further damage.

The Flying Fortresses attacked from high altitude this time and hit an enemy carrier. Further hits may have been obtained, as all reports have not been received.

Enemy carrier based planes meanwhile were attacking Sand Island and Eastern Island, coprising Midway, with heavy demolition bombs. They were followed by dive bombers and pursuit planes which strafed the area. Nearly two hundred enemy planes took part in the attack, and were met by Marine fighters and a veritable curtain of steel from the ground defenses. Runways were not bombed. Apparently the enemy expected to occupy the islands and use them as an air base for further operations.

Heavy Army bombers then attacked the second Japanese force—a battle fleet which approached from another direction.

A critical moment of the battle came, said General Hale, when the enemy air units withdrew and the heavy bombers returned for fuel and more bombs.

Japs Didn't Come Back

"But the enemy didn't come back," said Hale. "They were too busy protecting themselves. From then on the Japanese were withdrawing, and it was a series of mopping operations."

The heavy bombers—flying fortresses, refueled and rearmed again entered the fight and damaged one heavy cruiser and possibly another.

Col. Walter C. Sweeney, Jr., of San Francisco, who led flying fortress squadrons to the attack on June 3 and 4, said "any commander would have given a right arm to have been in our position."

Sweeney, son of Major General Walter C. Sweeney, commanding the California State Guard, praised the B-17s, as did their crewmen. The enem never pressed the attack on these planes, they said, and not a single one of them was shot down. The fortresses, however, got three enemy Zero fighters, and possibly four.

Apparently, the enemy fighters feared the fire power of the heavy bombers, crewmen said, for they fired only a few rounds at them and then broke off action.

"We felt so good to be in action that we just laughed at those shells," related Pilot Captain Charles E. Gregory of Houston, Tex., who took one of the fortresses into the battle. The whole crew felt that way, from the bombardier, Lieut. Henry H. Fitts of Macon, N. C., who saw his bombs hit a carrier, to te tail gunner. The latter, Corporal Melvin E. Lomax of Wichita, Kas., called over the intevane radio to his captain, "Hey captain, slow down and let that Zero (enemy fighter) catch up with us!"

All the crew came back without a scratch. Their plane was not damaged by bullets or shells but no in such good shape otherwise, reaching base with two bad engines, short of gas and with two soft tires. It landed safely, however, with fourteen men aboard, two of them seriously wounded crewmen of another plane.

Third Attack on Enemy

What impressed the crew most was the third attack of the Japanese fleet the morning of June 4, said Captain Gregory. He continued:

"We circled around in clouds for 45 minutes waiting to get a good crack at them. They were under a heavy overcast, but foolishly stuck their noses out of it, and we went in and let them have it. We passed up a battleship to crack a carrier and really cracked it."

Added Navigator Lieut. Lamar C. Peterson of Gunnison, Utah:

"The Lord must have blown those clouds away from us."

Only member of the crew to get a real crack at a Zero was Lieutenant Fitts. As he told it:

"I'd just watched bombs splatter all over the carrier when I sighted this Zero coming up under our nose. I hollered over the plane radio, 'fighter on nose, fighter on nose.' I grabbed the machine gun and let him have a few rounds. But I'm afraid I missed."

TOKIO ADMITS LOSS OF SECOND PLANE CARRIER

Civilian Navy Commentator Says Success Was Worth Price Paid.

HOLDS FLEET SLIGHTLY

German Radio M
Unsubstanti-

Victory at Midway.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 11 (A. P.).—Japan's leading civilian naval expert, Masanori Ito, said today that "in view of the great success" of the Japanese in the battle of the Pacific "we should not be disappointed at the loss of two aircraft carriers, for the gain is far greater than the loss."

[This was the first authoritative suggestion from Tokio that two of the imperial navy's carriers had been sunk, as officially claimed by the United States. It represented a shift from Tokio Imperial Headquarters' admission that one had been sunk and another severely damaged.]

JUN 12 1942

Ito declared that the Midway and Aleutian attacks of the Japanese were a "coup de grace" for the United States aircraft carrier force while, he said, the Japanese fleet remained only slightly affected.

His interpretation of the battle was broadcast by Domei, Japanese news agency.

Says Operations Continue.

"Even if Japanese army forces had not occupied key points—which they did, and the operations reportedly are still progressing in the Aleutian group—the naval operation in this area would have been particularly significant in that it destroyed important military objectives which otherwise could have been made a foothold for air raiding Japan," Domei quoted Ito.

[The United States has denied that there was any Japanese landing in the Aleutians, so this claim by the Japanese would seem essentially to reflect concern over raids on the Japanese home islands.]

". . . What is most significant in these operations (Aleutians and Midway) is the fact that the Japanese Navy succeeded in sinking a United States aircraft carrier force consisting of the Enterprise and Hornet," Ito said.

Tempered Reports

". . . In view of the great success of the operations we should not be disappointed at the loss of two aircraft carriers for the gain is far greater than the loss."

(The United States has listed only hits on one aircraft carrier and loss of a destroyer as its price of victory last week in the Pacific operations.

(First long silence and then tempered reports of losses and d[a]ge was the Japanese technique ntroducing news of the Pacific fighting to the Japanese public. Japan's versions had been heavily discounted in advance by eyewitness reports and official communiques. Today, the Tokyo radio hammered at the success theme, using the commentaries of at least a half-dozen admirals to interpret the results.)

Admiral Sato's Claims

Vice-Admiral Ichiro Sato, a member of the naval general staff, asserted today that "the Japanese navy has made a decisive advance toward absolute mastery of the sea" by inflicting "smashing blows" on United States naval forces in Aleutian and Midway naval battles.

Sato made his declaration in the course of a Domei press interview, a broadcast of which was heard by the Associated Press listening post.

(Imperial headquarters claimed yesterday that two United States aircraft carriers and a transport were sunk, while the Japanese lost one aircraft carrier, suffered severe damage to another and damage to a cruiser.

(American communiques, on the other hand, have reported the American loss of a destroyer and one United States aircraft carrier damaged against Japanese losses of two, and possibly three, Japanese aircraft carriers sunk, a destroyer sunk and from eleven to fourteen other vessels, including three battleships, damaged.)

The broadcast of Domei's interview of Sato follows in part:

"He said that as a result of its defeat the United States must abandon its plan to aid Australia aggressively and must devote itself to the simple defending of its own shores.

"He said Australia has been 'orphaned' while the Panama Canal has become exposed to attack.

"U. S. Guerrilla Tactics"

"He declared that with the greater part of its aircraft carriers lost, the United States can engage in guerrilla tactics only by means of submarines operating against Axis commercial routes.

"He added: 'However, even such guerrilla tactics have become more difficult because of the loss of naval bases.'

"He continued that Japan can proceed toward the attainment of complete supremacy in seapower 'with confidence' as a result of the naval victories in the Aleutian and Midway battles."

New Japanese Boast On Midway Battle

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said tonight that shipping shares on the Tokyo Exchange had "soared to new highs" because Japanese units had "carried the battle to the United States' front door" in an effort "to free Japan from the enemy submarine menace."

The "front door" probably meant the little Pacific island outpost of Midway whose American defenders apparently inflicted one of the heaviest defeats Japan has yet suffered.

Jap Claims Minimized

New York, June 11 (AP)—The German radio, for some unexplained reason, today broadcast Stockholm reports tending strongly to minimize Japan's unsubstantiated hints of a landing in the Aleutian islands and claims of a victory in the Battle of Midway.

JUN 12 1942

Ordinarily the Berlin radio is inclined to magnify Japanese claims, but there has been a note of caution in its reports on the Midway battle.

U. S. View Cited

The dispatch from Stockholm said Swedish correspondents reported from London that "the Americans did not regard developments in the present stage of fighting (in the Pacific) as very serious."

"This attitude," the dispatches were quoted as saying, "arose from a conviction that after the naval battle in the Coral Sea and heavy losses in the attacks on Midway Island, the Japanese had lost so much of their combined military fighting power that they could not attempt a successful invasion."

Jap Position In Chekiang Is Threatened

Invader Attacked by Strong Chinese Regular and Guerrilla Forces.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 11. (AP)—Menacing the Japanese advanced position in Western Chekiang Province, strong Chinese regular and guerrilla forces have sprung attacks in sector after sector behind the lines which the Japanese pushed past them in the encirclement of Chuhsien, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's High Command announced tonight.

A communique declared that walled Chuhsien still held out astride the vital Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway into the interior of China, and said the Chinese forces behind the Japanese lines were destroying bridges and even recapturing some small villages.

Two fierce fights were reported raging for control of the last 170 miles of the railway still denied to the Japanese despite their hold on both the Hangchow and Nanchang terminals.

One struggle was in the vicinity of Chengshan, 12 miles west of Chuhsien. The other was spread over a large triangle south of Nanchang.

The Chinese High Command acknowledged that the invaders had captured Tsungjen, 60 miles south of Nanchang, but said they met stiff resistance which developed into a bitter battle near the town.

Central Daily News reported that 2,400 Japanese had been killed in two other fights along the southern and southwestern borders of Shantung Province, more than 500 miles to the north.

Meanwhile the Japanese increased their aerial onslaughts. Four planes dropped bombs in the heart of Changsha.

A Chinese spokesman said th despite Japanese gains into Nort ern Burma, the land transport tion link between China and Ind "remains passable."

Chinese Report Severe Battle In Kiangsi

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 11—The Chinese have engaged the Japanese in a "severe battle" in Kiangsi province, near Tsungjen, sixty miles south of Nanchang, and are increasing their harassing operations behind the Japanese lines in Chekiang province, to the east, the high command said tonight.

(The Tokyo radio broadcast a Domei report that the Japanese had occupied Tengpu, sixty miles southeast of Nanchang and about the same distance east of Tsungjen.

30.24 — 17017

30.24-17017

A prize of the bitter Kiangsi-Chekiang province fight, the Hangchow-Nanchang rail line, runs through Fuchow midway between Tengpu and Tsungjen.)

A communique said that the walled town of Chuhsien, surrounded by the Japanese in western Chekiang province, "remains in Chinese hands with severe fighting going on east of Chengshan," twelve miles west.

2,000 Japanese Killed

The *Central Daily News* reported that more than 2,000 Japanese had been killed in a battle in southern Shantung province when the Japanese tried to smash into Tasomachi, near the Kiangsu province border, with mechanized units June 2.

The newspaper said the Chinese held the town under intense bombardment, destroyed 8 out of 40 Japanese tanks and more than 40 of 300 Japanese trucks, then forced the invaders back in hand-to-hand fighting.

One thousand other Japanese based at Tangshan were said to have suffered 400 casualties in an attack along the Shantung-Honan province border.

India Link Called Intact

The land transport link between Allied forces in India and China is intact despite the Japanese penetration of Burma, a Chinese spokesman said.

"The route remains passable," he said. "There has been no contact between Japanese and Chinese troops north of Myitkyina (Burmese railhead 185 miles south of the Sikang province border.)"

The spokesman declined to disclose the location of the trail, long augmented by aerial transport, but reported: "The Japanese say we are using an old silk route through Sinkiang."

Japs Hurled Back 12 Miles

At the same time he declared that 8,000 Japanese who pushed twenty-five miles south along the Yellow river from Paotow, in Suiyuan province, had been hurled back twelve miles.

The Japanese operations were described as "the same old story" of attempts to gain military security. "They are afraid the Chinese might threaten their security around Paotow," he said, "and want to consolidate their grip by dispersing any forces liable to menace them."

'2,000,000 Jap Casualties'

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 11—Japanese losses in China up to the end of 1941 exceeded 2,000,000 killed and wounded, K. C. George Yeh, director of the Chinese Ministry of Information in London, declared today.

Yeh said he was unable to disclose Chinese casualties, but added grimly:

"I would be lying if I were to say we have suffered smaller losses than our enemy."

He said the Chinese were immobilizing more than 1,000,000 Japanese troops, including the forces in both China and Manchuria.

China, Yeh declared, has more than 300 divisions under arms, with 5,000,000 soldiers in the field and 10,000,000 more men behind the lines.

TROOP TRAIN DERAILED

CHUNGKING, Friday, June 12.—(AP) The Central Chinese News agency reported today that more than 300 Japanese were killed when five coaches of a troop train were derailed and hurtled into a river north of Hsuchowfu in Kiangsu province June 2.

AIRMEN SINK JAP SUBMARINE

Forde Warns Melbourne to Bolster Defenses.

JUN 12 1942

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 11 (A. P.).—Allied airmen listed a Japanese submarine and a number of grounded planes today as fresh victims of their southwest Pacific operations, but Australians were warned that another attack was probable.

Army Minister Francis Forde expressed the belief in Melbourne that "we must be even stronger" defensively.

"No one knowing Japan's naval and military strength will be fooled into believing that she will accept the Coral Sea and Midway reverses without hitting back," he said.

A communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced that a reconnaissance unit "seriously damaged and probably sank an enemy submarine off the coast." Eight others are known to have been destroyed in Australian waters recently.

Allied bombs fell again yesterday on the airdrome of Japanese-occupied Rabaul, New Britain.

"A direct hit on a group of three bombers was observed," the communique said. "A string of bombs burst in the main building area among a large number of enemy planes. Eight (Japanese) fighters failed to intercept."

SOUTH PACIFIC DRIVE BY JAP SUBS SEEN

SYDNEY, Australia, June 11—(AP) The correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald at Allied headquarters said today the persistence with which Japanese submarines are appearing along the Australian coast indicated a widespread campaign against Allied shipping in the South Pacific could be expected.

Pointing out that in the past 11 days seven Japanese submarines had been sunk and two others probably destroyed, the correspondent declared "Strategy experts see in this development a three-fold purpose: firstly, the Japanese hope the raids will have a nuisance value; second, Tokyo wants them to create a serious diversion of Allied naval forces; thirdly, the Japanese aim to make this a covering action against a possible counter-offensive from Australia."

JAP FLYING BOAT DOWNED IN FIGHT

Allies Start Fires in Area Surrounding Foe's Rabaul Airport.

ALLIED HEADQUERTERS, Australia, Friday, June 12—(AP) Allied airmen shot down a four-motored Japanese flying boat during another attack on Rabaul, New Britain, where fires were left raging, and a Japanese fighter plane also was destroyed when four of them attacked an aerial reconnaissance unit over New Guinea, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The communique:

"New Guinea—Four Zeros (Japanese fighters) attempted to intercept an Allied reconnaissance unit. One of the enemy was shot down.

"New Britain—Rabaul: An Allied unit shot down a four-engined flying boat. Allied aircraft attacked the airdrome starting large fires in the building area."

House Member in Lae Raid

AN ALLIED OPERATIONAL BASE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, June 11 (AP).—Lieutenant Commander Lyndon B. Johnson, Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Texas, was in one of the bombers which headed for the Japanese-held New Guinea port of Lae on an unusually large raid this week, it was disclosed today. He was forced by engine trouble to return to his base before reaching his target.

Although he did not get to see his bombs fall, the Congressman aviation had a close look at life on the front line air war in these parts, and he learned the details of how such a raid is organized.

Bridgeporter Shot Down By Japs, Reaches Base

By TOM YARBROUGH

AN ALLIED OPERATIONAL BASE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, June 11 — (AP) Six survivors of two U. S. bomber crews who were shot down by the Japanese more than two weeks ago returned to this base today. Lewis

Corp. [illegible] Murphy, 26, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Portland, Me., apparently was the sole survivor of his bomber.

The American gunner pumped bullets into the attacking Japanese planes until his own craft hit the water. Then he said he swam underwater to hide from the Japanese airmen who machine-gunned his comrades clinging to rafts and life preservers.

Murphy was in the water nearly 48 hours, and just about the time he reached shore the second bomber plunged into the sea.

Hurley Hurt in Air Raid

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 11 (AP).—A minor scalp operation was performed today on Brigadier General Patrick J. Hurley, the American Minister to New Zealand, as a sequel to a wound received during an air raid on Darwin, Australia, last

Feb. U.S. Naval surgeon W.J. Gardner operated.

JAPANESE REFUSE SAFE PASSAGE FOR SWEDISH SHIP NOW

Sailing of Liner 'Gripsholm' Delayed Until After June 16.

JUN 12 1942

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP) The Japanese have refused to promise safe conduct for the liner Gripsholm until June 16, the State department said today, and therefore its trip to Africa with several hundred Japanese from this country has been postponed.

Also contributing to the postponement is the fact that the United States government has failed to receive from the Japanese government the list of American nationals to be exchanged out of Japanese-occupied China.

The Gripsholm, a Swedish vessel, had been expected to sail today for Portugese East Africa.

The Japanese diplomatic and consular officials and other aJpanese national already are aboard the Gripsholm in New York harbor and will remain aboard the ship in expectation of the arrival of the missing American list later.

The Gripsholm is expected to depart on a rearranged schedule on or about June 16. In accordance with exchange arrangements previously negotiated it will land its passengers at Laurenco Marques in Portugese East Africa, where they will be exchanged for American officials and nationals from Japan and Japanese-occupied areas.

Lisbon, June 11 (AP)—The Swedish diplomatic exchange liner Drottningholm arrived tonight with Axis diplomats and nationals from the United States.

Britain Won't Reopen India Talks First

London, June 11. (AP) — L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, told the House of Commons today Britain was unlikely to take the initiative in reopening political negotiations with India, but would consider "any proposals submitted in agreement by leaders of British public opinion."

This reiteration of the government's attitude followed publication in the Daily Mail of an interview with Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, saying he was determined to implement his demand that the British quit India with a new campaign of non-violent non-cooperation.

The Mail quoted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the All-India congress, as declaring he would back Gandhi.

A British offer of dominion status in return for increased Indian cooperation in the war effort was rejected in April by both the Congress party, representing the dominant Hindu population and Moslem groups.

ning a searchlight position on an isolated point. Most of the men in this group are city boys without previous outdoor experience. Three of them are of German extraction, one Dutch, one Italian, one Austrian and two long-time Americans.

Fast Talker

Pvt. Alexander Kahn is the group's self-appointed spokesman. Kahn used to sell negligees, housecoats and robes and he is a fast talker. Some years ago he played freshman basketball at Long Island University.

He says:

"We all found that we could develop some specialty to contribute to our mutual security and well-being. One learned to cook. One does hunting. One handles our joint finances, etc.

"The only thing we miss is a direct wire to the Yankee Stadium, for we are all Yankee rooters. Once in a while we get lonesome for the subway, too."

"Incidentally I come from New York, N. Y. That's heaven, you know. That lad over there is Nicolas Depiano, a former telegraph delivery boy and our camp entertainer. He celebrated his 21st birthday a few days ago by shooting a deer. He comes from Brooklyn, N. Y. That's east of Heaven."

Duke Graduate

The cook was frying chicken on the

Soldiers in New Caledonia Prove Selves Resourceful

JUN 12 1942

Pitch in to Make Substitutes if Regular Army Materials Do Not Arrive

By Clark Lee

WITH THE U. S. ARMY in New Caledonia, (Correspondence of Wide World)—The average American soldier in the field is individually resourceful and highly adaptable.

Bay State Shoemakers

That is the conclusion of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the United States forces in New Caledonia. Gen. Patch says that when regular Army materials fail to arrive, or are delayed in transit, the soldiers pitch in and improvise substitutes as good if not better than the original.

He tells of former shoemakers from Massachusetts who have made badly needed leather attachments for machines and of former stockyards workers from Chicago who built refrigeration units to preserve meat for the entire forces.

In addition, Gen. Patch says, the individual soldier is well behaved and considerate of people in whose country he has been stationed and that he is well disciplined and orderly.

Traveling around isolated parts of New Caledonia you see examples to substantiate the commanding general's conclusions.

One typical group is a squad manning a searchlight position on an isolated point. Most of the men in this group are city boys without previous outdoor experience. Three of them are of German extraction, one Dutch, one Italian, one Austrian and two long-time Americans.

Fast Talker

Pvt. Alexander Kahn is the group's self-appointed spokesman. Kahn used to sell negligees, housecoats and robes and he is a fast talker. Some years ago he played freshman basketball at Long Island University.

He says:

"We all found that we could develop some specialty to contribute to our mutual security and well-being. One learned to cook. One does hunting. One handles our joint finances, etc.

"The only thing we miss is a direct wire to the Yankee Stadium, for we are all Yankee rooters. Once in a while we get lonesome for the subway, too."

"Incidentally I come from New York, N. Y. That's heaven, you know. That lad over there is Nicolas Depiano, a former telegraph delivery boy and our camp entertainer. He celebrated his 21st birthday a few days ago by shooting a deer. He comes from Brooklyn, N. Y. That's east of Heaven."

Duke Graduate

The cook was frying chicken on the open air stove. He introduces himself as Herman Donald (Duke) Kuiper, graduate of Duke University, 1937, and former General Motors designer. Duke lives at Glenrock, N. J., which Kahn hastily explains is "west of you know where."

Duke taught himself to cook on a transport en route to New Caledonia. Duke says Kahn is the group's "walking dictionary," supplying dates and data to settle arguments about everything from world history to sporting events.

Finances for the squad are managed by Harry H. Jockisch of Chicago, for 18 years auditor of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and one of the two "outlanders" in the group. The other is Clower C. Hudson of Vidette, Ga., a Regular Army veteran, who protests that he was "shanghaied" by a bunch of city slickers, but nevertheless he can outslicker them at poker and pinochle.

The outdoor experiences of Corp. Paul Krause of New York City, once a CCC camp worker and former sandhog, proved valuable when the group was establishing its camp, while

Charles Mucha, Jr., of the Bronx, former longshoreman and trucker, provides muscles for the heavy jobs. Mucha is the searchlights "gandy dancer," which means that he operates a certain complicated part of the mechanism.

Kids for Mascots

The squad commander, Corp. Nathan H. Rocker of Astoria, L. I., is a former cotton goods salesman. The squad has acquired two baby goats for mascots and a Tonkinese "boy" who does most of the laundry.

In another camp you find boys from many parts of the United States living quite comfortably in huts built from airplane packing cases and mosquito netting.

Sgt. Jack Quinn of Montgomery, Ala., is having his hair cut by Pvt. Pat Salazar of Tome, N. M. Salazar knows only one style, decidedly rustic, so all the men in the group have similar haircuts.

Off duty for the time being, Pvt. T. G. Pardo of El Paso, Tex., S. C. McKay of Danville, Ala., Edgar Cantrenn of McMinnville, Tenn., swim in one of the swift cool rivers which pour out of New Caledonia's mountains every few miles along the road.

On days off the soldiers are given permission to hunt deer in the nearby mountains and usually return with a full bag. Nearly 85,000 deer were killed last year in New Caledonia, whose normal population is only 75,000.

of the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

"Seizure by the German army of occupation of land given by the Soviet state in perpetuity for the free use of collective farms and the settlement of German managers and German land-owners on the seized land.

Slave Labor Charged

"Slave labor and bondage for our workers and peasants under the rule of German imperialist invaders.

"Forcible abduction for forced labor in Germany of several million Soviet citizens residing in towns and villages and the illegitimate classing of them as prisoners of war.

"Destruction of Russian national culture and the national culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the forcible Germanization of Russians, Ukrainians, White Russians Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonian and other peoples of the U. S. S. R.

"Extermination of the Soviet population, prisoners of war and guerrilla fighters by bloody violence, torture, executions and the massacre of Soviet citizens, irrespective of their nationalities, social standing, sex or age."

JUN 12 1942

Russians Accuse Nazis Of Killing Prisoners

Also Charge Nazis With Plundering Captured Towns, Mass Murders and Introduction Of Slave Labor and Bondage.

LONDON, June 11. (AP)—Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov in a 1,200-word diplomatic note accused the German High Command tonight of introducing the "universal practice of physical extermination" of war prisoners.

Atrocities, Outrages Claimed

The note, addressed to all governments with which Russia has relations, listed "countless crimes of plunder, destruction, devastation, atrocities, outrages, violence and mass murders" which it said, have been "carried out in accordance with the plans of the German government."

The German plans were said to have called for:

"Universal plunder of the population of our country in both towns and villages, accompanied by seizure and shipment to Germany of the personal property of Soviet citizens and the property of the Soviet state.

"Utter destruction of towns and villages from which the Nazis were forced to retreat under the blows

TANK FIGHT RAGING ON KHARKOV FRONT

Nazis Hurl Mechanized Units at Red Lines in Ukraine.

MOSCOW, Friday, June 12—(AP) The Germans have thrown strong tank and infantry forces against Russian defense positions on the Kharkov front, and fierce battles have developed, the government announced today.

Stubborn fighting continued to rage in the Crimea, where the Germans were smashing against the Soviet naval fortress of Sevastopol. The Red army was reported inflicting heavy losses on the Nazis in repulsing their attacks.

15,000 Germans Killed

In three days of fighting there alone, the official midnight Soviet communique stated, nearly 15,000 German officers and men were killed. The Nazis lost more than 50 tanks and 60 planes in the same period.

The communique stated there were no significant changes on other sectors, although earlier bulletins had reported action over a wide front which, combined with the great land battles of the Crimea and the Ukraine, brought the war on the Russian front to the highest pitch of the year.

There was mass aerial combat at the Black sea and again far to the north in the Arctic.

Nowhere did the Germans appear to be making any important progress.

In contrast to the pace of the blitz campaign last summer, Russian dispatches indicated that the Germans now are moving only at terrific cost through the meat-grinders of the Red army's defenses around besieged Sevastopol and in the Kharkov sector.

No Details From Kharkov

There were no details on the second battle of Kharkov, matching the two old adversaries, Marshal Semeon Timoshenko and Field Marshal General Fedor von Bock, who already had faced each other in the battle for Moscow last year and in the first battle for Kharkov this spring.

The latest reports said von Bock this time was taking the offensive, apparently seeking to regain ground lost to Timoshenko last month or to test out and wear down Timoshenko's remaining manpower and war material.

Both opposing armies in the Ukraine were reported strong despite the losses of the bitter fighting in push from the Crimea to the Ca May.

From Sevastopol, a thorn in the side of any German attempt to push from the Crimea to the Caucasus, Russian dispatches said the Germans were hurling whole divisions into repeated attacks which disregarded losses in a desperate attempt to capture the Red fleet naval base.

Red Star declared that the Russians, under almost incessant attack for seven days, were holding on stubbornly in their original positions. Some hilltop positions had been lost in earlier fighting, but the Rusians said they were recaptured in see-saw combat.

Nazis Superior in Air

Soviet dispatches acknowledged that the Germans had "tremendous superiority of numbers" in the air battle over Sevastopol, but said Russian planes still were going up to battle and Soviet ground defenses were holding up despite showers of bombs by the thousands.

On the Arctic flank of the front the fighters and bombers of Germany's 13th bombing squadron, based in northern Finland and Norway, kept striking repeatedly at Murmansk, Russia's important northern supply port.

The fight for control of the air over the Murmansk waterfront, the White sea, the Kola peninsula and the sea lane around northern Finland and Norway began in April when the Germans began sending up 200 scouting planes a day. Now there are 300 planes a day, engaged mostly in bombing operations, Russian dispatches reported.

They said the Germans were using Heinkel 111's and Junkers 88's, each carrying two aerial torpedoes for use against ships in addition to their regular bombs.

The Russian air force, flying United States Tomahawks and British Hurricanes along with its own planes, is engaging the Germans in fights which sometimes match more than 100 planes on each side.

In air battles last month over Murmansk alone, the Russians reported shooting down 96 planes. Vastly greater total losses were said to have been caused in Russian counterraids on the German air bases.

Full-Scale German Drive Launched, Reds Hint

(By the Associated Press)

Moscow, June 11—Germany's armies and air force, increasing their pressure along the entire front, were attacking today at three major points: opening a new push from Kharkov, in the Ukraine; hurling whole divisions against besieged Sevastopol, and battering at Murmansk from the air.

Battle-front dispatches suggested that the Germans at last were getting their summer campaign under way, rolling into larger-scale action after being held and thrust back for almost six months.

Forty-Nine Planes Claimed

Tass reported from Sevastopol that the Germans had attacked repeatedly, during the past twenty-four hours, but said that "despite the intensity and stubbornness of the attacks the enemy failed to break resistance of the Sevastopol defenrers . . . the troops firmly hold their ground."

Aerial activity on both sides was described as intense. Tass said Red air force flyers defending the city shot down twenty-nine German planes and damaged sixteen others in the past few days, while anti-aircraft guns downed twenty more German aircraft.

(More than ten German divisions, perhaps 150,000 men, were reported by a military commentator in London today to be striking at Sevastopol in the heaviest attack yet made on that Soviet Black Sea port. The commentator said the Germans were making a particular effort to clear the southern flank of the defenses.)

No Details Reported

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's army had taken the initiative in the shell-torn region of Kharkov, Nazi-held steel center in the Donets basin 400 miles south of Moscow.

Beyond saying that "a battle took place," its midnight communique reported no details.

However the defenders of Sevastopol, buffeted by land and air attacks for six days, were declared to have again "repulsed the enemy offensive and inflicted heavy losses on him."

The Kharkov action was the third in a series of local Nazi drives on sun-hardened southern reaches of the front that has substituted for Hitler's expected attempt to launch a grand spring offensive. Ground to the north is still soft.

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's Red Army shock divisions pressed hard upon Kharkov in an eighteen-day campaign last month. The information bureau said 90,000 Germans were killed or captured, against 75,000 Russians killed or missing. (The Germans asserted three Russians armies were wiped out and that 240,000 men were captured.)

Nazis Aiming At Caucasus

The Timoshenko offensive—reported to have broken up Nazi plans for a second march immediately upon the Caucasus gateway at Rostov—was instituted as a diversion during the eventually successful Nazi drive, started May 8, to regain the Kerch peninsula.

The Kerch campaign, which left the Germans only a short water jump from the Caucasian coast, was their first major offensive after the winter retreats. The attack upon Sevastopol, launched last Friday, was No. 2.

(Elimination of Sevastopol, at the rear of Axis forces in the Crimea, and a plunge eastward on the mainland would again place defenders of the Caucasus under the threat of a pincer action such as was broken at Rostov last November.)

JUN 12 1942

Axis Patrol Boat Sunk

Red army flyers were reported to have sunk an Axis patrol boat, destroyed two railway trains and demolished or damaged several tanks and armored cars, 300 motor vehicles, 30 munitions carts and 18 guns Tuesday.

Guerrillas on the Central front were reported to have occupied a populated place after striking at the German garrison in a surprise action which left the field of battle strewn with the bodies of hundreds of the foe.

Nazis Talk of Offensive

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), June 11 (AP).—The German attacks southeast of Kharkov and against the Crimean stronghold of Sevastopol are necessary preliminaries to "the coming great offensive" against the Red Army, the military correspondent of D. N. B., the German news agency, stated tonight.

The immediate purpose of the Kharkov action is a straightening of lines, it was stated, while at Sevastopol the Germans are aiming at eliminating a stronghold regarded by them as "the strongest fortress in the world" and a potential source of trouble.

As for today's action, the high command said "desperate" Russian counter-attacks had been beaten back at Sevastopol and a 3,000-ton Soviet merchant ship was sunk there. The command failed to mention the Kharkov area in its daily communique.

German military quarters remained silent on a foreign report that the Germans had crossed the Kerch Strait from the Crimea and landed in the Caucasus.

(This roundabout report, said to have originated in Ankara, was broadcast by the Vichy radio and relayed by the British news agency Reuters).

FINLAND WOULD AVOID U. S. WAR

Hopes to Stave Off Conflict Until Last, Paper Says

HELSINKI (From Finnish Broadcasts), June 11 (AP) — The newspaper Sosiali Demokraatti, commenting today on Secretary Hull's recent observations on Adolf Hitler's visit to Finland, said today that Finns wish to avoid war with the United States to the last.

(Hitler's visit to Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim on the 75th birthday of the Finnish war leader last Thursday, was interpreted on Saturday by the American secretary of state as an attempt "to induce Finland to make further contributions to Axis military campaigns."

("We are watching the situation most closely to see whether this visit of Hitler results in any greater degree of co-operation with Hitler against the United Nations," Hull said at a press conference.)

Sosiali Demokraatti said that Finland had emphasized repeatedly a desire to stay out of the conflict between the United States and Germany and that deterioration of relations with the United States "into a state of war is something we want to avoid to the last."

Calls Hitler's Reserve Huge

Binghamton, N. Y., June 11 (AP).—Adolph Hitler has huge military reserves ready for a major thrust on Russia "within a month," Alvin J. Steinkopf, veteran Associated Press correspondent who has just returned from Germany, warned tonight.

He told the New York Convention of Disabled American Veterans that "we might have to resign ourselves to the possibility of Moscow falling this year."

30.24—17019

30.24—17019

London, June 11 (AP)—Reuters said today it had recorded a Vichy broadcast reporting that the Germans had crossed the Strait of Kerch and landed on the Caucasus mainland, occupying the town of Anapa.

This report has not been confirmed by any other source. No such action has been mentioned by either the Berlin or the Moscow communiques. The Vichy broadcast quoted "an Ankara dispatch."

Allied Forces Quit Anchor Of Line in Libya

Axis Takes Bir Hacheim As Free French Are Withdrawn.

By NOLAND NORGAARD

LONDON, June 11—(AP)—The melting pot garrison of Bir Hacheim, target of at least 13 land assaults and uncounted bombings in the battle of Libya, was withdrawn from that former southern anchor of the British line during the night.

The announcement of the withdrawal came tonight from the Middle East Command at Cairo as a sequel to the German High Command's statement that Bir Hacheim fell this morning to Axis forces that stormed the fortified oasis from their encircling lines.

"On the orders of General (Neil M.) Ritchie, the garrison of Bir Hacheim was withdrawn on the night of June 10-11," said the Cairo communique.

16-day Assault

"The Free French troops of the garrison under General (Pierre) Koenig had for 16 days fought off large-scale attacks by infantry, tanks and aircraft and inflicted heavy losses on the Axis forces.

"They played a vital part in upsetting the enemy's plans. Their magnificent fighting qualities have earned the admiration of the United Nations."

The fortified oasis had been dearly sold to the Axis by the hardy fighters under the Alsatian General Koenig. Most of its defenders were Free Frenchmen. There were also leathery French Legionnaires from Syria, and fighters of other nationalities, even Germans opposed to Hitlerism, and a contingent of British Indians.

At the outset the direct assaults were entrusted almost exclusively to Rommel's Italian forces. Each wave was rolled back in turn and at one juncture the garrison messaged the taunt: "Send us more Italians." Later the Germans and their tanks, artillery and Stukas joined in laying a fiery siege.

Yesterday British armored and motorized forces, striking down from the north and assisted by the RAF, tried to break the Axis stranglehold an dthese strokes may have opened the way for withdrawal through the Axis encirclement.

Fort "Taken By Storm"

Today's German communiques said that "the fort of Bir Hacheim, southern pillar of the British defensive system, was this morning taken by storm after several days of bitter resistance by strong enemy units which had been encircled there."

Military circles in London said the immediate effect of the loss of Bir Hacheim was to assure shorter and safer Axis supply lines. Of itself, the loss was not, however, deemed a vital setback for the British and their Allies.

The Germans said the British had lost twenty-four tanks in their latest counter-attack against German and Italian troops.

BIR HACHEIM LEFT BY FRENCH FORCE

British General Orders Libyan Retirement.

Cairo, June 11 (A. P.).—The British command announced tonight that on the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Ritchie, commanding the Eighth Army, Bir Hacheim, the southern anchor of the British line in Libya, had been evacuated by the garrison.

The British communique said:

"On the orders of Gen. Ritchie, the garrison of Bir Hacheim was withdrawn during the night of June 10-11.

"The Free French troops of the garrison under Gen. (Pierre) Koenig have for sixteen days fought off large-scale attacks by infantry, tanks and aircraft and inflicted heavy losses on the Axis forces.

"They played a vital part in upsetting the enemy's plans. Their magnificent fighting qualities have earned the admiration of the United Nations."

and night bomb raids on airfields on Malta.

British Admit Bir Hacheim May Have Fallen

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 11 — Military circles in London acknowledged today that the German claim to the capture of the desert fort of Bir Hacheim, in Libya, probably was true, although there was no confirmation here.

It was said that the immediate effect of the fall of Bir Hacheim, if confirmed, would be to relieve the supply difficulties of German Marshal Erwin Rommel around the British left flank, but that the position was not regarded as vital to the British campaign.

Bir Hacheim Falls: Nazis

(Berlin broadcast) June 11.—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Berlin broadcast report of the German high command stating today that Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of the British defense line in Libya, had been captured by Axis troops.

It was claimed that the stronghold (defended by Free French troops recently reinforced by the British) was occupied this morning.

Admit Bitter Fight

"In North Africa," the high command said, the fort of Bir Hacheim, southern pillar of the British defensive system, was this morning taken by storm after several days of bitter resistance by strong enemy units which had been encircled there.

"The German air force successfully took part in the fighting and bombed British troop concentrations and columns."

Claim 2 Tankers Sunk

A German submarine attack on a strongly escorted convoy in the eastern Mediterranean, destined for Tobruk, resulted in the sinking of two heavily laden tankers totaling 12,000 tons and the damaging of four transports by torpedoes, the high command declared.

The Germans said the British lost twenty-one planes in aerial combats in the Libyan area, while German and Italian fighters destroyed eight British planes in day

ROMMEL'S TANKS AIR CONDITIONED

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 11 (A. P.).—DNB quoted well-informed circles as saying today that Marshal Rommel's operations in Libya owe much of their extraordinary success to refrigerated tanks.

Temperatures inside ordinary tanks in Libya have been reported as high as 120 degrees, Fahrenheit.

"This new construction, using a type of gas refrigerator known all over the world and being coupled between the motor and the refrigerator," DNB said, "creates a cool interior for the tank even at the hottest outer temperature."

British Raid Taranto Again

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), June 11 (AP).—For the third successive day the Italian high command announced today that British planes had bombed Taranto, site of a big naval base in southeastern Italy.

R. A. F. Gives Kittyhawk New Title: Kittybomber

Fighter Plane's Double Duty in Africa Wins High Praise

BUFFALO, June 11 (AP).—Bomb-carrying Curtiss Kittyhawk fighter planes have been named Kittybombers by the Royal Air Force Middle East command, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation was informed today in a cable from the British Ministry of Aircraft Production.

The cable said that a squadron leader, flying a Kittybomber, wrecked an enemy transport with bombs, then attacked a "detachment of 200 Italian troops with cannon, smashing entire formation."

Thirteen German Stuka dive-bombers were destroyed by Kittyhawks in an engagement over Bir Hacheim, the ministry said, adding: "Goering is proud of his Stukas, but Curtiss craft can flick them off like flies."

British Sub Sinks Four Ships Carrying Supplies to Libya

EDITOR'S NOTE: The recent exploit of the British submarine Turbulent in sinking five Axis ships in the Mediterranean, told only briefly by the British Admiralty on Tuesday, is described in detail in the following dispatch giving the commander's own story.

By LARRY ALLEN

ABOARD A BRITISH SUBMARINE DEPOT SHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, June 11.—(AP) A lone British submarine has slipped back to its berth alongside this mothership after sinking three Axis merchantmen, one Italian destroyer and one schooner, all heavily laden with war supplies dispatched from Italy to Libya.

The submarine, one of a flotilla of undersea craft blasting Axis convoys to prevent them from reaching Libya, scored most of these successes in daylight attacks despite the fact the Axis convoys were heavily escorted by Italian destroyers.

The following were sent to the bottom off Libya by the submarine's guns and torpedoes:

One Italian destroyer of 1,600-ton Navigatori class, two Italian supply ships of about 3,000 tons, one Italian merchantman of 4,000 tons and an Italian schooner of 500 tons.

All these were sunk by the submarine Turbulent, commanded by Commander John Walace Linton of Gloucestershire, who previously had destroyed 11 Italian supply ships and destroyers and eight schooners in a dozen Mediterranean patrols.

Nearly all the ships sunk by Commander Linton's submarine disappeared in a mass of flames, indicating they were carrying oil and ammunition to Africa. One of the large merchantmen blew herself to bits four hours after she was torpedoed.

An American naval observer, Lieut. Reginald Raymond, Shreveport, La., was aboard the Turbulent during all these operations. Lieut. Raymond, just turned 30, praised the efficiency of the British submarine operations, although Linton said he had one regret.

"We tried awfully hard to give Lieut. Raymond a birthday present by knocking off a few more enemy ships," he said, "but that particular time the convoy was so heavily escorted and it depth-charged so severely we didn't have a chance to take a shot."

R. A. F. DAWN PATROL SCORES IN BELGIUM

Sinks Nazi Motor Vessel, Hits 4 Barges in Nieuport Zone

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—A Royal Air Force Spitfire squadron on dawn patrol sank a German motor vessel and damaged four barges in a canal in the Nieuport district of Belgium today.

Flight Sergeant Murphy of the Canadian Air Force, whose home is St. Clair, Mich., silenced an anti-aircraft battery and managed to get home safely even though anti-aircraft fire had cut a fifteen-inch piece off his wing.

British fighters blasted Nazi airdromes in the Low Countries and military targets in Northern France last night, the Air Ministry announced, as bad weather over the Continent was blamed for keeping the R. A. F. away from Germany for the second successive night.

All planes participating in the overnight forays returned safely to their bases, a communiqué said.

Targets reported attacked in occupied France included a power station and railway communications.

Cologne Crying 'Enough' 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 11—The Office of Facts and Figures quoted a letter from a worker in bombed Cologne today declaring that "every one" in that devastated German city "is complaining and asking when all this madness is going to come to an end."

OFF said the letter was broadcast by the secretly operated radio "European Revolution" and that the writer worked in the United West German Car Works.

"It is a wonder that I am still living," the letter said. "We were ... the night shift and the West ... Car Works was hit pretty ... The railway station was also hit. . . . In the inner city, I saw hardly one undamaged house. The building of the Police Department was badly hit, and so were the Bismarck bridge, the theater and the movie house at the railway station.

"Wild rumors are floating about concerning the number of killed people. . . . Every one of us is running around like madmen. . . ."

U. S. NAVAL UNITS JOIN BRITISH FLEET

Will Help Keep Hitler's Armada Bottled Up.

London, June 11 (A. P.).—Powerful United States naval units have joined the British Home Fleet in the tasks of blockading the Germans and protecting vital Allied shipping lanes by keeping Hitler's mightiest warships from joining the battle of the Atlantic.

The American forces, whose arrival was announced today, apparently are sufficiently strong to cope with the German superbattleship Tirpitz, the cruiser Admiral Hipper and other lesser craft should they venture forth from the Norwegian bases where for weeks they have constituted a potential threat to Russia's arctic supply line.

That the American warships have been operating from bases in the United Kingdom for more than a month was evident from the announcement that they had been greeted at sea and escorted to port by the British cruiser Edinburgh, which was sunk on May 2 while protecting a Russia-bound convoy.

While the task force is under the direct command of Rear Admiral Robert Giffen, he wil receive his orders from Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of all United States naval forces in European waters.

BRITISH HOME FLEET SAILS UNDER 4 FLAGS

LONDON, June 11 — (AP) The British home fleet, led by the 35,000 flagship Duke of York, actually has become a United Nations fleet. The great force, recently joined by a United States task force including at least one battleship, will go into action under the flags of at

least four nations—the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, and the pennons of Poland and the Netherlands.

Presence of the Duke of York, which carried Prime Minister Churchill to the United States last December, was revealed today.

Czechs Vow Revenge For Nazi Executions

Reprisal Killings Continue at Increased Tempo —'Mass Shootings' of Poles, Deportation Of Over Million Claimed.

By J. WES GALLAGHER

JUN 12 194

LONDON, June 11. (AP)—The Czecho-Slovak government in exile vowed revenge today for the mounting wave of Nazi executions which have reached perhaps 690 since the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, the Gestapo's purge master and "protector" of the Czech homeland.

Official Toll Now 340

The Nazi executioners continued their reprisals at an increased tempo. The Prague radio announced tonight that another 34 Czechs had been executed today, including ten women. This brought the official total to 340, not counting those put to death in the wiping out of the little town of Lidice.

At least another 350 persons were shot to death in that brutal reprisal, according to the estimate of an official Czech spokesman in London.

Formal Note to Allied Govts.

These "barbarous acts" were protested in a formal note to the Allied governments which said:

"The Czecho-Slovak government will take the necessary steps which it may regard as desirable to secure retribution for these attrocities and will relax no efforts to bring to account all those who committed these crimes or who were in any way responsible for them."

(Fears of just such reprisals were expressed, meanwhile, by the secret German radio station, known as the "Station of the European Revolution," in a broadcast recorded in New York by the CBS listening station.

("Comrades," the announcer said, "an open word is imperative in the face of the mass murder of Lidice. If we don't do away with the gangster band of Nazis very soon, if we wait until Hitler is defeated on the field of battle, then the flood of revenge will break down on us. No affirmation that we had nothing to do with the Nazis will help us then.")

'Mass Shootings' of Poles

The Czecho-Slovak protest followed shortly after one broadcast by General Wladyslaw Sikorski, president of Poland, against "mass shootings" of Poles, "torture of tens of thousands" in concentration camps and "deportation of more than 1,500,000 people."

"Only by the announcement of retribution," he said, "and the application of reprisals whenever possible can a stop be put to the rising tide of madness of these German assassins."

General Sikorski said the terror wave had "assumed vast proportions in Poland" since the visit of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler earlier in the spring. He asserted hundreds of mass executions, which school children were forced to witness, had occurred.

Meanwhile, official Netherlands circles in London declared they had information of a German plan to uproot 3,000,000 Dutchmen and settle them in German-occupied Western Russia. They expressed confidence, however, that the scheme was doomed to failure.

Under the German plan a new corporation, called the Netherlands East Company, has been organized and given a monopoly on a Dutch settlement in Western Russia.

Netherlands circles said the plan had a two-fold purpose: Diverting Dutch attention from the loss of the East Indies and setting up a bloc of Western Europeans in Russia as a buffer against the Slavs.

"All previous attempts to interest the Dutch people in settling the conquered areas having failed, the Nazis are offering this grandiose scheme," one source said. "It is ridiculous."

Czechs Pledge Revenge

(By the Associated Press)

London, June 11—The Czech Government here vowed vengeance tonight for the execution of the hundreds of persons put to death by the Germans in reprisal for the assassination of the Gestapo hangman, Reinhard Heydrich.

In a formal note to the Allied governments the Czechs said:

"The Czecho-Slovak government will take all necessary steps which it may regard as desirable to secure retribution for these atrocities, and will relax no efforts to bring to account all those who committed these crimes or who were in any way responsible for them . . ."

Toll Reaches 306

Meanwhile, the toll of Czech lives exacted by the Germans in bloody vengeance for the slaying of Heydrich rose to a known total of 306, exclusive of unreported scores slain in an unprecedented purge which wiped the little town of Lidice off the map.

JUN 2 1942

Announcement of the execution of thirty-one more Czechs in Prague and Bruenn was made by the Berlin radio a few hours after it reported last night that all men in Lidice had been shot on the charge that the population sheltered the assassins of Heydrich.

The German radio gave the population of Lidice—a village of coal miners and woodcutters situated a few miles from Prague—as 483, but Czech quarters here said it was nearer 1,200.

Women, Children Removed

All women residents were sent to concentration camps, the children were placed in "appropriate educational institutions" and the town itself was leveled to the ground, the Germans declared.

In addition to sheltering Heydrich's slayers, they aserted, inhabitants of Lidice were found to have been "in active service of the enemy abroad."

overwhelm the oppressors of these helpless victims and restore freedom to all parts of the world."

(The Berlin radio announced last night that the village of Lidice had been virtually wiped out to avenge the death of Reinhard Heydrich, Nazi ruler of Bohemia and Moravia. All men in the village, accused of harboring Heydrich's killers, were shot, the women sent to concentration camps, the children removed to institutions and the town itself razed, the Germans declared.)

Hurley Asks Prayers For Executed Czechs

HARTFORD, June 11. (AP)—Governor Robert A. Hurley, describing the German terrorism visited upon Lidice, Czechoslovagia, as a "crime hitherto unparalleled in its barbarism," called upon all Connecticut clergymen and rabbis today to lead their congregations in prayer this week "for the dead and afflicted of that far-off village."

"Let us also consecrate and rededicate ourselves to our cause," said the governor in a formal statement, "that we may speedily

NAZIS DRAFT PLAN FOR MOVING DUTCH

Set Up Agency to Shift 3,000,000 to Russia.

London, June 11 (A. P.).—German authorities in Holland have set up an official corporation to carry out a vast plan of moving 3,000,000 Dutch from the Netherlands to settlements in German-occupied western Russia, Aneta reported today.

The Netherlands news agency quoted Reichsmarshal Herman Wilhelm Goering's newspaper, the Essener National Zeitung, as saying "these districts will compensate the Dutch for the colonies which they have lost for all time."

The new corporation called the Netherlands East Company, was given a monopoly on a Dutch settlement in western Russia.

Dutch Told to Keep Away From Factories

LONDON, June 11. (AP)—The Netherlands government in London broadcast a warning to the population of Holland tonight to keep away from the factories being used by the Germans for war production because the RAF was about to attack these plants with "exceedingly heavy bombs."

Nazi Cruelty Follows Jews

Treatment Wherever New Order Holds Sway Is Marked by Sadistic Cruelty.

[This is the ninth of a series of daily articles by Mr. Lochner, chief of the former Berlin bureau of the Associated Press and Wide ... d, who is home after five months' internment in Germany.]

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Because of Adolf Hitler's blind hatred, the Jew is a marked man wherever Nazism holds sway. The yellow six-pointed star with the German word Jude or its Czech or Dutch or other foreign language equivalent points him out as a person who must be avoided.

JUN 12 1942

In Nazi Germany, the treatment of the Jew was alternated between broken promises and sadistic cruelty. That the Jew would be removed from public office and possibly also dislodged from cultural positions of influence, once the Nazis came into power, was apparent long before Adolf Hitler took over on January 30, 1933.

Last March 25, Hitler decreed that all firms must report what pensions they pay to Jews. Every one acquainted with Nazi practices knew instinctively that this foreshadowed the cancellation of pensions for Jews. The extraordinary powers voted to Hitler by the Reichstag on April 26, whereby he can do anything he pleases without even the semblance of due process of law, confirmed this fear.

It comes to this: Any Jew appearing on the streets is marked by a Jew-star band. If he waits for a street car his Aryan fellow-commuters have the right to climb into the vehicle first.

Service Exceedingly Limited.

Since all cars are crowded in wartime during the rush hours because of the exceedingly limited service, the Jew might as well give up hope of obtaining transportation. He is not allowed to take a taxi and he is not permitted to enter a railway train except with a special permit. But supposing he had the rare good fortune of crowding onto an omnibus or street car—he may not take a seat unless Aryans first have been seated.

On many an occasion Americans have encouraged angry glares from dyed-in-the-wool Nazis for offering seats to some emaciated, bent old Jewish lady. On the other hand, it must be said th...

...at Americans also at times have witnessed scenes of real courage, especially on the part of Germen men in military uniforms, who likewise yielded their places when some particularly miserable-looking Jewish individual entered.

German food rations are notoriously meager; so meager, in fact, that more than 50 per cent of those receiving food cards are awarded supplementary rations as heavy workers and heaviest workers. The Jew cannot get beyond the stage of the basic food ration.

Even in his own home he is not master of his fate. That he may not have any servants goes without saying, but he is not permitted to dispose of any rug or article of furniture without official permission.

The reason is twofold: Many Jews managed, by bartering their last valuables against food, to obtain a little added sustenance. This was a thorn in the flesh of the Nazi, but probably carrying more weight was the fact that, when the wholesale banishments to former Poland began, Nazi party ward heelers often were disappointed, on breaking into the abandoned homes of Jews, by failure to find anything of real value.

Blot on Nazi Scutcheon.

The history of these evacuations is one of the darkest blots on the Nazi scutcheon. Jews soon dreaded looking into their mail boxes, for any morning a Gestapo notice might come telling them they must get ready in so-and-so many days for evacuation. They were permitted to take with them only what they could carry on their persons and in their hands and even here the number and kinds of articles were strictly limited.

Children were separated from their parents; often married couples were torn asunder. During the dead of the night, when kind-hearted Germans would not see these ghastly processions, they were herded together in some former synagogue (the right of worship also was denied to Jews), and from there on into the most primitive third-class cars, without knowing where they were headed for.

I know of cases where the unheated train in the dead of winter suddenly stopped on a bleak, cold field in eastern Poland, with the sharp Russian wind blowing across the wild steppes and everybody was told to get out. The Jews then had to begin a trek of four or five miles to some little ghetto village assigned to them. Their one larger suitcase in the baggage car, they were told, would follow them. It never arrived.

What little they carried in their hands often had to be abandoned because their hands were freezing. Others who clung to their possessions until they reached their destination found that they had frozen a limb or two.

By strong-arm methods such as these gradually almost 60 per cent of Germans professing the Jewish faith were ousted. There are only about 300,000 orthodox Jews left in the Reich.

Working Hand in Hand With Laval, Says Petain

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 11 (AP)—Marshal Petain, the chief of state, made a surprise appearance today at a luncheon given by chief of government Pierre Laval and declared that "there is no longer any cloud" between himself and Laval and that they now are "working hand in hand."

Laval shed tears as he rose to thank the aged marshal.

(When Laval became chief of government this spring it was understood that Petain accepted him under Nazi pressure.)

Vichy Sees Early Martinique Action

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 11 (AP) — Authorized French sources said today that negotiations with the United States concerning Martinique "are proceeding normally," and added that "it is hoped to reach a solution satisfactory to both parties."

This statement broke a Vichy silence of almost a month on this subject.

(The United States holds that it is dealing only with Admiral Georges Robert, French high commissioner for the Antilles, in negotiations seeking the effective neutralization of the French West Indian island and that Pierre Laval's Vichy regime is not involved in the discussions.)

30.24 — 17021

30.24-17021

U. S. Keeping Eye On French Guiana

Taking No Chances With Axis Intrigue, Hull Says

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The United States is continuing vigilant watch over developments around French Guiana, Secretary of State Hull indicated today, and is taking no chances with regard to possible Axis intrigues in that area.

Hull was asked if any new steps had been taken or were being taken to forestall use of the French colony's coast as a haven or source of supply for Axis submarines operating in the Caribbean.

He replied that both the State Department and Navy were taking every precaution against possible use of the waters off French Guiana for aid or comfort to the enemy.

In connection with reports that Argentina may purchase seven French tankers lying idle at Martinique, Hull said he had no information except that conversations with regard to French shipping in the island's harbors were continuing between United States negotiators and Admiral Georges Robert, the French high commissioner there.

Hull declined to comment on Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's negotiations in Washington. He said the White House announcement on that subject was self-explanatory.

JUN 11 1942

SUNER GOES TO PARIS

Spanish Foreign Minister's Visit Is Announced in Madrid

MADRID, June 11 (AP)—Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spanish Foreign Minister and brother-in-law of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, has gone to Paris, the government announced tonight.

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The Paris radio said today that Generalissimo Franco had declared the territorial waters of the United States and Mexico danger zones for Spanish shipping.

Papen Confers

New York, June 11—According to a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, German Ambassador Franz von Papen conferred yesterday with Turkish President Ismet Inonu and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, in Ankara.

Jewish Woman Lawyer Wearing Star Of David Startles Paris Corut

Vichy, June 11 (AP)—A sensation was caused in the Paris Apellate Corut Tuesday when one of two Jewish women still permitted to practice law in the Nazi-occupied capital appeared in the courtroom with the star of David and the word "Jew" ostentatiously displayed on her lawyer's robe.

She was either Madame Adelmanne-Levy or Simone Weiller (Mme. Leo Lagrange), both of whose husbands died on the field of honor for France.

Despite the German-controlled Paris press' indignation at this "scandal at the courthouse," the woman repeated her performance yesterday, sitting nonchalantly throughout the day's proceedings with the emblem carefully displayed.

A controlled newspaper fumed: "Let the Bar Association ask her to behave with decency henceforth."

U. S. Sending Gasoline To Portugal To Help Relieve Shortage There

Lisbon, Portugal, June 11. (AP)—Two French tankers chartered by the Portuguese Government sailed for the United States yesterday to bring gasoline to Lisbon, which is practically without taxis and private automobiles because of a fuel shortage.

Churchill Man ... His Seat in Commons

London, June 11 (A. P.).—C. A. Lakin, Conservative, backed by the government of Winston Churchill, was elected to the House of Commons today in the Llandaff and Barry by-election by a 5,655 majority over Ronald Mackay, Independent Socialist. The total vote was 12,640 less than in 1935.

KING'S BIRTHDAY NOW 'OFFICIAL'

London, June 11 (A. P.).—The "official" birthday of King George VI today was just another busy day in the life of the monarch—business as usual.

Hundreds of messages of congratulations from all parts of the world arrived at Buckingham Palace, representative of Allied governments called and flags were flown on Government buildings but the King passed the day with no special ceremony.

The King observes his "official" birthday in June because the season is considered more favorable for its observance. He was 46 on his real birthday last December 13.

MOUNTBATTEN CONFERS WITH CANADIAN CHIEFS

OTTAWA, June 11—(AP) Lord Louis Mountbatten, commanding officer of the British Commandos, came to Ottawa today for consultations with chiefs of staff of Canada's armed forces.

JUN 12 1942

He left during the afternoon by air for an undisclosed destination.

It has been known for some time that Canadian Navy and Army airmen from Canada have taken part in commando operations. On that basis it was considered likely in some quarters that the part to be played by Canadians in future commando work might have been under discussion.

Lord Mountbatten, a cousin of the king, has been in Washington recently.

CANADA SHIFTS WEST COMMAND

Ottawa, June 11 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of Canada's General Staff, will take over temporary command of the vital Pacific area so he can deal personally with organization of the vast reinforcements being poured into that area, Defense Minister James L. Ralston announced today.

Gen. Stuart, who was on the West Coast during the alert caused by the Japanese attacks on Dutch Harbor and the battle of Midway Island, will take the place of Major-Gen. R. O. Alexander, who has been appointed inspector-general for the army for central Canada. He will remain in command until a successor to Gen. Alexander is named.

CHILE SHUNS R...

Congress Group Avoids Plan for Break With Axis.

Santiago, June 11 (A. P.).—A congressional committee today refused to consider a proposal that Chile break off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, on the ground that the Constitution empowers only the President of Chile to make such a decision.

Chile and Argentina are the only American republics which have not broken off relations with the Axis.

Tugwell Answers Attack On Puerto Rican Regime

San Juan, P. R., June 11 (AP)—Governor Rexford G. Tugwell took the first public notice of recent attacks on his administration of Puerto Rico with a vigorous attack today upon creators of "a fictitious, artificial turmoil" who, he charged, are seeking "to establish Naziism within the very tissues of democracy."

Governor Tugwell, making the last of three broadcast addresses to the people, also hinted at "a great thing" he said was "in store" for Puerto Ricans—something which, he said, "Puerto Ricans always have universally desired."

He did not elaborate on this. Some observers thought it might mean that Puerto Ricans would be permitted to choose between independence or Statehood after the war, while others thought it more likely there might be an early change of the statutes to permit Puerto Ricans to elect their Governor.

Spcialist To Decide On Ortiz's Eye Trouble

Buenos Aires, June 11 (AP)—Dr. Ramon Castroviejo, New York specialist, said today he probably would be ready next week to give his final opinion as to whether an operation is advisable to restore the eyesight of President Roberto Ortiz.

Dr. Castroviejo, who arrived here May 12, said he would complete his observations of the President Monday and submit his report two days later to the physicans regularly attending the President and the decision would be left to them. President Ortiz has been in retirement since July 2, 1940, because of failing sight.

English Church Head To Broadcast Sunday

NEW YORK, June 11—(AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury will broadcast a message to all the peoples of the United Nations on Sunday at 4 p. m. (E.W.T.) over the CBS network.

His address, shortwaved from London, will be part of a service to be held at the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., it was announced today by the Duchess of Leinster, who arranged the service.

CANADA - U. S. PACT IS MADE

Ottawa Solons Approve Tax Equalization Plan

JUN 12 1942

OTTAWA, June 10 (Canadian Press)—The Senate has approved a Canada-United States agreement equalizing income and corporation tax for nonresidents and intended also to avoid tax evasion.

Reduces Amount

Under the income tax agreement the withholding tax on investments of Canadians in the United States will be reduced from 27½ per cent, the present United States rate, to 15 per cent, the Canadian rate on United States investments in Canada.

Senator A. D. McRae said that while he considered the action proper and fair it was to have been anticipated that in the absence of the agreement the Canadian rate would have been raised in the forth-coming budget to the 27½ per cent level.

With United States investments in Canada eight times those of Canadians in the United States this would have increased Canada's revenue from this source.

U. S. SHIP SHELLS, RAMS SUBMARINE

Axis U-Boat Sunk After Machine-Gunning Freighter Near Cuba.

HAVANA, June 11 — (AP) A United States merchant ship rammed, shelled and apparently sank a submarine which had machine-gunned her as she was nearing a Cuban port about ten days ago, press dispatches from a Cuban coastal city said today.

The submarine surfaced a few miles offshore. Two men came up on deck and immediately began machine-gunning the U. S. ship.

Artillerymen aboard the American ship replied, with two of their shots striking the conning tower.

The captain then put his ship across the submarine and the success of his maneuver was apparent when a great oil slick welled up to the surface.

Reports from the coastal city said only one of the American crew was injured by the sub's machine-gun fire.

A U. S. vice-consul and others in the vicinity raised a fund of $1,000 for the American crew.

Survivors Of U. S. Ship Land

Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, June 11 (AP)—Fifteen survivors of an American freighter, including the captain, have arrived on the northern coast of the Dominican Republic after a torpedoing 130 miles northeast of Puerto Rico, it was reported by the newspaper *La Nacion* today.

The survivors landed at Monte Cristi, after sailing for four days in an open boat, the report stated.

Swedish Ship Shelled And Sunk By U-boat

AN EAST COAST PORT, June 11—(AP)—The shelling and sinking of a small Swedish cargo vessel in the South Atlantic several days ago while a spotlight played on the ship's Swedish flag was disclosed today with the arrival of 20 survivors.

The master of the vessel said that the attack took place about 9:45 p. m. (EWT) after his ship almost collided with the submarine which was on the surface charging its batteries.

Sunk In Air Attack

New York, June 11 (AP)—The American Swedish News Exchange, Inc., announced today the sinking, in the North Sea, of the 2,956-ton Swedish freighter Varmdo.

Five of the crew were killed when the vessel was attacked from the air. The surviving twenty-two members were landed in Rotterdam.

U-BOAT CHIEF AIDED VICTIMS

Helped Survivors to Flee From Sinking Ship.

An East Coast Port, June 11 (A. P.).—The sinking of a medium-sized United States merchant vessel in the Atlantic by a German submarine whose commander helped the American lifeboats make a safe getaway was announced today by the navy.

The navy said that the entire crew, excepting the captain who was killed, had been landed safely at east coast ports. The sinking by the submarine's shell fire occurred about ten days ago, the navy said.

JUN 12 1942

Chief Officer W. C. Edwards, engineer aboard the vessel, said that the submarine commander personally helped an injured crew member off the blazing ship and into a lifeboat and gave water and coffee to the escaping crew.

Mr. Edwards's story, as released by the navy, follows:

"About 10 A. M., I noted the sub about 200 feet long. It was in good trim and handled very swiftly.

"The sub came up after the ship was abandoned, made a lee for the lifeboats so that the sea was calm between the sub and the lifeboats.

"Then the commander spoke to the crew in the boats, handed them gallons of drinking water and gave them directions charting their course to Cape Hatteras. Then the sub continued shelling the ship.

"Some time later the sub returned to the lifeboats with an injured crew member. The commander turned him over, as well as a can of soup, and a can of coffee which bore writing showing that it came from Santos, Brazil.

"Then the sub went back to shelling leisurely the ship for about ten hours. Finally a shell crashed into the fuel tank and the ship sank."

Regret Divorce—Too Late.

An East Coast Port, June 11 (A. P.).—Thinking things over for ten days on a raft decided a torpedoed ship's victim to seek reconciliation with the woman from whom he was divorced three years ago, he related here.

"I had plenty of time to think and I decided our trouble was mostly my fault," said William Hoppe, 32 years old, of Detroit.

after arriving here last night with Michael J. Svetz, 38, of the Seaman's Institute, New York.

It developed, however, that Hoppe's change of mind came too late. In Anniston, Ala., his former wife when told of his desire for a reconciliation said that she was now happily married to a carpenter and didn't expect to see her divorced husband again.

The two seamen had been listed as missing for nearly a month, following sinking of their ship in the Caribbean on May 12. After a fortunate rescue, they were hospitalized at Trinidad.

Pilot Training Plans Speeded By U. S. Navy

To Reach 2,500-a-month Rate By End of This Year.

JUN 12 1942

WASHINGTON, June 11. (AP)—Chairman Vinson (D. Ga.) of the House Naval Committee reported tonight that the Navy would be training pilots at the rate of 2,500 a month by the end of this year, as compared with 600 a month at the outbreak of hostilities.

In a statement approved by the Navy, he said that the figures were based on information obtained in an executive session from Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

"While I cannot devulge details of the testimony," Vinson said, "I feel free to state both as to my own view and that of the committee, that the Admiral's testimony was extremely encouraging.

"We asked for and received a frank report on the progress of procurement and training, which in general indicated that naval aviation, while suffering from some unavoidable delays, has succeeded on achieving a surprising high overall level produtcion—in the case of many individual types of aircraft, far above the most sanguine expectations entertained at the inception of the program."

Vinson paid tribute to the valor and efficiency of the naval aviation forces, as demonstrated in the engagement in the Coral Sea and at Midway Island.

"For years," he said, "the House Naval Affairs Committee has favored the utmost development of the Navy's aviation forces both afloat and ashore, and it is evident that this confidence has been well justified."

He declared that the test of battle offered the true measure of the efficiency of men, methods and machines, and added:

"Our naval pilots have met this test not only with unsurpassed gallantry, but with the precision that is acquired only by repeated practice during long months of training."

PRESS CRITICISM OF CONGRESS HIT BY SEN. GUFFEY

Pennsylvanian Charges Columnists Try to Undermine Confidence.

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP)—Senator Guffey (D-Pa) told the Senate today that Congress should not tolerate press criticism of that type which he charged "evidences a design to undermine public confidence in representative government."

Reading from a prepared manuscript, Guffey told his colleagues he believed there was a "blind, unreasoning, bitter opposition to the President and the majority in Congress" which had been fostered by many columnists and commentators.

"Congress has demonstrated over the past ten years that it can take criticism," Guffey declared. "It has taken plenty. But it will not, and it should not, tolerate criticism intended to destroy the prestige of the legislative process in time of war."

The elements in the press which he criticized, Guffey said, are "dangerous only because they are unwittingly the tools of deadly forces which they could not be expected to understand."

"They are bad little boys playing with dynamite. And what they need is not repressive legislation but a trip to the woodshed."

Guffey said that much of the opposition to the President and a majority of Congress was "consistently isolationist" up to the moment of Pearl Harbor.

"Without any reflection whatever upon sincere isolationist Congressmen who have loyally and patriotically supported the war effort in recent months," he continued, "I say that many of their former associates in isolationism are today playing the Axis game, perhaps not consciously but simply because their patriotism has been obscured by their undying hatred of the administration and its policies, both foreign and domestic. A fine example is the case of Colonel 'Bertie' McCormick, of The Chicago Tribune.

"The Axis has taken advantage of this bitterness, as its shortwave broadcasts testify. And the dupes in its games are none other than our press friends who continue to pander to that type of mentality which still relishes club car 'Roosevelt jokes.'"

DWIGHT F. DAVIS GIVEN ARMY POST

Former War Secretary Made Director General Of Specialist Corps

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 11—President Roosevelt launched the new Army Specialist Corps as an auxiliary of the armed forces today by naming Dwight F. Davis and seven others to key posts.

Davis, former Secretary of War, who has been at work on organizational details for more than three months, was nominated to be director general and the Senate immediately gave its approval and also indorsed the other nominations.

JUN 12 1942

Seven Key Men Named

The seven key men appointed are:

Henry F. Seidmann, Deputy Director General Administration.

William O. Hotchkiss, Deputy Director Engineering and Technical.

Charles S. Cheston, Deputy Director Commercial and Business.

Ferdinand J. C. Dresser, Head Occupational Analyst.

John M. Mitchell, Chief of Field Service.

Elwood J. May, assistant to Seidemann.

Harold A. White, liaison officer.

Within a few days, officials said, the first appointments of trained professional and technical men will be made. They are to take over certain desk jobs and other tasks freeing regular army officers for actual combat duty.

200,000 Applications

Already nearly 200,000 applications have been filed since the new organization was set up in preliminary form in February.

Without estimating how large the corps may be eventually, a War Department aide said various army branches already had asked for the assignment of several thousand specialists. Secretary Stimson has said the force would be "very large and very useful."

The corps will be composed mostly of men above the top draft age limit of 45. Younger men may be accepted as they are needed to fill army administrative posts, provided they are not liable to selective service induction. Officials stressed the corps would not become "a refuge for draft dodgers."

Bill Increasing Army, Navy Pay Awaits Signature by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP) Congress dispatched to the President today the military pay adjustment bill which would raise the minimum pay of soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guardsmen from $21 to $50 a month.

Congressional action on the measure was completed when the Senate approved by a vote of 69 to 0 the scale favored by the House. The $50 base rate had been assured Monday when the Senate on the motion of Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis) rejected a suggested compromise of $46 a month.

The bill would raise the salaries of all members of the armed services up to and including second lieutenants and ensigns. Officers of higher rank would get increased rental and subsistence allowances.

If President Roosevelt approves the legislation, the new rates will become effective as of June 1.

The present scale for seventh grade enlisted men, which takes in buck privates, is $21 a month for the first four months, after which it is advanced to $30. Thus the new scale would mean a $29 increase for fresh recruits.

New base wages for the other grades would be:

Sixth grade (private first-class, second-class seamen, etc.) $54.

Fifth grade (corporal, first-class seamen, etc.) $66.

Fourth grade (sergeant, third-class petty officers, etc.) $78.

Third grade (staff sergeant, second-class petty officers, etc.) $96.

Second grade (first sergeant, technical sergeant, first-class petty officers, etc.) $114.

First grade enlisted men (master sergeant, mates and chief petty officers) $138.

Second lieutenants who now receive $1,500 a year would be increased to $1,800.

Food Outlook For '42 Good, Says Wickard

Consumer Rationing Unlikely With 'Very Few Exceptions.'

JUN 12 1942

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said today the government's new wartime food committee was hopeful that supplies would be ample this year to avoid consumer rationing of foods with possibly a "very few exceptions," notably imported products.

The nine-member committee, of which Wickard is chairman, held its first meeting today. It was created by the War Production Board last week to control the production, importation and allocation of food supplies for military, Lend-Lease and civilian requirements.

"It is our hope," the secretary told newsmen after the committee's closed meeting, "that we will be able to meet all needs with a minimum of sacrifice for all concerned."

He said the committee went over the food situation and found that there was a plentiful supply of most commodities at present, and that production prospects for the remainder of the year were "most encouraging."

Commodities likely to be available in limited supplies, Wickard said, are those which must be imported in whole or in part. He mentioned coffee, tea, spices, sugar and tropical fruits.

Most Meats Plentiful

Wickard said there had been some predictions of pork rationing, but he said he doubted it would be necessary. Agreeing that pork supplies might be short before the peak hog marketing period is reached this Fall, he said there were plentiful supplies of other protein foods, such as beef, lamb, and mutton, cheese, eggs and poultry.

Wickard announced that Samuel B. Bladsoe had been selected as vice-chairman of the food committee to act as an executive officer. Bledsoe has been serving as first assistant to Secretary Wickard.

U. S. Holds Up Trial of Eight Chemical Firms

Anti-trust Law Case Is Postponed for Duration.

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP)—The trial of eight chemical companies and 20 individuals on charges of conspiracy to violate the anti-trust laws by monopolizing the manufacture and sale of dyestuffs has been postponed for the duration on the representation of Secretary Stimson that to proceed would "seriously interfere with the war production effort."

The Justice Department disclosed this today in an exchange of letters between Stimson and Attorney General Biddle. The postponement "to a later date" is in line with an agreement among the war, navy, and justice departments approved by President Roosevelt on March 20.

The dyestuffs indictment was returned by a federal grand jury at Trenton, N. J., on May 14 and named as defendants or co-conspirators all of the principal chemical companies of the world, including the largest ones in Germany, France, Great Britain and Japan.

The actual defendants were topped by the giant E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, of Delaware, and included Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, American Cyanamid company, General Aniline & Film Corporation, General Dyestuff Corporation, Geigy company, Inc., Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., and Ciba company, Inc., all of New York.

In his letter to Mr. Biddle, Secretary Stimson said:

"It seems preponderantly clear to me . . . that trial of the indictment at this time would seriously interfere with the war effort by consuming the time of executives and key production employes in preparation for and attendance at the trial. It can hardly be doubted that the trial itself will take a very substantial amount of time.

Firms' Expansion Cited

"Certain of the defendants have expanded their normal peacetime facilities to such an extent that war production must inevitably suffer if executive or production personnel is required to devote any substantial amount of time to activities other than the conduct of the munitions businesses of the respective corporations and such comparatively small amount of commercial business as may still be carried on."

JUN 12 1942

"Even if we disregard it, the importance to the war production effort of dyestuffs in and of themselves, certain of the corporate defendants are among our most important producers of war chemicals and other vital munitions and are operating numerous Government-owned plants for chemical and explosives manufacture, and it is essential that their attention shall not be diverted from war production.

On Statute Of Limitations

"The running of the statute of limitations has been tolled (stopped) by the indictment.

"Accordingly, I am of the opinion that trial of the indictment at this time would seriously interfere with the war production effort. I, therefore, request that you postpone this trial as provided in the agreement approved by the President."

Mr. Biddle told Secretary Stimson that it was his understanding that "during the course of the investigation this matter was discussed and it was then agreed that if this department were permitted to proceed with the investigation the trial upon any indictment which might be returned would be postponed if in your view further proceedings would interfere with war production."

This is the second major case which has been postponed at the request of the War and Navy departments. Secretary Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox joined in requesting postponement of prosecution of an anti-trust case involving the General Electric Company and others.

U. S. WILL OWN OIL PIPE LINE

30.24 —— 17023

30.24 - 17023

$35,000,000 Set As Cost Of Installation From Texas To Illinois

WPB Says Capacity May Be Increased From 300,000 To 450,000 Barrels Daily

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 11—The 550-mile pipe line approved by the War Production Board will be Government owned, WPB officials said today, and its capacity may be stepped up ultimately from 300,000 to 450,000 barrels a day.

Cost of the line from Longview, Texas, to the vicinity of Salem, Ill., is expected to be $35,000,000 or $40,000,000, it was stated, but that estimate may be a little high."

Of the 300,000 barrels daily which the line is expected to deliver in the Salem area, 250,000 barrels will be carried on to the Eastern "shortage States" by tank car and barge, and 50,000 will remain in the Middle West.

Seamless Steel Tubing

Capacity of the line could be increased substantially after its completion by the intallation of additional pumps, officials said. Present plans call for a pumping station every fifty miles, but the big twenty-four-inch tube could carry half again the amount of oil if the number of pumps were increased.

The shortage of steel and other materials for the large pumping units contributed to the decison to install the smaller number at this time, just as the shortage of steel plates dictated the use of seamless steel tubing and cast iron for the line itself.

Tanks Cars' Problem

The pipe line will relieve a worrisome tank car situation. The present eighteen-day tank car shuttle will be cut to ten days, allowing railroads time to give proper care to the cars, which are undergoing severe wear and tear in their present rush movement.

Actual terminus of the pipe line will be at Mount Vernon, Ind., a barge and rail center on the Ohio river rather than at Salem, Ill., a refinery city and the center of a network of small pipe lines.

Arrangements for the construction of the line, which is scheduled to be delivering oil by December are being undertaken by the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Current Gas Plan Extended Until July 15

Emergency Rationing to Continue Up to Date For Coupon System.

JUN 12 1942

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP)—The Office of Price Administration tonight extended the emergency gasoline rationing program on the East Coast to July 15, on which date the permanent, coupon rationing system will go into effect.

Effective at 12:01 a.m. June 15, the basic unit value of "A" and "B" cards now in use will be increased from 3 to 6 gallons, to provide card holders with sufficient motor fuel to tide them over the two week extension period.

Original Expiration June 30

The temporary plan originally was set to expire June 30. The extension was ordered to permit the training of registrars and ration boards in the new and more stringent system.

Card holders who have exhausted all the units on their ration cards by June 15 must apply to their local ration board for an extra allotment.

OPA said, however, that such an extra ration should be for gasoline needed between July 1 and July 15 only, since the rations allowed by the present cards were intended to fill all motoring needs to the end of this month.

Applicants for additional supplies in all cases will be required to pass the usual tests for supplemental rations, OPA said.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said his agency was making every effort to eliminate confusion from the issuance of the new coupon books and to institute the permanent system as quickly as possible.

"The new plan, which replaces the present plan, will apply more rigid and more complete control over the flow of gasoline throughout the eastern shortage area," Henderson said in a statement.

"This necessarily entails more detailed regulations than were needed for the emergency plan. For this reason some time is needed to train registrars, and to supply local rationing boards with instructors and material for carrying out the plan."

Joel Dean, head of OPA's fuel rationing branch, said last Sunday that under the permanent plan the basic ration unit in the east would be four gallons instead of the present three.

Hoover Attacks Apostles of Hate

Declares FBI Agents Have Been Handicapped

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today that FBI agents had been seriously handicapped time and again "by the obstructionist efforts of those who had been beguiled by sinister apostles of hate in creating confusion and blocking preparedness."

"Even after the arrests of enemies of our country, persons of good repute were so beguiled that they actually sought to bring pressure to bear in a useless attempt to influence the FBI in the discharge of its duty," he said in an address before the graduating class of St. John's University School of Law.

"Had it not been for an extreme sense of gullibility and an attitude of apathy on the part of too many citizens, to sow their poisonous hates, too often with the aid of American citizens," he added. "The Nation's safty can be assured by protecting the home front and lending every effort to furnishing the materials and man power."

INDICTED PASTOR ARRESTED, HELD IN SPY CHARGES

Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn to Be Taken to Hartford; Denies Aiding Ring

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP) — Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, German-born pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church, was arrested today and held in $25,000 bail for removal to Hartford, Conn., to answer an indictment charging that he aided a spy ring in furnishing military information to Germany and Japan.

Protests Size of Bail

His counsel protested that the bail was exorbitant for a "man of reputation, pastor of a church and trustee of several institutions." U. S. Atty. Gerald A. Gleason replied that he did not know the "facts of the case," but that it might be "to the interest of the German Government to spirit people away."

Five others, including Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former bund leader, were indicted with the clergyman yesterday. Mr. Molzahn steadfastly has maintained he is innocent. Specifically, he is charged with permitting his house to be used as a mailing address for the ring.

Warring Nations Avoid Jamming of Broadcasts

Fly Implies Enemies Hear One Another by Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Warring nations mutually refrain from the promiscuous "jamming" of opposition radio broadcasts, James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, testified today at a Congressional hearing.

Appearing on proposed changes in the communications act, Mr. Fly told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that the F. C. C. was monitoring (listening in on) virtually every broadcast emanating from enemy countries and was making the information obtained available to war agencies.

In reply to questions by committee members, he said most of the foreign propaganda broadcasts were sent by short wave and could be rendered ineffective by "jamming" them, creating air interference to make them difficult to be heard.

However, he added, "jamming" is rarely resorted to because of a mutual, if unspoken, understanding among the nations not to interfere with the broadcasting activities of the others and lead to a situation whereby all broadcasts might be made impotent.

The F. C. C. head did not definitely state that the world's powers had reached a binding agreement on this matter, and committee members did not press him for a more complete explanation of the nature of the mutual understanding.

As part of its program of policing the air waves, Mr. Fly said, the commission is monitoring "everything that isn't directly explicable on its face." This policing job, he said, was the "most significant" work being done by the commission at the present time.

Stricter Draft Rulings Predicted By Hershey

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 11 (AP) Major General Lewis B. Hershey, chief of the National Selective Service, predicted tonight a general tightening of regulations governing men deferred because of dependents, asserting "fringes of so-called 'dependency' will be touched within seven or eight months."

Hershey declared industry is facing a serious shortage of men and must take steps to replace many younger men with older men, with those less physically fit and with women, wherever possible.

"Let no place become known as 'safe from the army'," the general said. "It would be better to let production fall first."

Duchess of Windsor Has a Plan Of Her Own to Aid the Bahamas

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor, it was learned today, has a plan of her own to help the tourist-starved Bahamas where the Duke has served as governor for two years.

During her present visit here the former Wallis Warfield has approached several New York department stores regarding the possibility of their handling a line of native Bahaman jewelry.

The Duchess' husband, when he was Prince of Wales, was frequently called a supersalesman for the British Empire. From hints dropped by a spokesman familiar with the Duchess' plans, it appeared that she has gone in for salesmanship herself in a small way. Asked whether she had made a sale yet, the spokesman replied: "No, but she has a victorious glint in her eye."

The jewelry, based for the most part on tiny shells, is familiar to visitors to the Bahamas, where the makers hawk it in palm-fringed Rawson Square, between Bay Street and the docks.

Harvard Hears Stimson's Praise Of Roosevelt

JUN 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cambridge, Mass., June 11—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson asserted today that the courage and determination of President Roosevelt was furnishing the leadership "which will achieve the final victory of the war."

"I think it is appropriate that here at the home of his alma mater I should say a word as to the leadership of that Harvard man who is the commander in chief of our great army," Stimson said in an address prepared for the alumni luncheon at the Harvard commencement. "It has been my great privilege to observe him in time of conference and of crisis and of incessant strain and burden, of which he has cheerfully borne by far the heaviest share.

Every Decision Vital

"His clarity of foresight and his unfailing grasp of the essential strategic factors of a world-wide struggle, you have all been able to follow. But only those who have been his lieutenants in the struggle can know the close personal attention with which he has vitalized every important decision. And only they can fully appreciate the courage and determination he has shown in time of threatened disaster, or the loyalty and consideration by which he has won the support of all his war associates. Out of these characteristics comes the leadership which will achieve the final victory."

With Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox and WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson received honorary degrees.

Calls Army Best Ever

Praising the army now "streaming into" all war sectors, Stimson commented:

"In courageous spirit, our present army will be the equal of, while in thoroughness of training and completeness of equipment it will be superior to, any American army which ever has left our shores. And that is a high comparison.

"To conform to our historic standards, an American army must be magnificently brave without becoming brutal; it must be supremely self-confident without becoming arrogant; and it must carry the momentum of irresistible might without losing its faith in individual liberty."

Knox Proposes Program For After The War

JUN 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cambridge, Mass., June 11—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today that this nation, in the post-war period, should refrain from attempting to enforce its system of democracy on all the peoples of the world in order to insure their freedom.

"Democracy, we think, is the best possible soil in which to cultivate human freedom, but that is not necessarily so," he asserted in a prepared address at Harvard's two hundred and ninety-first commencement after he and Secretary of War Henry Stimson had been awarded honorary degrees for their part in the war effort.

Outlines Course

"All that we can do, all that we should attempt, in the fateful years which will follow the conclusion of the war," Knox said, "is to help create an era of tranquillity; to foster a wholesome economic order; to elevate living standards and reduce want and privation; to promote the spread of education and understanding; to rebuild, with all of the wisdom we can command, a fabric of international law, and to compel its observance, by force if necessary."

"Given this," he added, "the peoples of the world must first develop and then maintain by their own efforts the freedoms they would enjoy."

"Can Win, Yet Lose"

Asserting that "we can win the victory and still lose the war," Knox said we should insure ourselves against new aggressions by helping maintain an adequate military force to "police" the world, but he declared we should not seek to make America "a happy island of prosperity in an ocean of poverty."

"Let us not shut our eyes to the realities," he said. "There are blind forces of isolation; there are cowardly forces of selfishness; there are stupid forces of reaction—just beneath the surface, suppressed by the moment for reasons of opportunism, which will rear their heads and spring into noisy action the moment victory comes to write an ironic epilogue to our present efforts and our present sacrifices."

Favors World Prosperity

He said ways and means must be found to open the channels of international trade to help promote the prosperity of the rest of the world.

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

BY DeWITT MacKENZIE
Wide World War Analyst

The [illegible] whose reputation for veracity isn't above reproach, claim they have been able to occupy western islands in our Aleutian chain off the Alaskan peninsula, and they emphasize this as having "pointed a sword at the enemy's throat."

Washington replies through a navy spokesman: "We have no information about any Japanese on Alaskan soil. Certainly none of our inhabited areas, islands or rocks are troubled with uninvited visitors up to this time."

Well, if the little men of Nippon are lying, who can blame them for trying to save face with their home folk in view of our great victory at Midway? Admiral Nimitz, commander of the U. S. Pacific fleet, discloses that our Midway forces routed an armada of over thirty warships and that perhaps half the vessels of this great fleet were casualties, with the resulting deaths of thousands of Japanese. That will take some explaining to the people of the Mikado's domains, and the claims of a landing in the Aleutians may make the task easier.

To give the devil his due, we can't rule out the possibility that the Japs may have boarded some tiny, unoccupied rock. Anyway, if none of our "inhabited areas, islands or rocks," have been occupied, any argument about the matter is a tempest in a teapot. There are plenty of uninhabited spots among the volcanic pimples which form the islands in the western Aleutians where a Jap or a monkey could clamber ashore and hang on, though such a precarious perch would be a painful liability.

The Aleutians swing westward from the Alaskan peninsula in a comet-like curve for a thousand miles towards Russian Kamchatka and Japan. Most of these islands are volcanic and some are active. They have rocky coasts and are very dangerous to approach because the land rises sharply from the sea to steep mountains.

The weather is an abomination, for though most of the year the Aleutions are shrouded in fogs which frequently give way to hurricanes. In some sections the hurricanes are punctuated by dangerous williwaws—violent icy blasts. It is a most inhospitable picture. June and July are the only months which provide decent weather and this fact presumably was one thing which encouraged the Japs to attack. By the same token they may return to the assault.

Unalaska, which lies near the tip of the Alaskan peninsula, is the biggest of the Aleutians and our air-naval base of Dutch Harbor is on an island in Unalaska bay. This base is about 140 miles from the peninsula and, as I have pointed out before, is of great strategic value because it not only is guardian of the northwest approach to our continent but the Japs fear it as a starting point for operations against Japan proper.

The position of Dutch Harbor becomes more significant when the National Geographic Society points out that "though it does not appear so on the flat map, Dutch Harbor is virtually on the shortest possible route from Seattle to Tokyo. This is true because of the curvature of the earth, which makes the great circle route the shortest distance between two points."

Had the Japanese captured Dutch Harbor they would have created a serious position for us. They would thus have secured a base from which they could strike at Alaska, prey on our shipping, and even strike at our west coast. Further, they would have cut us off from this direct communication with Russia and would have deprived us of a valuable offensive position.

However, the best they claim is occupation of something or other in the western Aleutians. That need not cause undue anxiety, for this part of the island chain is virtually uninhabited, since the volcanic rocks present neither strategic nor economic inducement to man.

BERLIN—ADD N.L. RUSSIAN—ARE REUTERS).

THE DNB MILITARY CORRESPONDENT'S ANALYSIS OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT, THE FIRST IN SUCH DETAIL TO APPEAR IN SOME TIME, SAID IN PART:

"COMPETENT HIGH GERMAN OFFICERS INTERPRET THE BLOW STRUCK BY GERMAN AND RUMANIAN TROOPS (AT SEVASTOPOL) AS AN ACTION WHICH BY FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES HAD TO BE EXPECTED AFTER THE SOVIETS WERE DRIVEN OFF THE KERCH PENINSULA.

"THIS ACTION, AS WELL AS THE STRAIGHTENING OF THE BEND IN THE ENEMY FRONT IN THE AREA SOUTHEAST OF KHARKOV, ARE IN LINE WITH THE STRATEGICAL MEASURES OF PREPARATION IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THOSE POSITIONS WHICH THE GREATER GERMAN STAFF OF GENERALS REGARDS AS BEING NECESSARY FOR THE COMING GREAT OFFENSIVE. . ."

ADD YARBROUGH'S S.W. PACIFIC—XX—X5 ON

ALL BUT ONE CREWMAN WAS SAVED FROM THAT PLANE. THE SURVIVORS WERE:

JUN 12 1942

THE PILOT, LIEUT. IRVINE (CQ) SHEARER, 25, OF ALAPAHA, GA.; THE CO-PILOT, LIEUT. GEORGE FARR, 24, ANTLERS, OKLA.; TOP-GUNNER SERGT. GLEN FRIZZLE, 24, MALDEN, MASS.; ENGINEER CORP. EDGAR RUSH, 20, HERMANVILLE, MISS.; AND ANOTHER GUNNER, SERGT. ROBERT WISE, AN AUSTRALIAN.

THE SURVIVORS WERE ACCOMPANIED BY TWO WOMEN AND SEVEN CHILDREN WHO HAD FLED FROM THE JAPANESE INVADERS OF NEW GUINEA MANY DAYS BEFORE TO MAKE THE LONG OVERLAND TREK HERE.

MURPHY'S PLANE FELL INTO THE SEA ABOUT THREE MILES OFFSHORE, AND "THOSE JAPS SHOT AT US FOR MORE THAN FIVE MINUTES," HE SAID.

"I FINALLY BROKE AWAY FROM OUR RAFT AND KEPT SWIMMING UNDERWATER AS LONG AS I COULD. BY THE TIME I GOT ASHORE TWO DAYS LATER I COULD HARDLY WALK OR SEE BECAUSE OF SUNBURN."

30.24 —— 17025

LIEUTENANT SHEARER SAID HIS PLANE ALSO WAS HARASSED BY JAPANESE MACHINEGUNNING AFTER IT WAS DOWN, BUT "I DON'T THINK THEY TRIED TO HIT US...THEY ACTED MORE LIKE THEY WERE JUST PLAYING AROUND, AND WANTED TO TAKE US PRISONERS."

"ONE ZERO FIGHTER," SHEARER SAID, "CIRCLED AROUND ME ONLY ABOUT 25 FEET OVERHEAD AND I GOT A GOOD LOOK AT THE PILOT. HE SEEMED TOO BIG TO BE A JAPANESE, A 200-POUNDER WHO COMPLETELY FILLED THE COCKPIT."

INSERT AFTER 2ND GRAF LONDON, TASK FORCE, ENDING X X X SUPPLY LINE.

INDICATIONS THAT THE TIRPITZ MIGHT SOON ATTEMPT A DASH INTO THE ATLANTIC WERE SEEN HERE IN DANISH RADIO REPORTS THAT GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY, HAD JUST COMPLETE AN INSPECTION OF THAT VESSEL AND OTHER WARSHIPS AT TRONDHEIM.

THE FULL STRENGTH X X X 3RD GRAF

JUN 12 1942

AFTER INSPECTING THE AMERICAN MEN O'WAR IN A COLORFUL CEREMONY, KING GEORGE DISPATCHED A MESSAGE TO REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT GIFFEN, COMMANDER OF THE TASK FORCE, SAYING:

"I HAVE BEEN DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY THE SMART AND EFFICIENT APPEARANCE OF THE SHIPS AND THE SHIPS' COMPANIES, AND I CONGRATULATE YOU AND ALL THOSE UNDER YOUR COMMAND UPON THE ALERT AND CHEERFUL SPIRIT WITH WHICH YOU ARE UNDERTAKING YOUR DUTIES IN THE COMMON CAUSE."

WHILE THE TASK FORCE IS UNDER THE DIRECT COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL GIFFEN, HE WILL RECEIVE HIS ORDERS FROM ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, COMMANDER OF ALL UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

KK/PS411AEW

30.24-17025

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA--FIRST ADD AUSTRALIAN XXX TO INTERCEPT."

FORDE IN HIS DECLARATION SAID IN PART:

"WE AUSTRALIANS MUST NOT GET IN THE HABIT OF LEANING TOO HEAVILY ON OUR GALLANT AMERICAN ALLY. WE MUST PREPARE OURSELVES TO PLAY A MUCH BIGGER PART IN THE FUTURE.

"WE HAVE REASON TO BE DEEPLY INDEBTED TO THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY FOR THE WHOLE-HEARTED WAY IN WHICH SHE HAS SUPPLIED US WITH TROOPS AND MODERN EQUIPMENT.

JUN 12 1942

"THE BEST WAY TO DEMONSTRATE OUR GRATITUDE IS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR OWN FIGHTING SERVICES SO THAT WE SHALL BE ABLE TO COOPERATE WITH THE AMERICANS TO THE FULLEST EXTENT IN THE AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT AND ACTION THAT MUST BE SHOWN AGAINST THE ENEMY BEFORE THE WAR IS WON IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA."

FORDE CONFERRED WITH GEN. SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, CHIEF OF THE ALLIED GROUND FORCES, AND PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN MET WITH GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, THE SUPREME COMMANDER.

#

Chungking (GOD)

TURNING FROM THIS THEATER NEAR THE MONGOLIAN BORDER TO THE SOUTH-EASTERN FRONT, HE SAID THAT THE WALLED RAILWAY CENTER OF CHUHSIEN, IN WESTERN CHEKIANG PROVINCE, "IS STILL IN OUR HANDS."

JUN 12 1942

AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT JAPANESE BASED IN THE ADJACENT KIANGSI PROVINCE HAD DRIVEN SLIGHTLY EASTWARD TO NARROW THE GAP OF SOME 175 MILES OF THE RAILWAY STILL HELD BY THE CHINESE.

OTHER JAPANESE DETACHMENTS WERE REPORTED THRUSTING SOUTH, SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST OF NANCHANG, KIANGSI PROVINCE CAPITAL, WITH THE HOPE OF CUTTING OFF WITHDRAWING CHINESE UNITS.

LONDON (ADD DUTCH)

ANETA SAID IT HAD BEEN ORGANIZED BY ALFRED ROSENBERG, REICHSMINISTER FOR OCCUPIED EASTERN TERRITORIES, AND ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, GERMAN COMMISSIONER FOR HOLLAND, AND WOULD BE HEADED BY HOST VAN TONNINGEN, NAZI-APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE NETHERLANDS BANK.

LONDON-ADD DUTCH WARNED. RAF BOMBS "

SIMILAR TO THE WARNING GIVEN ON MONDAY TO THE POPULATIONS OF THE FRENCH COASTAL AREAS, THE BROADCAST SAID THAT THE ADVICE APPLIED NOT ALONE TO COMING DAYS OR WEEKS, BUT TO "MONTHS TO COME."

"WITHOUT SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, EXCEEDINGLY HEAVY BOMBS WILL FALL ON OR NEAR IMPORTANT NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES," THE RADIO SAID. "YOU YOURSELVES KNOW WHICH LARGE NETHERLANDS PLANTS ARE ENTIRELY HARNESSED TO THE AXIS'S WAR MACHINE. . . GET AWAY FROM THEM AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE, PARTICULARLY AT NIGHT. . ."

AP CEA 9..JUN..2230

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-MORE THAN 10 GERMAN DIVISIONS, PERHAPS 150,000 MEN, WERE REPORTED BY A MILITARY COMMENTATOR TODAY TO BE STRIKING AT SEVASTOPOL IN THE HEAVIEST ATTACK YET MADE ON THE SOVIET BLACK SEA PORT.

THE COMMENTATOR SAID THE GERMANS WERE MAKING A PARTICULAR EFFORT CLEAR THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE DEFENSES.

PS750AEW

FIRST LEAD COAL

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS APPROVED TODAY THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO INSTITUTE PUBLIC CONTROL OF COAL MINES AND, IF NECESSARY, TO RATION FUEL TO EASE THE CRISIS CAUSED BY FALLING PRODUCTION AND MOUNTING CONSUMPTION.

THE VOTE WAS 329 TO 8.

JUN 12 1942

"THE PRIME MINISTER, ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH OF PREVIOUS.

JS1159AEW

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROBABLY WILL GO DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE WITH A GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR DEALING WITH THE COAL CRISIS CAUSED BY FALLING PRODUCTION AND MOUNTING CONSUMPTION, THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS TOLD TODAY BY HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

"THE PRIME MINISTER WILL, I HOPE, BE ABLE TO BROADCAST AT AN EARLY DATE ON THIS SUBJECT," DECLARED DALTON, REOPENING A COMMONS DEBATE ON PROPOSALS TO INAUGURATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE MINES AND, IF NECESSARY, STRICT COAL RATIONING.

JUN 12 1942

MAJOR GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE, SON OF THE WORLD WAR PRIME MINISTER WAS SWORN IN, MEANWHILE, AS MINISTER OF FUEL AND IMMEDIATELY EMBARKED UPON CONFERENCES WITH MINERS AND MINE OWNERS.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 11-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBERS SANK A 3,000-TON FREIGHTER IN AN ATTACK ON SHIPPING IN THE CRIMEAN PORT OF SEVASTOPOL, GERMAN OFFICIALS REPORTED TODAY.

FORMATIONS OF BOMBERS ALSO ATTACKED RUSSIAN POSITIONS AND FORTIFICATIONS AT SEVASTOPOL, IT WAS STATED, AND WENT IN WAVES AGAINST RED ARMY FIELD AND BATTERY POSITIONS IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE EASTERN FRONT.

(THE LATTER PRESUMABLY REFERS TO THE KHARKOV SECTOR, WHERE THE RUSSIANS SAID THE GERMANS HAD OPENED A NEW OFFENSIVE.)

30.24 — 17027

30.24-17027

NOT ONLY WERE HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY, IT WAS STATED, BUT BOMB HITS WERE SCORED ON IMPORTANT CENTERS IN RAIDS ON RAILWAYS BACK OF THE RUSSIAN LINES.

FIVE RUSSIAN PLANES WERE REPORTED BROUGHT DOWN ON THE SEVASTOPOL FRONT AND SIX OTHERS TO THE NORTH.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT "DESPERATE" RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS IN THE BATTLE AROUND SEVASTOPOL WERE UNSUCCESSFUL AND THAT GERMAN PLANES HAD SUNK A 3,000-TON MERCHANT SHIP IN THE BESIEGED CRIMEAN PORT.

THE HIGH COMMAND ADDED THAT THE RUSSIANS LOST "SEVERAL PLACES" IN FIGHTING ON THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE LONG FRONT. JUN 12 1942

"ON THE VOLKHOVO FRONT (BELOW LENINGRAD) STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS WERE REPULSED AND HEAVY LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"COASTAL ARTILLERY OF THE ARMY SUCCESSFULLY SHELLED ENEMY VESSELS IN THE BIGHT OF KRONSTADT (RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE NEAR LENINGRAD). A SOVIET SUBMARINE LEAVING LENINGRAD AND AN ESCORTING VESSEL WERE SET AFIRE."

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCAST), JUNE 11-(AP)-AXIS FORCES HAVE TAKEN ABOUT 100 MORE BRITISH PRISONERS AND DESTROYED 20 TANKS IN A CONTINUATION OF SHARP FIGHTING IN LIBYA, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY.

TWENTY-ONE BRITISH PLANES WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT OVER THE SAME FRONT.

GERMAN SUBMARINES, MEANWHILE, PATROLING MEDITERRANEAN SUPPLY LANES, WERE SAID TO HAVE SUNK TWO SHIPS AND DAMAGED FOUR OTHERS IN ATTACKS ON BRITISH CONVOYS.

THE BRITISH SHIPS WERE BOUND FOR TOBRUK, THE ITALIANS SAID.

IN ADDITION TO THE RAF PLANES REPORTED SHOT DOWN OVER LIBYA, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THAT ITALIAN AND GERMAN FIGHTERS HAD DESTROYED EIGHT BRITISH PLANES DURING BOMBING ASSAULTS ON MALTA AND A BRITISH BOMBER NEAR THE ISLAND OF LINISIA, BETWEEN SICILY AND THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST.

STILL OTHER BRITISH PLANES WERE SMASHED ON THE GROUND BY AXIS BOMBERS WHICH ATTACKED AREAS BEHIND THE ENEMY'S FRONT IN LIBYA, THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED. JUN 12 1942

THE ITALIANS ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF TWO OF THEIR OWN PLANES.

MOSCOW, JUNE 11-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM GENEVA SAID TODAY THAT A GROUP OF PROMINENT GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS HAD PROTESTED TO ADOLF HITLER AGAINST THE WEAKENING OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES IN WESTERN GERMANY WHICH THEY SAID LED TO THE HEAVY BOMB DESTRUCTION INCOLOGNE AND ESSEN.

THE DISPATCH, QUOTING "REPORTS FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER," SAID THAT AMONG THE INDUSTRIALISTS WAS ALFRED KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH, WHOM IT IDENTIFIED AS A DIRECTOR OF THE GREAT KRUPP ARMAMENT WORKS. JUN 12 1942

THE INDUSTRIALISTS WERE SAID TO HAVE COMPLAINED THAT REMOVAL OF PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT LEFT VITAL MUNITIONS PLANTS WITHOUT ADEQUATE PROTECTION. SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ENTERPRISES IN COLOGNE AND ESSEN HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF PRODUCTION FOR A LONG TIME, THE INDUSTRIALISTS WERE SAID TO HAVE TOLD HITLER.

JS1020AEW

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JUNE 11-(AP)-JAPANESE ARMY AIRCRAFT MADE FIERCE ASSAULTS YESTERDAY IN CHEKIANG AND KIANGSI PROVINCES, DOMEI REPORTED TODAY, IN ONE INSTANCE SINKING 40 OUT OF A TOTAL OF ABOUT 60 CHINESE CRAFT SPOTTED ON A CHEKIANG RIVER.

IN KIANGSI PROVINCE AMONG THE TARGERS DESTROYED WERE 30 RIVER JUNKS, DOMEI ADDED.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 11-(AP)-A DECREE PERMITTING THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TO OCCUPY AND OPERATE BLACKLISTED FIRMS AND TO ORDER ENEMY NATIONALS TO DO BUSINESS ONLY IN CERTAIN AREAS WAS SIGNED TONIGHT BY PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO.

JUN 12 1942

OTTAWA, JUNE 11-(AP)-SGT.ROBERT SAMUEL MULAHUSER, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.S.A.MULHAUSER, RESIDES AT 205 HIGHLAND AVENUE, HIGHLAND PARK, MICH., WAS REPORTED MISSING IN OVERSEAS AIR OPERATIONS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYA CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

THE FOLLOWING BOX ON CLARK LEE MAY BE USED WITH HIS STORIES ON THE MIDWAY BATTLE IF DESIRED.

--DASH--

JUN 12 1942

THUMBNAIL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LUCKY CLARK LEE ONCE MORE HAS LANDED SQUARELY IN THE MIDST OF A GREAT, HISTORIC BATTLE AND IS AGAIN CLEANING UP THE STORY WITH THE SKILL OF A VETERAN WHO HAS SEEN PLENTY OF ACTION IN THE PACIFIC AREA.

LEE, 35, WAS HEADED HOMEWARD ON A VACATION LAST DECEMBER WHEN THE JAPANESE ATTACK CAUGHT HIM IN MANILA. HE COVERED THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN AND THE DEFENSE OF BATAAN SO MASTERFULLY THAT HE WON WIDESPREAD PRAISE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND OFFICIAL COMMENDATION FROM THE U.S. ARMY.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES HE WENT TO AUSTRALIA, THENCE TO NEW ZEALAND A... NEW CALEDONIA. HE TURNED UP IN HAWAII JUST IN TIME TO COVER THE MIDWAY ACTION.

LEE WAS GRADUATED FROM RUTGERS UNIVERSITY IN 1929 AND JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWARK STAFF THAT YEAR. HE WAS SERVED AP MEMBERS IN NEW YORK, AS CHIEF OF BUREAU IN MEXICO CITY AND HONOLULU AND IN THE SHANGHAI AND TOKYO BUREAUS BEFORE THE WAR.

(KX) PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, JUNE 11-(AP)-PROBABLY HALF OF A JAPANESE INVASION ARMADA OF MORE THAN 30 WARSHIPS WERE CASUALTIES IN THE RUNNING SEA BATTLE WITH VICTORIOUS AMERICAN FORCES OFF MIDWAY LAST WEEK, ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET DISCLOSED.

FINAL RESULTS OF THE BATTLE, WHICH ENDED IN A ROUTE OF THE JAPANESE, STILL HAVEN'T BEEN TALLIED, BUT NIMITZ SAID YESTERDAY THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE MUST HAVE PERISHED---LEFT TO DROWN BY THEIR SHIPMATES ON THE RUN BEFORE THE AMERICANS.

THE BATTLE ENDED SATURDAY WHEN THE PURSUING AMERICANS LOST CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY IN THE DARKNESS.

NIMITZ LISTED AMERICAN LOSSES IN THE THREE-DAY BATTLE AS ONE DESTROYER, ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER DAMAGED, AND THE LOSS OF AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF PLANES.

JUN 12 1942

AIGAGAINST THIS, HE REPOR

AGAINST THIS, HE REPORTED JAPANESE LOSSES AS TWO AND PERHAPS THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS SUNK WITH ALL OF THEIR PLANES; ONE DESTROYER SUNK AND THREE BATTLESHIPS AND EIGHT TO 11 OTHER SHIPS DAMAGED.

(THE JAPANESE ADMIT LOSS OF A CARRIER. THEY CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK TWO 19,900-TON AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ONE TRANSPORT AND TO HAVE SHOT DOWN 135 AMERICAN PLANES.)

30.24——19029

30.24-17.29

UNDATED BRITISH-RUSSIAN (WITH LONDON)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ON THE SAME DAY THAT GERMANY INVADED RUSSIA--JUNE 22, 1941--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN A RINGING TWENTY-MINUTE BROADCAST TO THE WORLD SERVED NOTICE THAT BRITAIN COUNTED HERSELF AS RUSSIA'S ALLY, A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT AND A TRADE AGREEMENT LATER SEALED THE PRIME MINISTER'S VERBAL ALLIANCE.

CHURCHILL DECLARED THAT BRITAIN "WILL GIVE WHATEVER HELP WE CAN TO RUSSIA" AND WILL APPEAL "TO ALL OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES" TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE: "ANY MAN OR STATE THAT FIGHTS AGAINST HITLER WILL HAVE OUR AID."

JUN 12 1942

IT WAS A DRAMATIC REVERSAL OF ONE OF BRITAIN'S MAIN FOREIGN POLICIES SINCE THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION OF 1917.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA LOST LITTLE TIME IN REACHING AN AGREEMENT FOR ON LAST JULY 13 A COMPACT PLEDGING JOINT ACTION IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY WAS ANNOUNCED.

THE LONDON AND MOSCOW GOVERNMENTS PLEDGED TO NEITHER NEGOTIATE NOR CONCLUDE AN ARMISTICE OR A TREATY OF PEACE EXCEPT BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

NEXT CAME A BARTER PACT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

ON AUGUST 17, 1941, THE SIGNING OF A COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACCORD BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS, PROVIDING FOR A LARGE SCALE EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND PUTTING THE ALLIES' COOPERATION ON A BUSINESS BASIS, WAS ANNOUNCED.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN MOSCOW THAT BRITAIN WAS SENDING TO RUSSIA UNDER THAT AGREEMENT RUBBER, TIN, WOOL, HIDES, JUTE, SHELLAC AND INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS IN EXCHANGE FOR SOVIET PLATINUM, HEMP, FLAX, MANGANESE, GLYCERINE AND TIMBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 11-(AP)-LIEUT.COL.WALTER CAMPBELL SWEENEY, JR., 32-YEAR-OLD HERO OF THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY ISLAND, EVENED UP A PERSONAL SCORE IN LEADING HIS FLYING FORTRESS SQUADRON AGAINST THE JAPANESE FLEET JUNE 3 AND 4, IT BECAME KNOWN TODAY.

HE DEALT OUT VENGEANCE FOR A JAP FLIER'S MACHINE GUN ATTACK ON HIS WIFE AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN AT PEARL HARBOR LAST DECEMBER 7.

SWEENEY'S FAMILY WAS UNHURT, BUT MACHINE GUN SLUGS RIPPED THE BABY'S MATTRESS AS MRS.SWEENEY AND THE CHILDREN, WALTER III, 5, AND EDYTH, 2, FLED INTO A FOREST. JUN 12 1942

THIS PERSONAL SIDELIGHT ON THE YOUNG AIR FORCE COLONEL'S BATTLE PARTICIPATION WAS DISCLOSED BY HIS FATHER, MAJ.GEN.WALTER C.SWEENEY AS COLONEL SWEENEY ARRIVED UNEXPECTED AT H S PARENTS' HOME TODAY, EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, THE COLONEL TOLD HOW HIS FELLOW FLIERS, THE MARINES AND THE NAVY BLASTED A GREAT JAPANESE ARMADA INTO DEFEAT IN TWO DAYS. ALL OF HIS GOOD WORDS WERE FOR HIS FELLOWS, AND THE FOUR-MOTORED PLANES, WHICH HE CALLED SUPERB PERFORMERS.

"THAT'S ALL THERE WAS TO IT, BOYS," HE SAID.

HIS FATHER, NEW COMMANDER OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE GUARD, TOOK OVER THE CONFERENCE. JUN 12 1942

"WELL, CAM," THE GENERAL SAID, "I'M GOING TO TELL THEM ABOUT THE PEARL HARBOR BUSINESS, IF YOU WON'T.

"IT WAS LIKE THIS---CAM WAS OVER HERE ON THE MAINLAND ON DECEBER 7 TO TAKE SOME PLANES TO HAWAII. HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN WERE IN AWAII. THEY WERE EXPECTING HIM WHEN THE JAPANESE ATTACKED. MRS. WEENEY WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY A JAP PLANE. THEY PUT BULLETS ALL AROUND THEM AND IN THE BABY'S MATTRESS."

COLONEL SWEENEY SAID HE WAS UNDER ORDERS TO LEAVE TOMORROW FOR WASHINGTON, WHERE HE EXPECTS TO JOIN HIS WIFE, MRS.MIDGE SWEENEY, AND THEIR CHILDREN. THE LATTER HAVE BEEN LIVING AT CORAL GABLES, FLA.

PRECEDE AN ALLIED OPERATIONAL BASE (BI)

AUSTIN, TEX., JUNE 11-(AP)-REP.LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX), NAVAL OFFICER ON DUTY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, MAY HAVE TO DODGE JAP BULLETS BUT NOT THE WORD BARRAGES OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS BECAUSE HE HAS NONE IN THE JULY 25 PRIMARY.

FRIENDS OF THE CONGRESSMAN WHO WAS A PASSENGER IN A PLANE WHICH ATTEMPTED TO BOMB A JAPANESE-HELD PORT IN NEW GUINEA DRAFTED HIM FOR RENOMINATION. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IS TANTAMOUNT TO ELECTION IN TEXAS.

JUN 12 1942

SUPPORTERS PUT HIS NAME ON THE BALLOT IN EACH COUNTY OF HIS CENTRAL TEXAS DISTRICT. JOHNSON'S FRIENDS SAY 25,000 VOTERS SIGNED THE PETITIONU.

WHILE THE 34-YEAR-OLD LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IS ON ACTIVE NAVAL DUTY HIS WASHINGTON OFFICE IS MANAGED BY MRS.JOHNSON.

NAVAL AUTHORITIES REVEALED TODAY THAT THE PLANE CARRYING JOHNSON WAS FORCED BY ENGINE TROUBLE TO TURN BACK TO ITS HOME PORT BUT HE GOT A FIRST HAND VIEW OF HOW BIG AIR ATTACKS ARE ORGANIZED AND OPERATED.

night lead finnish

helsinki, june 11--(ap)--finland's desire to avoid war with the unistates remains unchanged despite adolf hitler's visit to marshal baron carl gustaf mannerheim, the labor newspaper sosiali demokraatti declared

commenting on secretary hull's declaration last saturday that the united states was watching to see whether hitler's visit would result in any further cooperation between finland and the axis, the paper said:

JUN 12 1942

"our country has on numerous occasions made it absolutely clear that finland wants to stay out of the conflict between the great powers and that alteration of our relations with the united states into a state of war is something we want to avoid to the very end."

now that finland is once more involved in political speculation, the paper continued, there is once more reason to stress that "we have entered this war for no other cause than to defend our freedom and independence."

JUN 12 1942

it asserted that "for reasons over which finland has no control the military situation in this part of the world might change into something different from what we who live in this country would

30.24 —17031

hope," but that this would not "change their conviction about the defensive character of their fight."

valletta, malta, june 11--(ap)--- five axis planes were shot down over malta yesterday and today, it was announced tonight.

JUN 12 1942

two italian fighters and one german fighter were shot down yesterday as a small formation attacked, and an italian bomber was shot down by a night fighter last night.

today a german fighter was destroyed.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, JUNE

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO TEST THE SANITY OF PRIVATE EDWARD LEONSKI OF NEW YORK, ACCUSED OF STRANGLING THREE WOMEN, WAS CONDUCTED AT THE UNITED STATES ARMY HOSPITAL HERE TODAY.

JUN 12 1942

THE EXAMINATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE SEVERAL WEEKS, AND IF LEONSKI IS ADJUDGED SANE, 60 WITNESSES WILL BE CALLED TO HIS COURT MARTIAL.

30.24-17031

BU BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 11--(AP)--- THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS INFORMED ARGENTINA TODAY THAT THEY HAD LAUNCHED [redacted] STUDIES OF "ALL CIRCUMSTANCES" OF THE RECENT [redacted] SINKING BY [redacted] AN AXIS SUBMARINE OF THE ARGENTINE TANKER VICTORIA.

THE [redacted] CHARGES D'AFFAIRES OF THE TWO AXIS EMBASSIES HERE CALLED SEPARATELY ON UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ROBERTO GACHE, EACH REMAINING HALF AN HOUR, TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF ARGENTINA'S NOTE OF PROTEST ON THE SINKING AND TO ASSURE THAT AN INVESTIGATION WAS UNDER WAY.

ARGENTINA'S PROTEST WAS FILED EARLY THIS WEEK.

JUN 12 1942

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES VOTED TODAY TO SEND A MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO THE MEXICAN CHAMBER. THE RESOLUTION, ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 115 TO 4 OVER THE OBJECTIONS OF SEVERAL CONSERVATIVE SPEAKERS, EXPRESSED "SOLIDARITY WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF MEXICO IN THE FACE OF AGGRESSION BY AXIS [redacted] POWERS OF WHICH THEY ARE THE OBJECT."

dartmouth, n.s., jun[redacted] ap)-leading aircraftman s.e. corvin of oak hill, ohio, was in a hospital here tonight after making a crash landing on [redacted] a small lake and losing his trousers.

flying a single-seater plane from his station at stanley, n.s., the flier landed in the shallow water of the lake, shed his clothing to swim ashore, spent the night in the woods and then borrowed a pair of trousers to make his way to the hospital here. his injuries are not believed to be serious.

JUN 12 1942

his father is carl s. corvin of oak hill.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., JUNE 11--(AP)--THREE STAFF OFFICERS AND 75 CADETS FROM THE CANADIAN ARMY OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, A THIRD OF THEM FRENCH CANADIANS, LEFT TONIGHT ENROUTE TO NEW YORK TO PARTICIPATE IN SATURDAY'S UNITED NATIONS FLAG DAY PARADE.

Leave Blank

3024-17033

3024-17033

JAPANESE MAKE LANDINGS IN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS; U. S. LOST 3, INCLUDING THE CARRIER LEXINGTON ENEMY LOST 15 WAR SHIPS IN CORAL SEA BATTLE,

Invaders Quickly Attacked

Small Force Landed on Remote Island—Ships Sent in Among Other Islands.

SEEN AS STEP TO REGAIN PRESTIGE

Army and Navy Planes Force Landing Party to Retire From Vicinity Of Village.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—The Japanese have made a small-scale landing on remote and rocky Attu Island in the Aleutians group, the Navy announced tonight, and have sent ships in among the Rat Islands in their first efforts to gain a toehold in the Western Hemisphere.

Both the ships and the landing party on Attu, the Navy said, have been attacked by Army and Navy aircraft and a series of minor engagements was presumed to be still in progress.

Jap Moves Anticipated

As a result of the attacks, the landing party has been compelled to retire from the vicinity of the village of Attu, only populated place on the island so far as is known here, and the ships have been driven out of Kiska Harbor in the Rat group, which is part of the Aleutian chain.

The enemy inroads had been anticipated by naval authorities, who reasoned that the Japs probably would attempt some occupation of the stepping stones to Alaska, primarily as a means of bolstering prestige lost in the failure of their drives toward Australia and Midway Island.

No strategical significance was attached to the occupation of Attu, where apparently the only thing of military value was a small radio station maintained by the territory of Alaska. Under the protection of fog and bad weather so frequent in the North Pacific, the landing on Attu, therefore, should have been a simple matter.

Text of Announcement

The Navy announcement said:

"Information just received by the Navy Department is to the effect that the Japanese have made landings on a small scale on Attu Island, at the extreme tip of the Aleutian archipelago, and Japanese ships have been reported in the harbor of Kiska ni the Rat group.

"Japanese operations in the Aleutian area are still in progress, according to the information received, although continuing Army and Navy aircraft attacks have forced them to retire from the populated regions of the islands.

"Attacks of the Army and Navy forces in the area against these operations are continuing. Weather conditions in these outlying islands precluded air search operations until within the last 24 hours."

The landing on Attu followed by about a week apparently the Japanese air raid on Dutch harbor June 3.

Except for reconnaissance flight a few hours after the first attack, Dutch Harbor so far as is known has not been further molested.

769 Miles From Dutch Harbor

Attu, westernmost of the Aleutians and directly opposite Russia's Komandorski Islands, is 769 nautical miles from Dutch Harbor. Kiska is 585 nautical miles west of Dutch Harbor, while the nearest point to Dutch Harbor in the Rat group is 561 nautical miles from Dutch Harbor.

The Navy statement's reference to forcing the Japanese to retire from the populated regions was said authoritatively to refer only to Attu and the Rat group.

However, it was presumed that the Japanese are still active in the area and may attempt to turn their landings into real occupations, probably for prestige reason chiefly although they might hope through occupation to set up aircraft reconnaissance over American bases in the Aleutians.

The Japanese claimed several days ago to have effected a landing in the Alaskan islands but a Navy spokesman said on Wednesday that none of "our inhabited areas, islands or rocks are troubled with uninvited visitors up to this time" and that the Navy had no information about any Japanese on Alaskan soil.

The landing on Attu was not the first on American territory but was the first so far as is known on American soil on the eastern side of the International dateline, technically in the Western Hemisphere.

Small and Rocky Island

Actually, however, Attu is a small and rocky island having little apparent strategic value which is the fact that led authorities here to believe the Japanese were seeking in the first instance to make a successful prestige attack against remote territory in order to report gains which might offset their setbacks in the battle of Midway.

Attu Island is about 20 by 35 miles in extent, and indented by many bays and long inlets. It has mountains up to 3,000 feet high, and reefs offshore make navigation hazardous.

A small native village, Attu is located at the head of Chichagof harbor on the north coast of the island.

In this village, the Navy said, are a church, and a trading post maintained by white men. Vessels of the Coast Guard have visited Attu each year but otherwise there has been little communication between the village and the outside world.

The Territory of Alaska maintains radio station KDE there, the Navy said, but otherwise there were no installations of any importance reported there.

Kiska Island was described as a mountainous block of land lying north-northwest and south-southwest with a ridge of mountains, running up to 4,050 feet, as the backbone. The shores are hilly and rocky.

Attu Island is only 760 miles from the nearest Japanese territory, Shumshu, northernmost of Japan's Kuriles Islands.

War analysts have predicted since the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific that Kuriles-Attu stretch undoubtedly would be the scene of military action, either from a Japanese drive or an American offensive from the north.

It is a region of capricious and unpredictable weather, with the winds of the Pacific meeting the chill air currents from Bering Sea.

The Kuriles Islands swing in a 1,000 mile arc down from Russit's Kamchatka to Hokkaido, northernmost of Japan's home islands.

The terrain and harbors of the outlying Aleutians generally were conceded to be well known to the Japanese through the activities of their fishermen over a long period. The excursions of Japanese fishing vessels into the Aleutian waters long was a sore point in Alaska's attitude toward Japan. Protests were made in recent years to the Japanese by the United States government.

The Aleutian waters are believed well known also to the Japanese navy through the activity of fleet units assigned to protect fishing vessels.

Carrier Lexington Lost; 15 Jap Ships Sunk in Coral Sea Battle

American Victory Thwarted Invasion of Australia—U. S. Also Lost Destroyer and Tanker—New Plane Carrier Among Jap Vessels Destroyed

JUN 13 1942

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—The U. S. Navy, recounting today the breath-taking struggle in the Coral Sea, disclosed that the great American victory which smashed a Japanese armada and removed the immediate threat of invasion of Australia, cost this country only the aircraft carrier Lexington, destroyer Sims and tanker Neosho.

The text of the Navy Department's communique on the Coral Sea battle will be found on Page 5.

Heavy Jap Losses

Against these losses, the Navy listed the destruction of at least 15 enemy ships, including an aircraft carrier and four cruisers, and heavy damage to more than 20 others, some of which probably sank.

The battle, as described by a Navy summation and complementing reports from fleet correspondents, was entirely one between air power. Surface warships were never in contact with one another and fired only their anti-aircraft guns.

While the loss of the Lexington was a heavy blow, it was more than offset by the blows to Japan's sea-borne air power.

One of the Japanese craft certainly sunk was the Ryukaku, a 20,000-ton aircraft carrier so new that it is not listed in Standard Naval Reference books. Four cruisers and two destroyers also are known to have been sunk and one of the ships heavily damaged was another aircraft carrier, the Shokaku, a 14-000-ton craft laid down only in 1939.

All these Japanese losses had been previously reported, but not in such detail.

Most of Lexington's Crew Saved

A large part of the personnel of the Lexington, the Sims and the Neosho were rescued, the Navy said, in the case of the Lexington about 92 per cent. The 33,000-ton normally carried a complement of about 2,300 men and 80 to 90 aircraft. Whether any of her aircraft were saved was not disclosed, naval officials commenting only that "obviously, planes were lost."

Ill-luck played a part in the carrier's loss. In the first place, the enemy had the good fortune to locate her on May 8 at a time when most of her aircraft were away pounding the enemy fleet. She was hit by two torpedoes, at least two bombs, and also damaged by near misses.

Nevertheless, she was able to pick up her aircraft and was heading at 20-knot speed toward safety when a terrific internal explosion rocked her and set fires at many places.

"It was first thought," the Navy said, "that the explosion was the result of a 'sleeper bomb.' Investigation revealed, however, that the probable cause was the ignition of gasoline vapors which resulted from leaks in ruptured gasoline lines in closed compartments below decks."

Flames Fought for 5 Hours

Her crew battled the flames for five hours handicapped by the fact that much fire-fighting equipment was destroyed by the explosion. Destroyers came alongside and poured water and chemicals from their hoses.

But there was no saving her and finally the order to abandon ship was issued. Her commander, Capt. F. C. Sherman, was the last to leave her to go aboard an attending destroyer. As he slid down a line from the deck to the water, the flames reached the ship's torpedo warhead locker. There was another great explosion and moments later the Lexington sank.

The Sims, a 1,570-ton destroyer commissioned in 1939, and the Neosho, a 25,000-ton vessel commissioned in 1937, were lost the day before the Lexington. The Neosho, with a destroyer escort, was heading across the Coral Sea with fuel for the task force engaging the enemy when Japanese airplanes spotted her and attacked. The Sims went down at that time and the Neosho sank several days later as the result of damage received.

Japs Lost Over 100 Planes

The campaign cost the Japanese more than 100 aircraft, the Navy said without giving its own losses in planes.

Fitting the Coral Sea battle into its place in relation to earlier fighting, the Navy began its summation by telling of the situation in early March. At that time, the Japanese had overrun Malaya and the Dutch East Indies and the world was wondering where they would strike next. Many believed Australia was the next objective and the United States was striving mightily to build up defenses there.

The Japanese were observed, the Navy said, to be concentrating transports and combatant ships at Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea ports, presumably for an attempt to occupy Port Moresby, New Guinea—jumping off place for an attack on Northern Australia.

Intermittent attacks by Australian-based planes were made on Salamaua and Lae, and on March 10 aircraft from a Pacific fleet task force commanded by Vice Admiral Wilson Brown attacked the ports and sank or damaged more than 20 enemy ships in addition to damaging shore installations.

Enemy's Plans Upset

"The resulting disruption of Japanese plans," the Navy commented, "delayed for two months any attempt of the enemy to advance by sea to the southward.

All through April, however, the persistent Japanese were gathering their forces and early in May seized land bases and carried out preliminary operations for an advance into the Solomon and Louisiade Islands.

Then, on May 4, the Battle of the Coral Sea began when a task force under command of Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher found a part of the Japanese invasion force at anchor in and around the harbor of Tulagi, capital of Florida Island in the Solomon Archipelago which forms the northern barrier of the Coral Sea.

"In spite of the excellent Japanese air reconnaisance facilities," the Navy related, "Admiral Fletcher's attack caught the Japanese forces completely by surprise and all but annihilated them. A few ships managed to get under way, but most of these were severely crippled and some were later beached to prevent their sinking."

Main Jap Force Attacked

Three days later, on May 7, Fletcher's forces found and attacked the main Japanese forces in the Louisiade Archipelago off Misima. It was there they sank the Ryukaku, recording, the Navy said, "fifteen bomb hits and ten torpedo hits." They also bagged a heavy cruiser and shot down 25 Japanese aircraft compared with American losses of six airplanes.

Meantime, Japanese aircraft had located and attacked the Sims and the Neosho.

The following day, May 8, Fletcher's forces again attacked the enemy while meantime, the Lexington, was mortally wounded.

Summing up, the Navy said:

"The attack on Salamaua and Lae and the Battle of the Coral Sea resulted in the disruption of two Japanese attempts to advance to the southwestward of New Guinea and cost them a total of more than 15 ships sunk, including:

"1 Aircraft carrier.
"3 Heavy cruisers.
"1 Light cruiser.
"2 Destroyers.

"Several transports and small vessels and severe damage to and the probable sinking of one additional cruiser and one destroyer, and severe damage to more than 20 ships, including one carrier, three cruisers, two aircraft tenders, three destroyers and the loss of more than 100 aircraft."

Text of Communique On Coral Sea Battle

JUN 13 1942

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—The text of Navy Department communique Number 88:

Japs Delayed 2 Months

1. The battle of Midway now makes it possible to release information with regard to the battle of the Coral Sea. Holding up this information gave to our Navy security which was a cornerstone in building for the Midway victory.

2. In early March the Japanese were observed to be concentrating transports and combatant ships in the ports of Salamaua and Lae on the Island of New Guinea, apparently in preparation for an assault on Port Moresby on the south coast of the same island. The occupation of Port Moresby would have afforded the enemy a strategically located advance base from which promptly to make further attacks on northern Australia.

3. For some time the bases at Salamaua and Lae had been subjected to air attacks by U. S. and Australian shore-based aircraft from Australia. On March 10 a number of aircraft from a Pacific fleet task force, under the command of Vice-Admiral Wilson Brown, joined these shore-based planes in very successful attacks on shipping and shore installations at the enemy bases. As announced in Navy Department communique No. 57 of March 18, this attack resulted in the following damage to the enemy: The sinking of or damage to more than 20 Japanese ships and heavy damage to shore installations.

The resulting disruption of Japanese plans delayed for two months any attempt of the enemy to advance by sea to the southward. The attacking force was described in the communique as American and Australian-island based forces, since the participation of our carriers in that action had still not been discovered by the enemy.

4. During April our Army reconnaissance planes reported that the enemy was once again concentrating transports, and the supporting elements, including aircraft from carriers and shore bases, preparatory to an attempt to advance into the Solomon and Louisiade Islands. In early May these advances were actually begun. Bases for land planes in both of these groups of islands were seized by the Japanese and the entire northern portion of the Coral Sea was subjected to daily reconnaissance by enemy shore-based aircraft.

Enemy Taken by Surprise

5. On May 4 a task force of the Pacific fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher found a part of this Japanese invasion fleet at anchor in and near the harbor of Tulagi, the capital of Florida Island in the Solomon group. In spite of the excelent Japanese air reconnaissance facilities, Admiral Fletcher's attack cought the Japanese forces completely by surprise and all but annihilated them. A few ships managed to get under way, but most of these were severely crippled and some were later beached to prevent their sinking. The results of the engagement as announced in Navy Department communique No. 77 of May 7 were as follows: The sinking of or damage to 12 Japanese vessels and the destruction of six aircraft. Our entire loss amoutned to by three aircraft. On the following day a large four-engined flying boat was intercepted by our forces and shot down.

6. On May 7 Admiral Fletcher's aircraft struck the main body of the Japanese force in the Louisiade Archipelago off Misima. The new Japanese aircraft carcier, Ryukaku, and a heavy cruiser were sunk. Fifteen bomb hits and 10 torpedo hits were recorded scored on the Ryukaku which was turning into the wind, to launch her aircraft when thus blasted. She sank in a few minutes with most of her planes on board. The enemy counter-attack which followed was fought off successfully. During this day's fighting more than 25 enemy aircraft were shot down as compared to our loss of six. Shore-based army aircraft from Australia assisted in reconnaissance both before ad during these attacks and added their fire-power to that of the attacking naval planes.

U. S. Tanker, Destroyer Sunk

7. During the afternoon of May 7 Japanese aircraft located and bombed the U. S. tanker Neosho and its accompanying destroyer the U. S. Sims in the Coral Sea. The Sims was sunk during the attack and the Neosho sank several days later as a result of the damage received during the bombing. A large part of the personnel from the Neosho and Sims were rescued and have reached port. The next of kin of casualties are being notified.

8. On May 8 the same task force again carried the attack to the enemy and succeeded in inflicting serious damage on a second Japanese carrier, the Shokaku, which was left ablaze as a result of bomb and torpedo hits.

Attack on Lexington

9. During this same engagement the enemy launched a counter-attack with aircraft while our planes were still attacking. The principal target was the U. S. S. aircraft carrier Lexington, flagship of Rear Admiral A. W. Fitch. In spite of skillful handling, all available fighter protection and anti-aircraft defense, the Lexington was hit by two torpedoes and at least two bombs and was further damaged by several near misses. These attacks were the last action in the battle of the Coral Sea. The crew of the Lexington succeeded in putting out the fires and recovering her aircraft. Several hours after the battle, while steaming at 20 knots, a terrific internal explosion rocked the Lexington causing serious fires to break out in many parts of the ship. It was first thought that the explosion was the result of a "sleeper" bomb. Investigation revealed, however, that the probable cause was the ignition of gasoline vapors which resulted from leaks in ruptured gasoline lines in closed compartments below decks.

10. The crew fought heroically for more than five hours to save the ship but were at great disadvantage because the explosion had damaged much of the fire-fighting equipment. Destroyers were sent alongside to assist with their pumps, fire hose and chemical fire-fighting equipment. The wounded were transferred from the burning carrier to the destroyers alongside. Finally, with all machinery disabled, the ship stopped, and flames enveloping nearly her entire length, it became apparent that any further attempt to save her was futile and the captain ordered the crew to "abandon ship." Men slid down lines from the carrier's decks to boats from other ships while some crawled aboard life rafts and rubber boats.

11. Ninety-two per cent of the



30.24 — 17035

30.24-17035

entire ship's company were rescued and have reached port safely. The only casualties were the result of the battle or the explosion and the resulting fire. The last man to leave his ship was commanding officer, Captain F. C. Sherman. As he slid to safety down a line from the deck into the water the torpedo warhead locker of the Lexington exploded. After all men in the water had been rescued, the Lexington sank with a final detonation which shook nearby ships.

Japanese Losses

12. The attack on Salamaua and Lae and the battle of the Coral Sea resulted in the disruption of two Japanese attempts to advance to the southeastward of New Guinea and cost them a total of more than 15 ships sank, including:

1 aircraft carrier.
3 heavy cruisers.
1 light cruiser.
2 destroyers.

Several transport and small vessels and esvere damage to and the probable sinking of one additional cruiser and one destroyer, and severe damage to more than 20 ships including one carrier, three cruisers, two aircraft tenders, three destroyers and the loss of more than 100 aircraft.

13. The Lexington, Neosho and Sims were the only U. S. vessels lost as a result of the action in the Coral Sea and only minor damage was suffered by other vessels. The next of kin of all casualties in these ships are being notified as information is received.

U. S. Designed Lexington as Battle Cruiser

Vessel Made Into Carrier Under '22 Treaty; One of Fastest Warships of Day

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Loss of the U. S. S. Lexington in the Coral Sea action deprived the American Navy of one of the largest and most powerful ships afloat, though she was one of the Navy's two oldest aircraft carriers and was originally designed as a battle cruiser.

The Lexington, like her sister ship, the Saratoga, had a displacement of 33,000 tons and carried a complement, including flying personnel, of 2,122, of whom 169 were commissioned officers. With full load, the vessel displaced about 40,000 tons. She carried eighty-one aircraft normally, but had a capacity load of ninety.

In addition to her planes, the Lexington was armed with eight 8-inch guns and twelve 5-inch anti-aircraft guns. She had an over-all length of 888 feet, and her flying deck was 900 feet long.

The Lexington was commissioned Dec. 14, 1927, and from June 9 to June 12, 1928, established a record for unescorted steaming for three consecutive days and a record for the run between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The vessel averaged 30.7 knots for the whole voyage. The following November she set new world records for speed and power for big ships, making an estimated 34.5 knots and developing 210,000 horsepower.

Was To Be Battle Cruiser

Originally the ship was one of the six battle cruisers included in the three-year building program authorized in 1916. The contract for her hull and machinery was signed in 1917, but work on the Lexington was not commenced until 1920. The original plans for her construction were modified after the war to incorporate in them changes which experiences during the war showed were needed in capital ship construction.

The Lexington's keel was laid Jan. 8, 1921, at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass. The ship was about one-third completed at the time of the limitation of armament conference in Washington, 1921-'22. In accordance with the terms of the Washington treaty the Lexington's plans were again changed and she was converted into an airplane carrier.

A long flying deck extended over the entire top of the ship from stem to stern, free from all obstructions with the exception of an "island" on the starboard side, where a massive combined funnel enclosure the masts, uptakes, turrets and superstructure were located.

The aircraft carrier was sent to Tacoma, Wash., in December, 1929, to furnish power needed because of temporary water shortage during a drought.

Aided Amelia Earhart Search

During the search for Amelia Earhart, the flyer who was lost in the Pacific in 1937, the Lexington's planes scoured a vast area of the sea between Lae, New Guinea, and Howland Island, but did not locate the missing woman.

Since Dec. 7 the Japanese have claimed repeatedly that they had sunk the Lexington, first off Hawaii on Dec. 11, and later on Jan. 21.

The United States destroyer Sims, the second vessel lost in the Coral Sea action, was built at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Me., and was launched April 8, 1939. The vessel had a displacement of 1,570 tons and carried five 5-inch guns and twelve 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The third ship sunk by the Japanese, the naval tanker Neosho, was one of a group of tankers built for the Navy. The vessel was placed in commission in 1939. She had a displacement of 25,000 tons, and an overall length of 553 feet. She was built by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearney, N. J., by the Maritime Commission.

MANY RECORDS WERE SET BY LEXINGTON

Carrier In 1928 Broke World's Mark For Speed And Power

Her Flyers Searched In Vain For Amelia Earhart Lost In Pacific

[By the Associated Press]

The Lexington, one of the swiftest and most powerful ships afloat, set many records in her fifteen-year career.

On November 15, 1928, the Lexington broke world's records for speed and power developed by large ships in speed trials when she made an estimated 34.5 knots and developed 210,000 horsepower. That was two knots faster than the big-ship mark made by the carrier Saratoga, a sister ship, in June, 1928.

The Lexington, with the Saratoga, was the longest warship ever laid down when she was started at the Fore river plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in Quincy, Mass. The Lexington was commissioned December 14, 1927.

Her Planes Sought Miss Earhart

The Lexington gained world fame by sending her planes in 1937 on a vast but fruitless search for the aviatrix, Amelia Earhart, lost on a flight from Lae, New Guinea, to Howland Island.

JUN 13 1942

Japanese and Axis reports began claiming the carrier's sinking early in the war. The Berlin radio December 11 — four days after Pearl Harbor—quoted a Japanese report saying she had been sunk off Hawaii.

Then the Japanese on January 14 claimed to have scored direct hits on an aircraft carrier of the Lexington type—and on January 21 they said again that she had been sunk.

The Lexington lived to fight at the Coral Sea engagement.

Supplied Tacoma With Power

Tacoma, Wash., June 12 (AP)—The aircraft carrier Lexington once provided this city of more than 100,000 with almost its entire supply of electricity.

During a hydroelectric power crisis due to extreme low water in November and December of 1929, frantic appeals were made to authorities in Washington for help. The Lexington, with her huge electrical generating machinery, was ordered to Tacoma, arriving December 15.

The ship was berthed in the harbor and special wiring hookups were installed to supply commercial as well as domestic and street lighting current.

For a time some of the current also was sent to Seattle until other hookups could be established for that city.

CAPTAIN OF LEXINGTON SAVED CARRIER ONCE

Sherman Cited for February Feat When O'Hare Won Fame

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Captain Frederick Carl Sherman, captain of the Lexington and the last man to leave his ship, was born at Port Huron, Mich., on May 27, 1888, but he made his home at San Diego, Calif. He was decorated with the Gold Star, in lieu of a second Navy Cross, with a Distinguished Service citation for saving the Lexington in a previous attack in February, when eighteen Japanese bombers swarmed over the carrier and were fought off by Lieut. Comdr. Edward O'Hare and others.

Vice Admiral Wilson Brown Jr., who was in command of the task force during the attack on Salamaua and Lae, was born in Philadelphia on April 27, 1882, but his home is at Waterford, Conn.

Rear Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, who was in command of another task force during the attack at Tulagi, was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, on April 29, 1885, but is a resident of Laplata, Md.

Captain John Spinning Phillips, commanding officer of the Neosho, was born at Alexandria, Va., on Feb. 28, 1895, but made his home at Oradell, N. J.

Rear Admiral Aubrey Wray Fitch, who was admiral with the flagship, was born at Saint Ignace, Mich., on June 11, 1883, but his official residence is Washington, D. C. He holds several medals, including the Mexican Service Medal, Victory Medal and Navy Expeditionary Medal for duty in Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. Williford Milton Hyman, commanding officer of the Sims, was born in Pueblo, Col., Aug. 16, 1901. His home was in San Pedro, Calif.



Newsman Tells Story Of Coral Sea Battle

Chicago Tribune Correspondent Aboard Lexington Gives Graphic Description of Magnificent American Victory.

(This is the first of a series of nine stories supplied to the Associated Press by the Chicago Tribune, whose foreign correspondent, Stanley Johnston, was the only American correspondent aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington, lost in the Coral Sea battle. Johnston has been a war observer for the Tribune since the summer of 1940. He fought for four years—from 1914 to 1918—with an Australian artillery unit equipped with naval guns at Gallipoli and in Flanders).

JUN 13 1942

By STANLEY JOHNSTON
Foreign Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune
(Copyright, 1942 by the Chicago Tribune)

CHICAGO, June 12.—From the deck of an aircraft carrier which was bombed, machine gunned, and torpedoed, I witnessed the battle of the Coral Sea. For five full, never-to-be-forgotten days I lived with the American heroes—airmen and seamen alike—who there won a magnificent victory.

Fought Entirely in Air

Now, five weeks after the battle, its story, replete with the dramatic details of deeds of valor as thrilling as any in American history, can be told. The veil of official silence can be lifted. The vivid pictures of this action, etched in my memory and hurriedly scratched in disjointed exclamations in my notes in the midst of battle shocks, can be reported fully.

It was a battle that naval authorities believe may prove to have been the turning point in the Pacific phases of World War II.

It was the first great naval defeat ever dealt Japanese fleets—and ironically enough it was fought entirely in the air. It was a battle of aircraft carriers — aircraft carriers, the modern rulers of the seas. It may have saved Australia from invasion.

The naval developments of these five days were scattered over 400,000 square miles of tropic seas. The surface fleets which fought the battle never saw each other, and during most of the fighting were from 80 to 180 miles apart. This is the story I have to tell—the first of its kind in all history.

There were, of course, other sides to the entire Coral Sea engagement. In these, Gen MacArthur's bombardment squadrons based on Australian soil pounded Japanese installations in and around New Guinea. I was, however, at sea, and my story is the Navy's story.

Clash of Plane Carriers

First of all this was an engagement of aircraft carriers — two American against three Japanese. It was disclosed how completely the carrier has displaced the battleship in importance in modern war.

It was a battle of dive bombers, torpedo bombers, and fighter pilots. It also was a battle of anti-aircraft gunners.

When it was finished two of the Japanese carriers had been sunk and the third was out of action. As for our own forces, the gallant old U. S. S. Lexington, one of the famous old "twin" carriers that laid the foundation for all the Navy's aircraft carrier operations, was our only loss.

I stood on the signal bridge of this gallant old ship and watched her crew fight the Japanese, defend her, and make desperate efforts to save her. I saw them beaten by internal fires started by explosions which rocked the ship aft-

er her Jap assailants had been beaten off.

With her officers and men I slid 50 feet down hemp lines into the sea. I was picked up by lifeboats of other United States vessels that rescued every one who survived the air combats, exploding bombs and torpedoes. And finally I saw her sunk by an American destroyer.

"She never wavered. She kept her head up and went down like the lady she always was," one of her executive officers said to me as we watched her flaming hull, still upright, sink at dusk on last May 8.

Over 140 Jap Planes Downed

The total balance sheet for profit and loss of the Coral Sea battle, however, was much more than two carriers to one. Although our forces lost only the Lexington, the Japanese, in addition to their carriers, also lost four heavy cruisers, three destroyers, one sea plane tender, four gunboats, three troopships and supply vessels ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 tons each, and a host of auxiliary craft.

Our airmen and ship gunners shot more than 140 Jap airplanes out of the skies—120 of these falling to our pilots. We lost 25 airplanes in air duels, and perhaps 60 more went down on the Lexington's decks. We have no way of knowing how many Japanese planes were lost with their carriers.

For me the commencement of the Coral Sea epic was a notification last April 16. It came from the Navy and reached me at the Moana Hotel at Waikiki. It told me to report for sea duty. I was to be at Pearl Harbor at 7 a. m. the next day, bag, typewriter, and tooth brush.

I reported on time and to my delight was led aboard the Lexington, then barren of aircraft and strangely empty. I couldn't understand as we threaded our way out of the harbor's tortuous channel, why we were leaving without the planes.

"Are we going without our planes?" I asked the ship executive officer.

"They'll pick us up at sea," he grinned.

And they did, hours later, when we were hitting a fast clip southward. They came out of the sky in practice bombing dives, aiming light smoke bombs at a target sled towed 1,000 feet back on our foaming wake. Then a scout bomber appeared towing a sleeve target at which all the ship's gunners fired live shells.

It was my first look at the high speed automatic cannon with which this ship bristled. The pound and roar of the guns shake your very teeth. When this was over the ship's little monoplane fighters came along, dived on the now shattered sleeve, and finished by shredding it with their .50 caliber gun batteries.

Sharpening Teeth For Japs

"Looks like we're sharpening our teeth," I said.

"Sure, for Japs," a senior officer said.

Later I learned that we were getting into. It seems that in order to take Port Moresby the Japanese had established land based aircraft on New Guinea at Salamaua, and Lae; New Britain at Gasmata and Rabaul; on Deboyne island (eastern end of the Louisade archipelago), and in the Solomon Islands.

2 Jap Task Forces

To control the Coral Sea they had sent two powerful naval striking forces. One force moved south from the big Jap base on the isle of Truk, 720 nautical miles north of Rabaul, New Britain. It was to control the Jomard passage — the only channel from north and south through the coral reefs at the southeastern tip of New Guinea. The second moved southeast of Truk and took the long open sea passage around the Solomon islands to the east into the Coral sea.

These two fleets were intended to be a pair of pincers, nipping any American naval forces that might be in this area. Finally the pincers were to be assisted by occupation forces, cruisers, destroyers, troop and supply ships concentrated at Dee Boyne island and in Tulagi harbor.

We didn't know all this at the time, but that was the situation when our task force arrived in the Coral Sea area on the 1st of May. I tell this now so that the various aspects of the Coral Sea fight may be best understood.

Our force from Pearl Harbor had consisted of the Lexington and a retinue of cruisers and destroyers.

To control the Coral Sea they had sent two powerful naval striking forces. One force moved south from the big Jap base on the Isle of Truk, 720 nautical miles north of Rabaul, New Britain. It was to control the Jommard passage—the only channel from north and south through the Coral reefs at the southeastern tip of New Guinea. The second moved southeast of Truk and took the long open sea passage around the Solomon islands to the east into the Coral Sea.

Throughout our two week voyage we had our air scouts ranging the seas for 200 miles or more on all sides of us. When we joined forces these scouts were augmented and on the afternoon of May 3 an aviation ensign spied 15 enemy craft, warships, and transports in Tulagi harbor.

Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, who had assumed command of the entire force, laid his plans as darkness descended that night. We turned northward, steaming hard, and at dawn lay south of Guadal-Canal island, 100 miles due south of Tulagi. This position was taken to screen us from possible enemy scouts.

We were up before dawn, airplane motors turning on the flight deck of the carrier. Scout planes were off in the predawn dark. Soon they were reporting the enemy still in position, entirely unsuspicious of our presence. Immediately dive bombers and torpedo planes took the air, and in less than 30 minutes were roaring down on the Jap ships.

Surprise was complete. The first anti-aircraft fire came only with the second wave of bombers. Our boys unloaded, came home, loaded bombs again, and flew off. A few fighters accompanied the second wave and liquidated the minor Jap opposition (five seaplane fighters). The bombers came back for a third trip and when they had dropped their last missile 14 of the 15 Jap ships were sunk or beached and burning. This occupation threat had been removed.

Terrific Toll of Japs

Photographs and pilots' reports indicated enemy loss of life here must have been terrific, particularly on the crowded troop ships that were blasted from above and below. I will give full details on this fight in a suosequent story.

On the afternoon of May 6 our scout planes had exciting news. They had located, north of the Isle of Misima, a Jap carrier and cruiser force. We didn't know it then but this was the enemy spearhead bound for Jomard passage.

Rear Admiral Fletcher ordered our force northeast this time. At dawn on the morning of May 7, we were standing eastward of the island of Tagula, and about 180 miles southeast of the second Jap force.

Again we caught them by surprise, our dawn scouts reporting their planes still all aboard their carrier.

When our striking force of torpedo planes and dive bombers arrived the Japs had nine fighters in the air, but obviously they did not expect attack. Their carrier, believed to be of the biggest and newest type, turned into the wind to launch planes as our dive bombers started down. This was a fatal move, for it kept the Jap carrier on a steady course, presenting a perfect target.

Back on our carrier, anxiously awaiting the outcome, I crowded into the wardroom with officers on duty. Loudspeakers there were connected with the Lexington's receivers turned to the communication circuits of the planes in the air. There was a jumble of orders and meaningless calls between the planes until suddenly Lieutenant Commander Bob Dixon, skipper of the scout bomber squadron, identified himself to the carrier.

"Scratch one flat-top—scratch one flat-top," he said, and abruptly signed off.

The ship's loudspeaker system carried the message to the entire crew and the craft with cheers. The men knew that Dixon was reporting the total destruction of the Jap carrier. Our own losses (it seemed even more of a miracle then that it does in writing it now) were only two scout dive bombers.

Extraordinary Luck

Our flyers [illegible] enemy planes in widely scattered engagements, and later in the day learned that a heavy cruiser was sunk at the same time. Our luck, it seemed, was extraordinary.

As if it was to continue forever we had even more extraordinary luck that evening. At dusk as our last patrols were gliding out of rain squalls and curtains of low cloud, nine planes, certainly not from our carrier, approached us. We were at battle stations with every gun manned for a raid when to our amazement all nine flashed in landing lights.

Later one officer, describing the situation said: "They slowed down, and strung out into landing position like tired birds come home to roost."

The men at the guns on our carrier first recognized them as enemy planes, even though the leader of the planes was flashing a landing signal with his light. Our gunners opened up and the destroyers around us took up the barrage.

Almost with a disdainful air the Japs doused their lights and flew off in line astern. We learned by following them that a Japanese fleet similar to our own was then only 30 miles away, hidden from our sight in the darkness and rain storms. The Jap pilots had mistaken our carrier for their own!

The information was electrifying. We expected a night action but in the darkness the fleets never met. Nevertheless, this incident opened the final 24 hours of the Lexington's career, forecasting, if we had known it, her doom.

All night we maneuvered so as to be in the vicinity of the enemy for an early morning attack. Again off before dawn, our scout planes found the enemy. It was 8:10 a. m. The flyers radioed that the Jap fleet consisted of two carriers, five heavy cruisers, many destroyers. Later the scouts reported three battleships. This force was the Japs' second pincer. The Jap fleet was 180 miles northeast of our warships.

It had been one of those still, perfect tropical dawns. The black night faded swiftly into gleaming, torrid day. Our force swished along, the gray ships spaced around us, sliding quietly about their ominous business. Aboard the Lexington we went about our business, the air crews warmed up their planes, breaking the silence with the engine roars. Business of the huge boat went on as usual.

Everyone Tense

But all of us were tense inside. The pilots were jumpy as they gathered in the ready room, like athletes before a big contest. Even the stewards who handed round steaming mugs of coffee showed the strain. All of us knew that fateful hours were ahead.

This time we knew there would be no surprise. We had already been blessed with too much good fortune. Now we would have a fight. The two fleets would swing knockout blows at one another. It was a question of who connected first. None knew better than our airmen the destructive force of the huge bombs and torpedoes both sides could carry.

In the last few days their eyes had seen what planes could do to surface vessels—their own planes and bombs. Only the night before we had handed round photographs taken by an air scout showing the stricken Jap carrier we had sunk on May 7. It showed her—this huge new warship—being literally torn to pieces by 1,000 pound bombs and torpedoes.

I remembered too well that only her nose showed ahead of the flames and torpedo explosion splashes. eW had decided in talking it over in the wardroom, that hardly a man of her crew could have come off alive.

And now we were in an equal fight with an enemy as strong as ourselves, and fanatically determined. The chips were down. What would the day bring?

In coming stories I will tell you the full details of the battle of the Coral Sea.

All Damage In Coral Sea Done From Air

Surface Craft Used Guns Only In Anti-Aircraft Fire

JUN 13 1942

By CHARLES LEE

Somewhere in the South Pacific—(AP)—The Coral sea battle was the first naval battle in history in which all damage was done by aircraft.

Surface craft used their weapons only as anti-aircraft weapons and never were in range of each other.

Both sides had aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines in the action and shell fragments from shells larger than eight inches which were found in some American planes indicated the possibility one Japanese battleship took part.

The battle was not decisive but in these respects was an American victory:

1. United States forces, although outnumbered, broke up a Japanese invasion fleet and drove it back to its bases—the first time that had been done.

2. This gave valuable time to strengthen Australia and Pacific island bases.

3. The Japanese lost at least 13 vessels, plus two severely damaged. Those were far greater than United States losses and especially important because the United States can replace its losses more speedily than the Japanese.

Three American naval forces, one commanded by Rear Admr. Frank J. Fletcher, were in the vicinity of the Coral sea when the battle started.

Admr. Fletcher's task force, informed of a larger enemy concentration at Tulagi, in the Solomon islands, attacked May 4. American carrier-based planes sank four transports and six warships, either cruisers or destroyers. One Japanese cruiser escaped, badly damaged.

Three Allies Forces United on May 4

That afternoon the threel Allied naval forces united. May 6 they sent a squadron to intercept an enemy force in Jomard strait which included four aircraft carriers and 25 transports moving south from Rabaul, apparently headed toward Port Moresby.

May 7, American carrier planes surprised the Jap aircraft force off Misima island in the Louisiade archipelago and in 20 minutes sank an aircraft carrier and a light cruiser. At least half the carrier's planes were on deck when it went down.

That afternoon 32 land-based Japanese bombers attacked the Allied squadron off Papua. Five were shot down without a ship being hit.

Later an American tanker was bombed and sunk between New Caledonia and Australia, preventing the American vessels from refueling at sea.

May 8, American planes attacked a Japanese force of two aircraft carriers, three destroyers and seven cruisers 50 miles east of Rossel island while Jap planes attacked the American force in the first known naval battle between aircraft carriers. The larger of the Jap carriers was attacked by dive bombers and torpedo planes and left in flames. Information was received that another Japanese carrier had joined the force but American forces, needing fuel, retired.

Meanwhile, beginning Thursday night, the Jap force apparently headed toward Port Moresby began to withdraw after being attacked by land-based bombers from Australia.

Its withdrawal definitely ended for the time being an invasion attempt of southern New Guinea or possibly northern Australia.

Pilots Describe Havoc Wrought In Raid on Base

Not a Single U. S. Bomber Lost in Attack, Prelude to Coral Sea Encounter

By WALTER CRAUSON

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, June 12 (AP).—American flyers, many yelling "Remember Pearl Harbor" as they pushed their bombers into screaming dives, sank nine and possibly eleven Japanese warships and transports at Tulagi Harbor, Solomon Islands, on May 4, as a prelude to the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Participants in the battle said here today that they were certain that two heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, two destroyers and two large

30.24 — 17037

30.24-17037

Pilots Smashed Fleeing Vessel, Perfect Target

Squadron Shoots Down 2 of Japanese Attacking Aircraft, and Goes Home

By the commander of an American torpedo plane squadron, as told to Clark Lee:

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC (AP).—At 8 a. m. our scout planes loom out of an overcast sky and come aboard. The word quickly spreads through the ship that they have sighted an enemy aircraft carrier and that we are to attack. The date is May 7—five months after Pearl Harbor.

In the room where the pilots of my squadron are seated with me around a large table there is an atmosphere of tension. It eases as we set to work plotting our courses and planning our method of attack.

The pilots' flying gear—gloves, life jackets, helmets—is beside their chairs. There is little conversation and I don't give any fight talk. Everybody knows what we are up against. We hear the fighters taking off above us. Then our turn comes and we walk up to the flight deck where our planes are waiting, already warmed up and with crews aboard.

Pilots Swap Grins

Young and clear-eyed, the pilots are obviously excited, but no more than if they were going out to play a tough game of football. They dig elbows into each others' ribs, slap shoulders and trade quick, comradely grins. One youngster boots another in the pants when he is slow going through the door. I check them over: Young flyers not long out of Annapolis, warrant officers who recently made their ranks, enlisted pilots, boys who were in college only three years ago. Each of them knows his job as well as it can be taught by hundreds of hours of practice and training.

They are a little nervous as we take off, but once in the air they steady up quickly. We don't waste any time getting into formation, for the enemy is nearly at the maximum range and gasoline may be precious. One circle and we are in line.

I take the squadron up through thick weather and we bee-line for our objective. After flying for a while we break out of the clouds into perfect, clear weather, a cloudless blue sky and a bluer sea.

At the point where we expected to contact the enemy there is nothing but unbroken sea beneath us. We continue steadily northward, hoping to find him before the shortage of gasoline forces us to turn back.

Specks Grow Into Ships

Finally I see specks which steadily grow into ships. We all have a new feeling of tenseness that lasts until we are actually in action. Then it disappears. Those few minutes of waiting for contact are undoubtedly the worst.

I take the squadron down fast. I see below only three enemy ships. They are steaming east, with a cruiser off each bow of the carrier and about four miles in advance of it. Very possibly there were other ships—destroyers and cruisers—in the enemy force, but if so I didn't see them.

We get lined up on the carrier and head straight for it. When we are still about ten miles away the nearest cruiser opens on us. We see the reddish-orange flash of its guns and quickly change course. My heart does a half loop and seems to hang suspended and my breathing stops as I wait for the burst of the shells. Then there are black puffs a mile ahead of us and my heart flips back into normal flight position and I begin to breathe again.

The cruiser's second salvo is so close that we hear the "whaps" of the shells. We swing out away from his range.

Evade Enemy Fighters

My tail gunner shouts over the radio that two "97" fighters are after us. They square away and dive on us from our quarter, coming within 150 yards and then zooming away. To shake them we dodge back toward the cruiser, which again cuts loose. We are rid of them.

We are now about four miles from the carrier. Both cruisers open at us, firing their shells into the sea to throw columns of water up ahead of us.

Meanwhile, the carrier has started a fast circle to its left, running for its life. It has completed about a quarter turn when our bombers suddenly dive on it. We don't see the bombers but we do see their bombs. The next few seconds are indescribable. One instant the carrier is intact. The next it is a shambles as bomb after bomb rips into its deck. Our bombers wern't aiming to miss.

A bomb smashes the carrier squarely just astern of midships. What must have been a heavy anti-aircraft gun mounting lobs lazily into the air and plops overside into the sea. Smoke streams out astern from this huge wound.

Go In for the Kill

The carrier is still swinging to the left. We duck into the trailing smoke and I give the signal for our attack. We poke our noses through the smoke and go in for the kill. A single anti-aircraft gun somewhere near the stern is still firing, but the carrier is already badly wrecked, with smoke and flames everywhere.

I sight on the ship and think: "What a terrible mess." It never occurs to me that there is anybody aboard the carrier. In fact I would be extremely surprised if any one suggested there were people on board. It is just a target. I have the sensation of sitting way off in one corner of the sky and watching myself and the other planes twisting and maneuvering down near the surface of the water. In my mind's eye I see the whole scene as from a great distance.

Meanwhile, I release my fish and pull out. My plane jumps a little ahead as it is freed of the weight of the torpedo. My No. 2 plane releases, then soars out over the stern. We bank sharply and watch for the explosions.

They come almost simultaneously—square hits amidships. The torpedoes throw up spouts of water like a fountain. The water reaches its maximum height in a column then seems to spill over a little. A puff of smoke comes up from the center of the water column. The splashes are different than near misses with bombs, where the water spatters in huge, wide splashes with heavy smoke and exploding gas shooting high into the air.

Push Home the Attack

My other planes push home the attack. As we pull away, the carrier already is beginning to settle even though it is still turning. It completes three turns before stopping dead and going under.

There is no feeling of exultation. There is no emotional reaction except relief. I think that this one, at least, is no longer a danger. Its planes cannot attack our own carrier. I don't think of Pearl Harbor or the Japanese or anything except that this impersonal enemy has been killed and can not kill us.

Our job is done now, so we rendezvous and head for home. I count the planes. All there. Everything O. K. Then I count again and find one extra. But it is an American plane, so we continue on our course. Landing, we find that five planes from another squadron have joined me while four of mine came home with the other squadron.

Back on our carrier the pilots write individual reports and we find that each has seen a dozen things the others never noticed. Our impressions are disjointed, but gradually they fit into one picture. We ask one fighter pilot from another squadron to describe the markings on the tail of the Japanese bombers. To his astonishment he hadn't even noticed whether they were twin-tale or single. But he can describe minutely the vital area in the Jap engine into which his bullets weer pouring.

Stiff Neck Sole Casualty

My neck is horribly stiff and I realize that I have been turning my head constantly from the take-off to the landing. I make a mental note to remind the air crews to take strenghening exercises in preparation for battle.

In the wardroom the pilots are chattering excitedly over sandwiches and coffee, comparing experiences and impressions. Later they start playing poker, but each hand is interrupted as somebody recalls new details of the battle.

We have won the first round, but the enemy is still near. We learn how near at dusk, when six Japanese fighters mistake our carrier for one of theirs and come in to land. We open on them and chase them away.

We know then that we've been spotted and that there'll be more action tomorrow. It will be—even more than today—definitely and finally a fight for our lives.

Next morning our scouts report three enemy carriers and a large force of other warships a considerable distance away, the enemy having changed course during the night. Our commanders decide to attack despite the distance and again we take off.

I am pleased to find myself much calmer than yesterday and as we fly to our target I plan ways for putting to use the lessons we've learned.

Japanese Try to Hide

The weather is much dirtier than yesterday and when we find the enemy he is lying under a thick black cloud apparently attempting to hide. His tactics are partially successful because our bombers and our torpedo planes become separated and some of my own squadron is split. Japanese ships are in now familiar formation, with the carrier behind and between two cruisers and several other smaller ships, to which we pay no attention.

Going in we fly over one cruiser but he fails to fire at us, apparently believing we are members of his own force. We duck into a cloud and come out just astern the carrier. It spots us and swings into a sharp right turning, opening with all its guns. The "ack ack" bounces us around a bit but doesn't stop us. Neither do two fighters which get on our tails.

Over aways I see two fighters, one a Messerschmitt and the other a Zero, attacking a single plane of our squadron, chasing it right down to the surface. But our pilot keeps going until he maneuvers into position and releases his torpedo in a quartering shot.

The carrier looms up. Its planes are gone and we know they are over attacking our home carrier. Okay. That means we've got to hit him. We've got to hope we get him and pray his planes don't get us. If they do we won't have any place to go home to.

Whole Ship Staggers

The carrier shows signs of having been hit a few minutes before by our bombers. But it is not smoking much. This ship is even bigger than the one we sunk yesterday and both are of the biggest, newest Jap types. We cut loose our fish and they catch him under the stern.

The whole ship staggers and is obviously badly hit. It'll be surprising if he gets home. Again there is a feeling of tremendous relief that at least one more source of danger to us has been eliminated. We didn't see him go down but others of our planes hit him later and left him even more badly crippled.

We pull away through heavy "ack ack" from the cruisers and start wondering whether our ship is still afloat or has been as badly punished as the enemy vessel we have just attacked. We don't have much time to wonder. Almost simultaneously all our rear gunners sight a flight of at least ten enemy fighters—yellow 97's—getting ready to attack us.

Over the radio I scream at the boys to tighten up behind me. Also I scream at a lone fighter of ours which is sitting up at about 10,000 to get the hell down and give us a hand. I don't realize it but later the boys tell me I am cussing a blue streak.

Bullets Just Miss Radioman

The 97's pull calmly and deliberately up into positions on our quarter deck and prepare to attack. We get set for the shock.

The first fighter comes in at a steep dive and I see that our tracers are too far behind him. I scream at our gunners to give a bigger lead with their machine guns. The Japs don't come too close, not over 150 yards.

One by one they peel off and take a crack at us. Bullets whip through the radioman's cockpit of No. 2 plane, smashing the gun mount and missing the radioman's head by half an inch. Other planes are hit but not seriously. As each enemy fighter comes down his bullets puff up the water below us in a series of little sprays.

Then our gunners steady down and we get the range. A 97 flies into our cone of fire and suddenly bursts into flame. It reels over and hits the water blazing. A second one gets the same treatment and they decide they have enough and break off the action. They surely look beautiful—going away.

Gas Low, They Head for Home

I figure the Japs must be nearly out of gas and have to hurry home. Now the attack has stopped I realize gas is becoming a serious problem to us. Our indicators are slipping toward empty and we don't know if we'll make it.

One of us doesn't. Only twenty minutes from home the pilot of one of my planes tells me by radio that his gas is gone and he has to sit down. We see him go down on the water in a perfect landing, giving him and the crew plenty of opportunity to get into their boat.

I feel sure they'll turn up later somehow, somewhere.

If they don't we will continue to talk of them just as if they were alive. When some friend from another ship asks about them my pilots will says: "They were smoked up in the Coral Sea."

We simply can't let ourselves

JUN 13 1942

JUN 13 1942

BLANK

Leave

Blank

30.24— 17039

30.24-17039

worry too much about death. It may be the turn of any of the rest of us tomorrow.

Our engines are already beginning to cough when we finally sight our carrier. It shows no signs of damage. We hurry aboard. Several of my planes are considerably shot up. One will never get back.

But we have won the second round, too. We begin preparations for the next one.

American Ace Hit 4 Vessels In Coral Sea

Former School Teacher Is Now Crack Dive Bomb. Pilot.

JUN 13 1942

(Editor's Note: Here are first hand comments by two fliers on the Coral Sea battle, as told to Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent).

By CLARK LEE

Somewhere in the South Pacific (Delayed) — (AP)—"Nick," ex-school teacher from Indiana, is one of the many young American aviators who dealt the Japanese navy a series of crushing blows in the Coral Sea battle.

Nick has a bullet hole in his heel and a record of not having missed a single target with his dive bomber during battle.

A graduate of Indiana university and a former resident of Bloomington, Nick decided four years ago that school teaching was too dull and joined the naval air force.

His full name is not a military secret, but he is too modest to want it published, saying "I didn't do any more than any of the rest of the boys."

Sank Two Jap Ships

Fellow officers say Nick sank two Japanese ships at Tulagi and that his bombs hit both enemy aircraft carriers in the Coral Sea fight. During a five-day battle, Nick and his fellow pilots were in the air from five to eight hours daily.

"At Tulagi we really had a picnic," Nick told me. "We made three separate raids lasting most of the day. Thereafter, throughout the battle, the weather was squally and good for dive bombing. We took advantage of it, using the clouds (for hiding) after dropping bombs.

"We saw plenty of those Double Zeros during the battle, but only one came close to me. It was about 100 feet away. I thought my plane was pretty badly shot up until I saw some of the other boys'.

"The Japs are good when they have numerical superiority but otherwise they won't attack. We dove pretty low to drop bombs because the lower you go the more effective you are and we wanted to be very effective, especially on May 7. We never had time to notice the 'ack ack' because we were to busy concentrating on the target.

"This was the third action for our squadron against the Japs and our boys were getting more accurate all the time. Dive bombing is much a matter of training and we just do what we've learned to do."

Nick's wound is not serious.

From another flier, a commander, I heard an account of how he shot down a Double Zero.

Although his duty did not require it, this commander obtained permission to fly as a tail gunner in a dive bomber.

After his group of bombers attacked a Japanese carrier May 8, 12 Double Zeros attacked them.

"They made about 10 passes at our formation," the commander related, "but our fighters jumped in and got six of them without a loss to us.

"I missed two or three chances at them, then one got on our tail. It was so close its yellow fuselage and its wings, painted mottled red on top, were right under our noses. You could actually smell his motors and see bulets coming toward us leaving white mist in the air. Tracers coming through his prop made a beautiful pattern.

"I opened up when he got real close and he started to smoke, but his momentum carried him on and he zoomed over us, then crashed into the sea.

"Fighters are a set-up for a rear seat gunner after he gets a little experience. They'll fool around back there, but finally they'll have to come down the groove at you and you've goth them.

"The solid construction of our planes more than paid dividends in the Coral Sea. Lots of them came back with tail flippers or parts of the wings shot off, but they held together."

U.S. Hints At Hara-kiri For Jap Admiral

Suicide Seen Forced as Result of False Coral Sea Victory Claim.

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—The United States Navy threw out a grim hint tonight that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the Japanese fleet, may have to commit hara-kiri as a result of the Japanese setbacks in the Coral Sea and off Midway.

It was recalled that Yamamoto was cited in an Imperial rescript at Tokyo a few deeks ago for what was called a Japanese "victory" in the Coral Sea. The Japanese boasted that they had sunk or damaged a dozen American and Allied ships.

Statement By Navy Spokesman

A U. S. Navy spokesman said tonight:

"That the Emperor Hirohito himself believed these astonishing feats of the imagination is shown by his issuing the highest Japanese honor, an Imperial Rescript. It may well be that the infallibility of the Emperor has thus been brought into question by Admiral Yamamoto, who may have to redeem his honor, in accordance with the old Japanese custom. The Battle of Midway has not made his problem easier.

"It is obvious that the facts in regard to the American losses were so clearly unknown to the Japanese that the withholding of the smallness of the damage done to our forces and of the later sinking of the damaged Lexington was wholly justified. The Japanese people did not know that many of the ships claimed sunk or damaged in the Coral Sea engagement were later to become actual opponents of their fleet in the Midway action."

Jap Claims Cited

The spokesman cited the Japanese claims as compared with record:

Sinkings claimed by the Japs —One battleship of the California class, one carrier of the Saratoga class, one carrier of the Yorktown class, two heavy cruisers of the Portland class, one British destroyer.

The U. S. Navy record of ships actually sunk—One U. S. destroyer, the Sims; one tanker, the Neosho; one aircraft carrier, the Lexington. The Navy spokesman said that the Lexington was heavily damaged during the battle but was able to get so far away before it sank that its loss could not have been known to the Japanese.

Ships claimed by the Japanese to have been heavily damaged—One battleship of the North Carolina class, one battleship of the Warspite (British) class, one heavy cruiser of the Canberra (British) class, two heavy cruisers of the Louisville class, one oil tanker.

The U. S. Navy record of ships which actually were seriously damaged—None.

'The Attack Has Begun,' Says Canadian Admiral

OTTAWA, June 12. (AP)—Vice-Admiral Percy W. Nelles, chief of the Canadian naval staff, said "the attack has begun" when informed tonight of the Japanese landing on Attu Island and the movement of Japanese ships among the Rat Islands of the Aleutian group.

He declined to comment further.

Reports On Battle Revised

Estimates of Enemy's Losses in Personnel Now Placed at More Than 10,000.

JAP NAVAL, AIR POWER HIT HARD

Believe Spearhead of Striking Strength Broken in Midway and Coral Sea Fights.

By WALTER CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, June 12. (AP)—Japanese aircraft carriers lost in the Battle of Midway Island reached four today on the basis of late battle reports and estimates of the Japanese losses, enemy personnel mounted to more than 10,000.

Two carriers, and possibly a third, had been officially announced up to two days ago as being sunk, when it was said there would be later reports because of the distant pursuit of the fleeing enemy. These communiques also claimed the damaging of three enemy battleships and eight to 11 other vessels.

Japs Admit Carrier Lost

The Japanese officially have admitted the loss of one carrier and the damaging of a second carrier and a cruiser. They have claimed the sinking of two American carriers and a transport.

Officially announced American losses have been a destroyer sunk and a carrier damaged.

Estimates of the loss of enemy personnel in the historic engagement that smashed an attempt to invade the Hawaiian Islands exceeded 10,000 as additional reports reached authoritative quarters. Each of the four carriers destroyed had a complement of 1,500 men and officers, and loss of life on these must have been heavy. At least ining about 2,000 troops, each carrying about 2,000 troops have been reported torpedoed, again with heavy casualties.

Fighting Americans who participated in the Midway actions have told how the enemy warships fled without attempting to rescue the survivors of their sinking ships.

Total of at Least 6 Carriers Lost By Japs

JUN 1 1942

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—A competent estimate that the spearhead of Japan's naval and air striking power has been broken by the loss of possibly half of her best aircraft carriers came from well informed quarters today in the wake of the newest reports on the Coral Sea and Midway triumphs.

Including the new 20,000-ton Ryukaku sent to the bottom of the Coral Sea by American bombs and torpedos, and the four now listed as destroyed off Midway, the Japanese are believed to have lost at least six of the ten or more fully effective fleet carriers with which they started the Pacific war.

Still others have been put out of action for the time being by damage. Carried down with those lost were a minimum of 200 or more planes along with trained personnel.

Because of the increasingly important role of carriers in offensive war at sea, the toll taken of these ships was viewed by some naval men as about the most important development of the Pacific conflict.

Still Has High Speed Carriers

Japan still is credited with several high speed carriers built to operate with the now weakened high seas fleet. She probably had more at the beginning of war than those listed in naval reference books.

Her regular carriers are reinforced by numerous makeshift craft converted to the purpose from other duties, and by tenders which catapult small and vulnerable seaplanes from their decks.

The threat to a decisive American victory in the Pacific was largely embodied, however, qualified experts believe, in the ships which have been put out of action permanently or indefinitely since Pearl Harbor. The most telling blow was struck in last week's mid-Pacific battle off Midway, the largest sea-air engagement in history.

Reported Toll

The toll of enemy carriers thus far reported includes:

Java Sea—One sunk, one believed sunk, one damaged.

Coral Sea—one sunk, one damaged.

Midway—Four sunk.

The United States has paid with the loss of the Lexington and by heavy damage to another carrier off Midway. These represent a third of the large American naval carriers in service at the start. The obsolete Langley, lost near Java, was a tender without a flight deck for takeoff and landing of planes.

By the best available listings, Japan started the war with these conventional fleet carriers: Syokaku (or Shokaku) and Zuikaku, the newest listed disigns, each of 14,000 tons, 30 knot speed and 45 planes; Soryu, Kiryu and Koryu, 10,050 tons, 30 knots, and 40 planes; Ryuzko, 7,100 tons, 25 knots, 24 planes; Akagi, 26,900 tons, 28 knots, 50 planes; Kaga, 26,900 tons, 23 knots, 60 planes; Hosyo, 7,470, 25 knots, 26 planes. The Ryukaku, a new carrier about which little is known, was described by some naval sources as of 20,000 tons. Others said it possibly was a sister ship of the Syokaku.

By some reports, the Japanese possessed 13 carriers rather than 10 at the beginning of the war, but the confusion of the fleet vessels with converted merchantmen of limited usefulness has prevented confirmation.

Navy Fliers Tell How First Attacks Set 3 Japanese Carriers Afire

Planes from U. S. Fleet Pressed First Assault in Midway Battle.

By WALTER CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, June 12.—(AP) Navy airmen, winging to the defense of Midway island, set three Japanese airplane carriers aflame from stem to stern within ten minutes and eliminated them entirely from further operations.

This and other spectacular phases of the mid-Pacific action were described in graphic detail today by Commander Murr E. Arnold of Kimberly, Idaho, who led an aircraft carrier group against the enemy.

125 Miles From Midway

Commander Arnold's account of the three-day battle also disclosed that the invasion fleet's closest approach to Midway was a point 125 miles offshore.

When the engagement ended, he said, the enemy had been "chased back further than the original point of discovery, several hundred miles" from the American outpost.

"We found the enemy forces divided into two groups," Arnold related. "One was a powerful striking force of four carriers, three battleships and numerous cruisers and destroyers. The other force was several transports heavily loaded down with troops to be used to occupy Midway. This force was protected by numerous cruisers and destroyers. There were 11 large vessels in it, mostly cargo and troop transports suported by carriers, battleships, cruisers and destroyers. Possibly six were troop ships.

"The striking force appeared to have launched an air attack on Midway June 4 from a point 200 miles away. Then the four carriers continued toward Midway to recover plane groups. It was estimated there were 200 Japanese planes in the attack.

"We received a report giving the position of the carriers. Our carriers launched an attack group with the sole object of destroying the enemy carriers.

Attacked At Noon

"We attacked at 12 o'clock. Ten minutes later three carriers were blazing from stem to stern. As soon as they were knocked out they started retreating.

"One of our dive-bombers attacked a carrier just as its planes were going to take off. Another of our dive bombers aimed for the planes on its deck. The first bomb dropped by this second dive bomber hit squarely in the middle of the flight deck. Japanese planes were seen being blown over the side.

"All the planes remaining on the carrier's deck commenced burning.

3 Carriers Sunk

"These three carriers never took part in any further air operations during the battle. All were sunk within 24 hours. They had some Zero fighters in the air for protective purposes. Presumably these Zeros landed in the water. There was no other place for them to go. The carrier's decks were completely destroyed.

"Two of these carriers were of the Kaka class and the Akagi class—Papan's biggest ships of this category, about 30,000 tons each. The third carrier was smaller, perhaps about 20,000 tons.

"These three carriers as far as we know had plane complements of 60 to 70 each and at least 1,500 personnel aboard each.

"Ensign Gay (George H. Gay of Houston, Tex., whose plane was shot down early in the fight and who saw the rest of the battle from the floating wreckage of his plane) observed this whole action and reported destroyers came alongside one carrier rescuing personnel while Japanese cruisers shelled one of the carriers.

"There is no doubt that two of the carriers were sunk that night.

"The Jap carriers had Zero fighters in the air as a protection patrol and cruisers and destroyers formed a protective screen as we attacked.

"The carriers and every ship in the force opened up with heavy AA fire when our air group commenced to attack. Needless to say, we let 'em have everything."

"I asked Arnold how many planes we had against them.

"Enough to do the job," he answered.

Fourth Carrier Nearby

"A fourth Jap carrier was in the area," Arnold continued, "but her exact position was not known at the time we attacked the other three. This fourth carrier launched an attack group against our carriers about 1:30 p. m. This was intercepted by our fighters some distance away from our force.

"Seven or eight Japanese dive bombers were shot down in this initial operation. It was a most spectacular sight. We could see them at 10,000 feet altitude burst into flame and then form plumes of black smoke downward to the sea.

"As far as we could ascertain only six or seven dive bombers got through and released their bombs at our force.

No Planes Got Away

"Not a single one of these got away. They were shot down by AA fire from our carriers, cruisers and destroyers.

"During this action the Japanese battleships were 700 miles away.

"To the southwest of the battleships was the occupation force of troop ships, in position to reach Midway two days after the initial raid.

"At 3:30 p. m. a second group of planes from the fourth Jap carrier attacked us. They were torpedo planes and Zeros.

"When this attack started, we had several fighters on deck which had landed for refueling. We didn't take time to finish refueling but began launching fighters which went right through the middle of the enemy fire and into the air.

"That really was spectacular.

"One of these fighter pilots was Ensign Milton Tootle, 22, of St Joseph, Mo. He is one of the youngest and most inexperienced of the pilots. He had been on the carrier just five days.

"About a mile out Tootle picked up a Jap torpedo plane coming in. He rode the Jap's tail in to about 1,000 yards from our carrier and shot him down before he could release his torpedo.

"Almost immediately Tootle got hit by our own AA fire and his engine burst into flames. He zoomed and bailed out.

"Tootle landed later in the ocean with the rip-cord of his parachute in his hand and was picked up by one of our destroyers.

"The whole fight lasted five minutes. Tootle's courage and tenacity of purpose typified the rest of the pilots and ships' personnel.

Jap Carrier Set Afire

"At 6 p. m. we returned the visit paid to us by the fourth Jap carrier. We left it burning and attacked it again on the morning of June 5. We are pretty sure that carrier never got back to Japan. It was a 20,000-tonner.

"It is to be understood that the extreme damage done to the enemy was not accomplished solely by our carrier forces. Marine planes and Army bombers based on Midway repeatedly struck enemy ships and continued to do so as long as they remained in range.

"Some came in during the torpedo attack on the Japs the morning of the fifth, when the Japs were completely knocked out.

"All our forces turned the morning of June 5 into a field day, knocking out Japanese battleships, cruisers and destroyers. These started to retreat together but soon got into smaller units scattered all over the ocean in wild retreat.

"You asked if we surprised them. Well, it was the biggest surprise of their lives. They got smashed before they knew what hit them."

From there the story was taken up by Capt. Richard Blaine, Miami, Fla., who has been a Marine flier two and one-half years. Here is his version:

"On Midway, June 3, we knew we were in for something interesting before the next day was over. The island got set for a heavy attack.

"Army, Marine and a few Navy planes were ready to beat the enemy.

"Fortunately, on the morning of the fourth, the enemy didn't catch a single plane on the ground in its dawn attack on the island.

"As the attack started, I could see from the air the terrific AA barrage set up by the Marines from the ground. I was told later this had a devastating effect on the enemy bombers and their fighter escort.

Knew Position of Japs

"Luckily also, we had the direct positions of the enemy carriers.

"While enemy planes were making their attack on Midway, our Marine dive bomber force had gone in search of the Jap carriers and found them at 7:55 a. m. There were three of them.

"Our damage to the enemy was not heavy but it set them ablaze so that they could be located easily by our carrier planes later.

"We found the main body of the enemy under a bank of heavy clouds which were 5,000 to 8,000 feet up. After the clouds opened, the enemy force was an easy target.

"As we approached, the carriers were in formation abreast of each other, showing we had completely surprised them. They had no air patrols out. They quickly moved into column formation and we could see fighters leaving their decks.

"The enemy cruisers zig-zagged and set up a heavy AA barrage.

"The whole sky was literally covered with black puffballs and the ack ack was throwing us around like a rough wind, but I don't think any of our planes was shot down.

"As we launched our attack, there were Zero fighters coming at us in all directions and we figured it was not going to be an easy proposition to get back to Midway.

"After my dive, I flew along 25 feet above the water to avoid AA fire and a continuous stream of tracers from destroyers.

Fuel Line Hit

"About four minutes after my dive for bomb release, I found my engine going dead. The fuel line had been hit.

"I managed to keep going by running a hand wobble gas pump.

"My radio gunner, Gardner Russell McFeely, 27, of Yountville, Calif., was taking pot shots at Zeros playing havoc all around us, so I had to handle the wobble pump.

"Ten minutes later, we sighted a heavy cloud. x x x I took a chance and made for it. It was a complete success.

"We lost the enemy but our luck didn't last long. I was soon faced with the task of making my first water landing.

Lands Plane in Sea

"My luck held out that far. I set her down in one piece. The plane stayed afloat long enough to permit getting out the rubber boat and lights, first aid kit and rations.

"But as we inflated the rubber boat, we found more trouble. A Jap bullet had punctured a hole in the side at the water line. All our efforts to patch it were futile.

"McFeely was wounded, with shrapnel in his right arm and left leg—not seriously but the leg was causing a great deal of pain.

"We used a helmet to bail out the boat, and succeeded in making it rather homey. They call it a two-man boat but it was more like a one-man duck boat. We were glad to have it, anyway.

"The first day aboard it did not prove very exciting. That was June 4. But we were a bit disappointed at seeing Navy patrol planes and bombers flying so near and yet so far.

"The next morning, however, a patrol circled us and signaled that it would send help, but we drifted out of position and spent another day and night aboard. On the morning of June 6, a patrol found us and made a perilous landing despite the fact that he already had a full load. The landing was excellent and we were rescued."

FLYER CHASES FOE TO KILL IN ACK-ACK HAIL

Misses Jap Down In Flames, Then He Bails Out

Ensign Tootle Cited As Shinning Example Of Heroism Off Midway

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, June 12 — Ensign Mellon Tootle, 22 years old, whom Commander Murr E. Arnold cited as a shining example of the heroism of the pilots and ships' personnel at the battle of Midway, is a member of a prominent Missouri banking family.

He got into naval aviation in preference to a bank job because he wanted some excitement. His own account of his exploits follows:

"I didn't know there was so much action when I started (from the carrier). Our radio had said enemy torpedo planes were coming in off the port quarter. I saw ack-ack shells hitting the water, but no enemy planes.

Gets On One's Tail

"Out about half a mile I turned to the left and saw them (the torpedo planes) coming. As soon as I singled out one I just got on his tail and followed him for 200 or 300 yards.

"I don't think he knew I was following him. I wanted to get that plane, but I think what scared me more than anything else was our own anti-aircraft fire.

"I got close to him and saw I could get him. I squeezed the trigger and could see the stream of tracers going into the belly of his ship.

"He was going like hell and I soon saw fire coming out of his plane. He just made a slight turn to the left and glided down into the sea in flames.

Hit By Own Ack Ack

"I soon found I had been hit by our ack ack. When I pulled up, smoke filled my cockpit. I joined up alongside another and signaled that things were not as they should be. He told me to go down and land alongside some destroyer.

"I started down, but decided that if I got too low I couldn't jump and would just be sunk. So I unbuckled my safety belt, turned the plane over and dropped out."

Hawaiian Air Chief Lost In Midway Battle

Gen. Clarence L. Tinker And Crew Missing, Army Announces

BY WILLIAM F. FRYE

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP)—The Army announced today that its air force commander in Hawaii, Major General Clarence L. Tinker, was lost in action in the mid-Pacific battle of Midway Island five days ago.

A remote possibility existed that Tinker and the crew of his plane might still be alive, but the War Department said the ocean area in which they disappeared had been searched thoroughly without finding a trace of the plane or its occupants.

Led Attacks

As the beaten Japanese fleet retreated from its disastrous attack on Midway, Tinker led a flight of his Army bombers from that Pacific outpost June 7 to attack the enemy east of Wake Island. When last seen by men in other planes of the formation, the general's bomber was descending rapidly.

Tinker, 54, was the first American air general reported lost in action since the war started, although two

30.24 — 17041

30.24-17041

others, Major General Herbert Dargue, and Brigadier General Harold H. George, died in accidents, the latter in Australia.

Part Indian, and a native of Oklahoma, Tinker had commanded the Army Air Forces in Hawaii since shortly after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor December 7. When Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, also an air officer, was ordered to replace Lieutenant General Walter C. Short in command of the Hawaiian department, Tinker accompanied him as air commander, relieving Major General Frederick L. Martin.

After graduation from the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Mo., in 1908, Tinker entered the Philippine constabulary as a second lieutenant. Four years later he was commissioned in the regular army as an infantry officer, remaining in this branch of the service until 1920, when he enrolled in the flying school at March Field, Calif.

Attache in London

In 1926 he went to London as assistant military attache, and while there was injured in the crash of a plane, which burst into flames. Despite his own serious injuries, he rescued his companion, a Naval officer trapped in the flaming cockpit, and was awarded the soldier's medal for heroism.

In 1927 he returned to the United States for duty in the office of the chief of the Air Corps, later going to Kelly Field, Tex., as assistant commandant of the advanced flying school.

Tinker became chief of the aviation division of the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D. February, 1937. Subsequently he served as commanding officer of the 27th Bombardment group at Barksdale Field, La., and as base commander at MacDill Field, Fla.

Last November 6, he was named to command the third interceptor command at Drew Field, Fla., and a little more than a month later was ordered to Hawaii.

Emmons Has High Praise for Tinker

HONOLULU, June 12. (AP)—Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, commander of the Hawaiian Air Force, lost his life while on a mission requiring "great courage, skill and experience," Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons said today.

General Emmons, military governor of Hawaii and commander of the Hawaiian department, issued this statement:

"The entire Hawaiian department mourns the loss of Major General Tinker and his gallant crew.

"Because General Tinker would not ask his subordinates to undertake risks he himself would not take, he selected himself as flight leader of an important combat mission requiring great courage, skill and experience.

"He died knowing that he had had an important part in winning a great victory. His leadership was an inspiration to his command and his loss is a deep personal one."

The Army listed the following as members of General Tinker's crew:

Capt. Coleman Hinton, address unavailable.

Capt. Raymond D. Salzarulo, 28, Richmond, Ind.

First Lieut. Gimler H. Holton, Jr., 24, Charlotte, N. C.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Gurley, 22, Davidson, N. C.

Sgt. Aaron B. Shank, 23, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Corp. William J. Wagner, 28, Villanova, Penn.

Sgt. Franz Moeller, 37, Montgomery, Ala.

Sgt. George D. Scheid, 24, Salt Lake City.

Host of Jap Fighter Planes Failed to Halt Army Fliers

Enemy Carrier Hit by Torpedoes Launched from Converted Bombers.

By CLARK LEE

PEARL HARBOR, June 12.—(AP) "We just dodged between two cruisers, played leapfrog over the ack ack, went close into the Jap carrier and laid our torpedoes on her deck. It was all cut and dried."

The attack thus described by Capt. James F. Collins, 26, of Meriden, Miss., actually was the most thrilling Army airplane action in last week's battle for Midway.

It took place on the morning of June 4, within 200 miles of Midway. It was the first time in history that American Army planes dropped torpedoes against a ship. The Army planes recently were converted into torpedo carriers.

Two Planes Lost

Two of Captain Collins' planes didn't get back, but one torpedoed another Japanese carrier before it crashed into the ocean.

One of Captain Collins' planes, piloted by Lieut. James B. Muri, 23, of Miles City, Mont., came home with 500 bullet holes in it.

It was a miracle that Collins, Muri and their crews lived to tell the story. They flew in to attack the carrier through a concentrated hell of ack ack fire from the entire Japanese battle fleet. Throughout their attack, Japanese fighters constantly dove on them in [illegible] warms.

Crew Wounded

Two of Lieutenant Muri's crew were wounded severely and for a while he was without protection from fighters until his co-pilot, Lieut. P. L. Moore of El Centro, Calif., crawled through the plane, tended the wounded men and manned the tail gun.

Attacks by Collins' squadron were witnessed by Ensign George H. Gay of Houston, Tex., from the floating wreckage of his own plane. He told of seeing Collins' third plane attack a second Japanese carrier through the heaviest anti-aircraft fire.

Saw Torpedo Hit

Her torpedo crashed squarely into the carrier, but the American plane, after leap-frogging over the carrier's deck, was itself hit by anti-aircraft and crashed into the sea.

Captain Collins, a soft-voiced, tough-fibered southerner, was in London last year as an observer with the R.A.F.

"We sighted the Jap fleet from about 20 miles," he said. "They were in battle formation, with destroyers outflanking the cruisers, carriers and at least one battleship.

"We saw three carriers, but possibly there were four.

Approach from Side

"We approached from the side and, when we were about two miles from the outside ring of ships they opened with everything they had.

The battleship fired its guns into the water, throwing up spray in an effort to halt us, but it was ineffective.

"The next few minutes were the busiest in our lives. We kept watching the anti-aircraft fire, trying to outguess the Japs. When their range was bad we just sat tight and held our course. When it started to come too close we'd change and wait for the next ones to come close, then jump again. That's the way you have to do it.

"Neither my plane nor Muri's was hit by anti-aircraft.

"We were almost on top of the enemy fleet before we picked out our target, a carrier, which was in the center of other ships and more or less by itself. It was the biggest carrier there, so we chose it.

"The carriers already had their fighters in the air when they sighted us and just as we were going in those Zeroes hit us. At least 30 Zeroes were working on our two planes. My tail gunner got a piece of glass in his face from an explosive shell from a Zero. All those in Muri's plane except Muri and Moore were wounded and his guns were temporarily out of action, so those Zeroes really worked him over.

"I had about fifty bullet holes in my plane. Several bullets came right through the entire plane from the rear and whizzed past my head and out the plane's nose. Twenty milimeter explosive shells were shaking us up.

Jap Fighters Good

"Those Japs stayed with us throughout the attack, flying right into their own ack ack and keeping on our tail. I'll say those Zeroes are one of the world's best fighting planes, and that the Jap flier is one damn good fighter."

(Collins' experience contrasted with that of B-17 bomber crews who reported the Zeroes unwilling to get close to the Fortresses' guns.)

"By this time, we were right on top of the ships. We dodged between two cruisers, did a sharp turn to the right and headed for the carrier which was starting to circle at high speed.

"I got down low and Muri was even lower. We lowed down and let go our torpedoes. They both hit near the bow. We zoomed over the carrier deck and split up. I opened the throttles and climbed as fast as possible for the clouds with six Zeroes on my tail.

2 Japs Shot Down

"My rear gunner, although hurt, shot two of them down. One Japanese fighter exploded in the air and we saw the pilot take to his parachute. We finally shook off the fighters and headed for home."

Lieutenant Muri, taking up the story, said, "I counted at least fifty fighters, and I am almost positive there were about twenty million of them.

"Their first attack, while we were still about three miles away from the enemy fleet, wounded three of my crew leaving us without defense until More crawled back through the plane.

"He made the wounded as comfortable as possible and, after removing rear gunner Ashley, himself manned the tail gun. It took him about five minutes and by the time he had the gun functioning we had already dropped our torpedo and were headed away.

"I had some trouble with the torpedo release and sure had my hands full getting it working while piloting the plane into position for the attack.

"After dropping the torpedo, I turned right and got down as close to the water as possible.

Attacked by Zeros

"Zeros were coming at us from all angles. They stayed right with us, so close you could see the pilots' features. They never turned back until their bulets were all gone and their gas was about exhausted.

"They finally left us and we wasted no time heading for home. We finally made it, thanks to Mr. Ford's motors which really took a beating.

"We could see the Jap vessels burning from a hundred miles away."

Lieutenant Muri was the first to return to the base after the attack. Both his and Collins' ships were badly shot up. Muri landed with one tire shot away. Collins landed on two wheels—the third having been shot off the tricycle landing gear. His plane fell over on its glassed-in nose, but no one was injured.

"The whole thing was just cut and dried," Collins said. "Anybody can do it. We just did what we had practiced."

Somebody asked the captain "How much practice had you had, captain?"

First Live Torpedo

"This was the first time I dropped a live torpedo," he replied.

Collins' navigator, Lieut. Thomas W. Weems, 25, of Model, Tex., went through the whole battle without seeing an enemy plane.

"One of the peculiarities of our plane," Collins explained, "is the navigator can't see out.

"As far as I am concerned, the most outstanding job was done by those Marine pilots at Midway. Before the fight started we were all boasting what we would do and those Marine dive bomber pilots told us they would get at least one bomb in each of the four carriers we knew were out there and they counted on us to finish those carriers off.

"As it happened, they got there first and were gone when the Marines arrived. They came down out of the overcast very low and released their bombs above the carriers' decks. That's cutting it down pretty close."

Fresh U. S. Forces Expected to Go to Pacific Points

BY CLARK LEE

By the Associated Press.

PEARL HARBOR, June 12.—Speedy American reinforcements may be sent to Western Pacific bases and all Pacific key points, it is predicted, as a result of the battle of Midway.

The Japanese defeat is felt to have removed, at least for the predictable future, any threat that the mainland of the United States might be invaded.

Therefore, it is believed such forces which may have been held on the West Coast of the United States as a defense against possible invasion have now been freed and can be sent to areas where they are more urgently needed.

The battle of Midway showed the effectiveness of aircraft in coastal defense to such an extent that any area with sufficient aerial protection may feel reasonably safe from invasion.

Such defense forces should include dive-bombers, torpedo planes, fighters and heavy bombers.

Followed Same Tactics.

In both the Coral Sea and the Midway battles, both the Japanese and Americans followed the same attacking tactics, sending in first the dive-bombers and torpedo planes against the aircraft carriers, which are the most important target.

The vital job in such action is to knock out the carriers, and the Americans successfully did this in both battles. The dive bombers and torpedo planes went in so close they couldn't miss the enemy carriers. The Japanese found there is no way for a surface vessel to evade determined dive bomber and torpedo attacks.

Then, with the enemy carriers either sunk or out of commission and the enemy ships deprived of fighter protection, our heavy bombers attacked and slammed the remaining enemy ships fleeing from the Midway area.

For this follow-up bombing, long-range, land-based planes are desirable, in addition to the American Navy's patrol-bombers, which have proved invaluable for locating the enemy fleets.

Of course, if the Midway battle had gone the other way and the Japanese had sunk our carriers and knocked out Midway, the Hawaiian Islands probably would be fighting an invasion today.

Must Face Similar Problem.

When the United States goes on the offensive and starts moving overseas against the Japanese, we will face a problem similar to that which confronted the Japanese at Midway—to knock out the enemy airforce.

Then the issue will depend on the courage of our airmen and the skill of our aircraft builders.

The Midway battle definitely has eased the pressure against this area and probably against all the Southern and Western Pacific, but the men who did the fighting confirm that the Japanese are still a tough enemy and that we have a long way to go before final victory.

Japan's offensive strength has been definitely reduced, but airplanes have proved such a strong weapon, both offensively and defensively, that even if the entire Japanese fleet eventually is smashed, the United States will still have a tough fight on its hands when it begins attacking Japanese-held areas defended by Japanese aircraft.

Airplanes—as Midway showed—can change the entire strategic situation in the few minutes which it takes to deal a death blow to an enemy carrier.

Possibility of Russo-Jap War.

What our strategists think will be Japan's next probable move is naturally a military secret, but much interest is centered in the possibility of a Russo-Japanese war, with some informed quarters believing the

Japanese thrusts at Midway and Alaska were the prelude to an attack on Russia.

If they have decided to attack Siberia, the Japanese have had sufficient time to withdraw their assault forces from the Southwestern Pacific, leaving only garrison troops to dig in and solidify defenses in those areas.

Both the Japanese and Russians know their present peace is only a matter of convenience to both sides and that it will last only until such time as either feels it cannot wait longer to attack. Some informed quarters believe that for Japan that time is drawing near.

Land-Based Planes Victors At Midway

JUN 13 1942

Tentative Conclusions Drawn From Partial Reports of Battle

Washington, June 12—(AP)—The greatest naval triumph which the United States has scored in this war apparently was won in the first instance by land-based planes.

This was the conclusion reached by military observers here after a study of fresh reports from Hawaii on last week's battle of Midway island which led to the worst defeat in Japanese history.

The conclusion was tentative since the Navy's part in the great battle remains to be told. But unless the reports from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Army commander in Hawaii, are extremely incomplete, it was aerial striking power reaching far out from Midway and paced by B-17 "Flying Fortresses" that initially repulsed and scattered the enemy forces.

Cooperating in the whole enterprise were not only the Army planes but also Marine fighters and dive bombers and Navy dive bombers and torpedo planes.

In informed quarters here it is considered possible that the American victory was so complete as almost to eliminate the possibility that the enemy again would venture into any area of the Pacific where he may be opposed by land-based American aircraft in force.

That may explain the current Japanese emphasis on the importance of their operations in the vicinity of the Aleutians. There they hope, rightly or wrongly ,to make some landings on remote islands in the belief that they can thus report territorial gains to their people without risking another encounter with United States air units.

JUN 13 1942

Battle of Midway Fought in Four Phases

The battle at Midway went through at least four phases, according to an analysis of eye witness accounts reported by Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent with Gen. Emmons.

The first was on June 3 when Army heavy bombers contacted a Japanese force of 20 to 26 warships and transports approaching Midway from the west. This appears to have been an occupying armada designed to take the island after defenses had been crushed.

The main attack was to have been delivered by an all-warship assault group of more than 20 ships steaming in from another direction.

The Army fliers pattern-bombed the occupying force, hitting one cruiser and a transport and possible hitting another cruiser and battleship.

On the morning of June 4, while en route to renew the fight against the occupying force, the bombers were ordered to change course and seek out the battle force. In this second phase, the B-17s blasted at least one plane carrier.

Marine and Navy dive bombers and Navy torpedo planes also attacked.

Marine Fighter Planes In Third Phase of Fight

Meanwhile, on Midway itself, Marine fighter planes had gone up for the third phase of the battle. At least 180 Japanese planes attacked here with high-altitude and dive bombing and strafing. Apparently in expectation of using the airport themselves later on, the enemy airmen did not bomb it. Soon after the Japs withdrew, American planes returned from their morning attack to refuel and reload their bomb racks.

The enemy then had his big chance to catch the American units in a relatively helpless position. But the island's best defense had been the attack launched on the enemy's carriers and the Japanese planes did not come back.

In the afternoon, the Army heavy bombers took off again, for the fourth phase of the battle so far reported and this time damaged one heavy cruiser and possibly another.

The damage scored by the Army bombers was but part of the total damage inflicted on the Japanese armada. Admr. Nimitz has listed Japanese losses as two and perhaps three aircraft carriers sunk with all planes; one destroyer sunk and three battleships and eight to 11 other ships damaged.

Midway Vigil Given Credit

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 12—Marine Corps headquarters says vigilance on the part of its garrison at Midway Island "paid invaluable dividends during the recent Japanese attempt to occupy that outpost."

The stirring defense of the farthest west marine outpost in the Pacific, an announcement said, was revealed in a diary kept by Col. Harold D. Shannon, of North Bergen, N. J., commanding the Midway marine garrison. The diary, which covers events during the past several months, was not made public.

"They (the marines) were always prepared when the enemy threatened," the announcement said, and on each of the four occasions when attacking units composed of submarines, cruisers and air planes poured fire on the island's garrison, they were "beaten off by defenders anxious and waiting for a smash at the attackers."

Japs Meeting Heavy Obstacles, Say Reds

MOSCOW, June 12—(AP)—The Soviet navy organ Red Fleet, in the first direct Russian comment on the battle of Midway, said today that "the Japanese offensive, east as well as a farther advance south has met considerable difficulties."

Like the battle in the Coral Sea, the paper said, the result of the Midway encounter "proves once more the growing force of the allies."

Teamwork Beat Japs, Flier Says

San Francisco, June 12—(AP)—Lieut. Col. Walter Campbell Sweeney, Jr., first of the heroes of the battle of Midway island to reach the mainland, has a simple explanation for the American victory.

The Japanese, he said in an interview, were licked by wonderful teamwork by the Navy, the Marines and the Army.

The 32 - year - old Army Flying Fortress squadron commander, who took a leading part in the two-day attack that smashed a great Japanese invasion fleet on June 3 and 4, is en route to Washington where he will undertake an undisclosed assignment and meet his family.

Col. Sweeney gave credit to his fellow fliers, the Marines and the Navy and to the equipment, for the smashing American successes against thde Japanese.

"The high level bombing is great, and I'm sold on it. Those Flying Fortresses really are great."

A Japanese plane machine-gunned Col. Sweeney's wife, Midge, and their children, Walter, 3d, 5, and Edyth, 2, during the attack on Hawaii last Dec. 7. The Sweeneys were unhurt.

Photograph Coral Sea Fight

"Anonymous" Enlisted Men Risk Lives to Get Action Pictures

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—Navy Department officials said today that striking photographs of the Coral Sea battle were taken by "anonymous" enlisted men especially trained to get action shots for their strategic and historic, as well as their dramatic, value.

The Coral Sea photographs, described as "the most dramatic pictures ever taken of a sea battle," were made at close range, under heavy fire, by men who risked their lives, officials said.

Telephoto lenses were not used. The men were in the thick of the battle they were photographing, and in one instance the blast of the concussion was so intent it rocked a near-by ship and rendered one picture of the aircraft carrier Lexington explosion blurry, but supplied a dramatic action shot, nevertheless.

Japanese Losses In Sea And Air Battles With American Forces

JUN 13 1942

	Battleships	Air Carriers	Cruisers	De-stroyers	Transports, Cargo	Subs	Others	Total
At New Guinea, March 10	Sunk	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Probably sunk	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Damaged	..	3	..	5	..	3	12
Tulagi, May 3-4	Sunk	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
	Probably sunk	..	1	2	2	..	4	11
	Damaged	1	..	..	..	..	1	6
Coral Sea, May 7-8	Sunk	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Probably sunk	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Damaged	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Off Midway, June 4-7 (known to be incomplete)	Sunk	..	..	2	3	..	4	5
	Probably sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Damaged	..	..	6	15	28	6	53	108
All actions previous to New Guinea	Sunk	..	..	2	3	3	..	6	14
	Probably sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	56
	Damaged	3	14	9	11	1	17	56	127
The navy's total claims thus far in sea and air damage to Japan	Sunk	6	11	17	30	6	57	127	255
	Probably sunk	1	5	6	11	..	9	32	64
	Damaged	4	19	10	14	1	22	74	144
Japan's total		11	35	33	55	7	88	233	463
Our own naval losses to date	Sunk	1	1	1	9	2	15	29	58
	Self-destroyed	..	..	..	1	1	7	9	18
	Damaged	1	2	4	4	1	1	10	23
U. S. total		2	3	14	1	3	23	48	99

This tabulation of official navy communiques to date shows the heavy losses inflicted upon Japan's navy by America's successive sea-air campaigns (with full figures from the Midway battle still to come). In the last three campaigns (New Guinea, March 10; Tulagi-Coral Sea, May 3-8; Midway, June 4-7) American forces sank 17 Japanese vessels and damaged 37. Of the United States fleet only three vessels were sunk and very few damaged in those actions. The most impressive point is that since March 10 the Japanese casualties have been extremely heavy in battleships, carriers and cruisers, the most valued types.

From December 7 to date the United States Navy has suffered, by sinking and damage, injury to a total of 48 vessels. Japan has suffered injury to 232.

To that total should properly be added certain assured sinkings by Amerian army bombers, including one Japanese battleship and several cruisers, destroyers and transports. They are not included in the navy tabulation only because those particular sinkings were by army bombers (of the Philippines command) which were not then under a navy local high command. Efforts to get the War Department to issue an official summary of its accomplishments, complementing the navy's tabulation, have been unsuccessful.

30.24 — 17043

30.24-17043

PLANES IN CHINA AFTER TOKYO RAID

JUN 13 1942

Fliers Enroute Home Pass Through Cairo, Says Radio Reporter.

NEW YORK, June 12. — (AP) — Lester Nichols, MBS correspondent has reported in a broadcast from Cairo that at least some of the United States planes which raided Tokyo and other Japanese cities in their sensational April 18 attack landed in China, MBS headquarters announced tonight.

Nichols said that 11 pilots, including several wounded, of the 79 who participated in the raid with Brigadier Gen. James H. Doolittle had now passed through Cairo enroute home from China.

His statement that these 11 had landed in China after the raid was the first public hint regarding this phase of the operation. Their starting place has been a strictly-kept secret.

The statement was made in a broadcast Wednesday night from Cairo which Lester Gottlieb, MBS public relations director, said had been withheld until tonight when released by the Office of Censorship.

The pilots were reported returning home now in a sub-stratosphere bomber for a well-earned rest.

Gen. Doolittle announced in Washington on May 19 that all the raiding planes reached their destinations safely after blasting a 40-mile path of fire and destruction through Japan. He declined to discuss a Russian announcement that an American plane had landed in Russia shortly after the raid.

President Roosevelt said that Shangri La, mythical Tibetan sanctuary portrayed in James Hilton's novel, "Lost Horizon," was the starting place of the raid.

The Axis radio, missing the point of the President's jest, solemnly broadcast later that they were unable to find Shangri La on their maps.

AUSTRALIA VOWS OFFENSIVE SOON IN SOUTH PACIFIC

JUN 13 1942

Curtin Reaffirms Pledge on Eve of Triple Holiday Celebration.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 12.—(AP) Prime Minister John Curtin in a broadcast tonight on the eve of a three-day celebration starting with MacArthur day tomorrow reaffirmed Australia's determination to seize the initiative in the southwest Pacific.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's declaration that one day he will return to the Philippines is "a solemn pledge we would help him to keep," Curtin said.

The combination of Australian and American holidays gives this commonwealth a three-day celebration beginning tomorrow with observance of the 43rd anniversary of MacArthur's appointment to West Point.

American Flag day is Sunday and King George VI's official birthday on Monday concludes the holiday.

MacArthur day will be just another work day at Allied headquarters, however, where the commander's rule is "Get along with the war."

Gen. MacArthur has countenanced no special observances. He will make no speeches and no public appearances. He will be up for an early breakfast, be at his office at 9 a. m., work until 7 p. m. with lunch on the job, then go back to his hotel for dinner and a series of conferences which may keep him up until midnight or later.

MacArthur Thankful for Honor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 13 (Saturday) (AP). — General Douglas MacArthur, commenting on the designation of June 13 as MacArthur Day commemorating his entrance into the United States Military Academy at West Point, said:

"The action of my fellow countrymen in commemorating this day rededicates each one of them to the immortal ideals of West Point: 'Duty, Honor, Country.'

"It reaffirms the implacable will of our great nation to maintain its inalienable rights to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"It pledges 'our lives, our fortunes, our sacred honor' that ordinary men shall be made secure.

"The fortuitous circumstances that the day I entered the service of my beloved country should have been the one selected to focus this great patriotic outpouring of men on the march fills me with humble thanksgiving.

"I ask that each participant say a simple, silent prayer that merciful God may guide our steps."

F. D. R. Names Today As MacArthur Day

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt told a press conference today he had signed legislation making tomorrow MacArthur Day in honor of the United Nations commander in the southwestern Pacific theatre of war.

He said the measure met with his full approval.

Asked his views on the general principle of honoring a living hero, Mr. Roosevelt replied that he thought it was a good thing occasionally. He added that he was receiving tomorrow 15 living heroes and he thought that was much better than seeing dead ones.

Japanese Flying Boat Shot Down at Rabaul; Fires Started in Raid

Enemy Fighter Plane Is Destroyed by Allies Over New Guinea

JUN 13 1942

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 12. — A four-motored Japanese flying boat and a fighter were bagged by Allied flyers yesterday and another bombing of Rabaul, New Britain, started large fires among airdrome buildings, it was announced today.

The flying boat was shot down at Rabaul, according to a communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. The fighter plane destroyed was one of four Zeros which attempted to intercept a reconnaissance flight over New Guinea. No Allied losses were mentioned.

From "an advanced operational base" came word that six survivors of two United States bomber crews shot down offshore more than two weeks ago had returned afoot, bringing with them a group of nine refugees.

Corpl. Louis E. Murphy, 26, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Portland, Me., apparently was the only living member of the crew of one bomber. He said Japanese planes which shot it down machine-gunned his comrades and that he escaped only by swimming under water.

Just about the time he reached shore the second craft plunged into the sea. All but one of its crew were saved.

The survivors were Lt. Irvine Shearer, 25, of Alapaha, Ga., the pilot; Lt. George Farr, 24, of Antlers, Okla., the co-pilot; Top Gunner Sergt. Glen Frizzle, 24, of Malden, Mass.; Engineer Corpl. Edgar Rush, 20, of Mermanville, Miss., and Gunner Sergt. T. Robert Wise, an Australian.

Allied Fliers Continue Assaults on Rabaul

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, June 13—(AP)—Allied planes have carried out a "light attack" on Japanese airdromes at Rabaul and Gasmata, New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced in a communique today.

Australia to Distribute Clothing Ration Books

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, June 12. —Airplanes, automobiles, packhorses and even camels will be used in distribution of clothing ration books tomorrow and Sunday throughout Australia.

The use of coupons will mean a substantial reduction in clothing purchases compared with peacetime standards.

Cotton goods will carry the highest coupon rating in the scale because Australia's supplies of cotton depend on what Britain can allocate.

The United States offers little as a source of supply, Australians pointed out, because cotton would be importable from America only at the expense of munitions.

Rationed goods will include clothing, cloth, footwear, headgear and knitting wool.

RATIONING IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Australia, June 12 — (AP) The Australian government started issuing coupon books today for the rationing of clothing effective immediately.

Flying Tigers Smash Japanese Air Attack

Score 9-0 Victory Over Enemy Planes—Triumph Helps Offset Chinese Announcement of Loss of Chuhsien.

By SPENCER MOOSA

JUN 13 1942

CHUNGKING, June 12. (AP)—The Flying Tigers and their shark-nosed combat planes entered the battle of China proper today, scoring a nine-to-nothing victory over a Japanese force of 18 bombers and fighters sent to raid Kweilin, a Southern Chinese base, a communique announced.

Japs Take Rail Town

This triumph, considered merely one of many unpalatable surprises in store for the enemy in the Chinese skies, served to offset in part the Chinese High Command's announcement that Chuhsien, railway town and air station in western Chekiang Province, has been lost.

Kwelin, capital of Kwangsi Province, has been under almost daily bombardment by Japanese airmen in the widespread campaign to soften Chinese communications and bases throughout south-central China. Kweilin is known for its natural caves, now handy as air raid shelters. One of them can hold upwards of 30,000 persons.

Evidently the AVG, seasoned in the battles of Burma and the Burma Road and minor actions over French Indo-China and Kwangtung Province, has been assigned to curb the Japanese campaign. Only July 4 the Flying Tigers will become a part of the United States Army Air Force.

The action encouraged the optimistic feeling here that AVG operations would be extended to still other provinces where Japanese planes have operated almost at will.

Chinese spokesmen frequently have insisted that no Chinese counter-offensive on a grand scale will be possible until Japanese-Chinese disparities in equipment, especially planes and artillery are redressed.

JUN 13 1942

The Japanese claimed capture of Chuhsien last Saturday. Thereupon the Chinese admitted that the attackers had penetrated the town to be engaged at close quarters but they then conceded loss of the Chuhsien airport, a potenial base for eventual Allied air raids on Japan.

Over 18,000 Jap Casualties

The Chinese abandoned the "utter ruins" of once-walled Chuhsien Wednesday morning, the communique announced, but only after a nine-day battle in which the defenders inflicted more than 18,000 casualties.

Apart from the high price exacted, the loss of Chuhsien was tempered by official reports that Chinese infiltration forces, including guerrillas, operating well behind the enemy's Chekiang front, had recaptured Pukiang and Iwu, along with several other places while still others were held under Chinese siege or harassment.

Iwu is a station on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway about halfway between Chuhsien and the Hangchow terminus, 160 miles to the northeast, while Pukiang lies about 20 miles northwest of Iwu.

Japanese forces were credited by the Chungking command today with breaking into Changshan, west southwest of Chuhsien, on Tuesday and with a continued drive in the direction of Yushan, 10 miles inside the border of neighboring Kiangsi province. Somewhere west of Changshan, however, the foe was intercepted and the battle still raged at latest reports.

The Chinese acknowledged, too, that the Japanese had taken Tengpu, in Kiangsi, (as the Japanese had claimed) which narrowed the gap on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, between the enemy's westward driving Chekiang forces and his eastward driving Kiangsi columns to little more than 100 miles.

The Chekiang-Kiangsi fighting has centered on the railway. Hangchow and the opposite terminus, Nanchang, have been in Japanese hands for about four years with the Japanese never before controlling more than the terminal sections of the 450-mile line.

Japs Capture Chuhsien; AVG Bags 9 Planes

JUN 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 12—The Chinese, having exacted a tremendous price, conceded today that the Japanese had won Chuhsien, an important railway town and air station of western Chekiang province, but claimed recapture of another point behind the Japanese lines and new success for the American Flying Tigers.

The success of the American Volunteer Group fighters in shooting down half of a force of eighteen Japanese planes over Kweilin, Kwangsi province, early today emphasized the entry of the Tigers into the battle of China proper. They are veterans of the Battle of Burma and the Burma road.

18,000 Jap Casualties

Loss of Chuhsien was told in a communique telling of the complete Chinese withdrawal Wednesday after a nine-day battle in which 18,000 casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Somewhat offsetting this was announcement of the recapture of Iwu, on the Chekiang railway about halfway between Chuhsien and the Hangchow terminus, 160 miles northeast.

(The Japanese reported their forces, sweeping sixty miles to the west of Chuhsien, had crossed from Chekiang into Kiangsi province. The Rome radio broadcast a report that the Japanese had captured Yushan, ten miles west of the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, but Tokyo made no such claim.

Potential Allied Base

(The Japanese announced last Saturday that they had taken Chuhsien, whose port they regarded as a potential base of Allied attack on Japan. Later the Chinese high command conceded that the airport was lost and that the enemy had penetrated the walled town, there to be engaged in hand-to-hand fighting.)

The AVG scored its costless triumph in beating off the eighteen enemy bombers and fighters which attempted to raid Kweilin.

The Japanese losses were the heaviest yet inflicted on them in air fighting over China, although the AVG took larger tolls in the Burma campaign.

"Tigers" Pull Surprise

The clash occurred shortly after dawn when the Japanese arrived for another of the raids they have made almost daily on Kweilin, a provincial capital and one of the most important bases in South China.

Previously these have been almost unchalleneged and the appearance of the Flying Tigers is believed to have been a disagreeable surprise. The news of the victory caused jubilation in Chungking, where it was taken as a foretaste of what is in store for the invaders when the AVG is reinforced with new men and machines—as is confidently expected.

Kweilin, important base for Chinese forces in the south, has been under almost daily bombardment in the Japanese air force's widespread campaign apparently designed to "soften up" Chinese

(Evidently the AVG, which on July 4 is to become part of the United States Army Air Force, has been assigned to meet this Japanese threat.)

Madagascar British Reported Shifted For Coastal Drive

JUN 13 1942

Troops Are Withdrawn From 'Dead End' Road, Vichy French Declare

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, June 12.—The British Army in Madagascar has withdrawn all its forces from the "dead end" Antalaha road in an apparent move to mass them at Ambilobe for an expected southern push down the west coast of the huge French island in the Western Indian Ocean, French sources reported today.

Antalaha is about 200 miles down the east coast from the British-occupied Diego Suarez naval base. Ambilobe is 75 miles southwest of the base.

The withdrawals were reported completed by evacuations of Sahambava and Vohemar, occupied during clean-up operations by the motorized column that penetrated to Antalaha June 6.

The French said they believed the operations were undertaken to protect the British rear at Ambilobe when the British turn westward for a move against Majunga, on the west coast.

Airdromes Reported Strafed by British

JUN 13 1942

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 12 (AP).—The official French radio at Tananarive, capital of Madagascar, announced today that British planes had machine-gunned airdromes at Majunga, on the west coast of Madagascar about 350 miles southwest of British-Occupied Diego Suarez naval base.

The radio also said British planes made reconnaissance flights over the islands of Nosy-Be, off the northwest coast, and Saint Merie.

King Tells India of Hope For Peace and Freedom

Pledges 'All Help' in Message Broadcast by Gloucester

NEW DELHI, India, June 12 (AP).—King George VI, in a message broadcast by his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, told India today that the "long and bitter war" had "inevitably impeded the fulfillment of my hopes for the progress of India along paths of peace and freedom."

The Duke, personal aide-de-camp to the King, has just completed an inspection of American forces in India.

The King's message added:

"Your task is a hard one and, although we are bringing you all help in our power, the dangers that beset you are many. You will meet them, I know, with the courage and determination that have marked the pages of India's history.

"With all my heart I pray that out of this common peril you may draw inspiration to overcome impediments that spring from distrust and to lay deep and enduring foundations of good will on which the destiny of India may safely rest."

U. S. Troops Inspected By Duke of Gloucester

By the Associated Press.

KARACHI, India, June 12.—The Duke of Gloucester, personal aide de camp to his brother, King George VI, has completed an inspection of United States forces in India, it was announced today.

The Duke, recently arrived from the Near East, made the inspection in company with Brig. Gen. Francis Brady, chief of staff for the United States Air Forces in the Far East, while American fighting planes roared overhead in salute.

JUN 13 1942

KOREA WANTS POSITION AMONG UNITED NATIONS

CHUNGKING, June 12 — (AP) The Korean provisional government, which is working here to organize revolt in Korea against Japan, appealed tonight to the United Nations for recognition.

Its foreign minister, Tso Jo-Wang, said in an address that Korea wanted to take her place as the 28th United Nation.

China permits the provisional government to operate here but does not accord recognition.

Bataan Officer Brings Wainwright Message

Colonel Carries Last Word of Prisoner to Roosevelt

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12 (AP).—A gaunt hero of the front lines at Bataan, Colonel George Sheppard Clarke, of Spokane, was in San Francisco today, bringing Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright's last message to President Roosevelt. General Wainwright now is a Japanese prisoner.

The last land combat officer to leave the Philippines after the islands' fall, Colonel Clarke was the first to reach the United States.

What General Wainwright's message is, the colonel could not tell. But his own message was: "The American people must understand that our defeat in the Philippines was the worst defeat since Washington, D. C., was captured by the British in the War of 1812."

Colonel Clarke escaped only five minutes ahead of the Japanese, and by heroic though still secret ways eventually reached Australia.

The worst thing about Bataan, he declared, was the lack of American planes.

Japs Report Sweep Into Kiangsi Province

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 12—(AP)—Japanese forces have swept from western Chekiang province into Kiangsi province after capturing two western Chekiang cities, Domei said today, while troops driving down Kiangsi province from the north have taken the walled city of Nancheng.

The crossing of the Chekiang-Kiangsi border was made last night by troops operating on a front more than 30 miles wide, it said.

The two Western Chekiang cities which fell were Changshan and Kiangshan, 12½ miles apart, which lie about 50 miles southwest of Chuhsien.

Nancheng Under Full Control.

Nancheng, nearly 95 miles southeast of Nanchang and 125 miles southwest of the sector where the Chekiang-Kiangsi border was crossed, was reported brought under complete control of Japanese forces this morning.

The sweep into Kiangsi from the east considerably narrowed the space between the Japanese columns driving along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway from east and west, since the western column yesterday captured Tengpu, 15 miles east of Tungsiang, both on the railway. Tungsiang fell June 6, Domei said.

(Tengpu is only 110 miles airline, from the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, where the Japanese reported a crossing. By the railway it is about 130 miles.)

Domei said the capture of Kiangshan, on the railway 10 miles within Chekiang, was marked by a rout of the Chinese defenders, who fled into the nearby hills.

Domei dispatches reported wide-ranging attacks by the Japanese Air Force, one target being the important railway station of Shangiao (Kwangsin), about midway between the two Japanese columns, where a freight train was destroyed and military installations were smashed.

Pucheng Heavily Bombed.

Pucheng, in northern Fukien Province, also was heavily bombed, Domei said.

(The Japanese drive to Nancheng, well south of the railway zone, suggests that strong forces are swinging deep into Kiangsi to cut off any retreat southward of the Chinese now battling to hold the dwindling remainder of the railway in their hands. Perhaps the southern columns would attempt a junction with Japanese forces which have been trying, thus far with little success, to gain a foothold on the Fukien Province coast.)

Domei also reported successful operations against Chinese regulars and Communist troops in Northern Honan, where 10,000 were said to have been encircled at Linhsien, and Central Hopeh, where the headquarters of a Chinese Communist division was reported captured southeast of Paoting.

The latter was described as a "mopping-up operation" similar to others recently carried out in Shantung and Eastern Hopeh.

Eight Nurses From Bataan Arrive in San Francisco

JUN 13 1942

Treated at Hospital After Four Months Of Day and Night Work in Jungles

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Eight of the 85 United States Army nurses who worked gallantly at all hours for months during the intense Japanese assault on the Bataan Peninsula have arrived in San Francisco.

They are under treatment at the Letterman Hospital as a result of their tortuous experiences, the Army disclosed.

Twenty-two of the nurses who served on Bataan have been reported safe. The others presumably have been taken prisoner, or are missing.

Their story as told to New York Herald Tribune War Correspondent Allen Raymond was one of four months of physical and mental torture, for they worked day and night in the filth and heat of the Philippine jungles, prey to the same perils as the soldiers they served.

Only eight comprised the group reaching San Francisco and only 14 others have reached Australia, the writer said.

Included in their story of warfare and of last-minute escapes from Bataan and Corregidor was this description of the first bombing of the hospital at Bagio as related by Second Lt. Juanita Redmond, Army Nurse Corps, of Swansea, S. C., to the war correspondent:

"The first actual bombing came on the morning of March 17, shortly after 10 o'clock. At the time we had 30 Japanese wounded prisoners, whom we were treating with all human kindness, but the Japs didn't see fit to leave us alone. Nine planes came over our little hospital, which was plainly marked and which we had struggled hard to make as comfortable as possible for our boys.

"The first bombs fell on the doctors' quarters, at the entrance of the nurses' quarters and near the operating room. Several of our corps men were killed and a good many civilian workers and Filipino laborers. I was on duty in the ward. • • •"

Despite a Japanese apology radioed from Manila, Lt. Redmond declared a second bombing occurred a week later.

"It was terrible," she said. "Our hospital was demolished completely. Patients were blown up into the trees and their bodies were hanging there when I went out • • •."

Something of the nurses' physical hardships was recounted by Second Lt. Eunice Hatchett of Lockhart, Tex., who said the nurses nearly broke their backs at Base Hospital No. 1 at Limay, where the 3,600 beds were only a foot high.

Second Lt. Dorothea Mae Daley of Hamilton, Mo., told of the nurses' escape from Bataan on the night of April 8, a few hours before the capitulation, when some of them boarded a small steamer for Corregidor, later to be taken by plane from that defeated fortress to Australia.

The others in the group arriving at San Fransisco were Florence MacDonald of Brockton, Mass; Harriet G. Lee, Boston; Sue Downing Gallagher of Petersburg, Va.; Mary Lohr, Johnstown, Pa., and another whose name was withheld because she feared her sister, a prisoner of the Japanese, might suffer should she reveal any incidents.

JUN 13 1942

30.24— 17045

30.24-17045

'Lord Hee Hee' Is Jap Alumnus Oregon Wants To Forget

JUN 3 1942

[Wide World News]

Eugene, Ore., June 12—There's an alumnus of the University of Oregon here of whom officials aren't the least bit proud.

They call him "Yoshii the Yokel of Yokohama." Also there are other names, unprintable for any occasion.

The university rolls show that Charles Hisao Yoshii graduated in 1934. He went to Japan shortly thereafter and enrolled in the Tokyo Imperial University as a graduate student. After months of diligent study he was sufficiently steeped in Japanese nationalism to be declared a "success" as a radio announcer.

Lord Hee Hee

Now this "Lord Hee Hee of Japan" is the English voice on the regular Japanese overseas programs heard nightly on the Pacific Coast.

Apparently the Japanese like the traitorous utterances of this native of Banks, Oregon's strawberry-growing country. His work for the broadcasting corporation of Japan's foreign division earned him praise in 1938. The Government's controlled *Nichi Nichi* wrote an extensive article praising his "fine work," and attached to him the name of "Japan's Radio Spokesman."

Another Black Sheep

"It is imperative that a man speaking for the Japanese nation to the English-speaking world have the perfect understanding and command of the English language and country of which Mr. Yoshii so possesses," wrote the newspaper.

The University of Oregon alumni office hasn't forgotten that another alumnus, Yosuke Matsuoka, ex-Foreign Minister of Japan, also has caused the university considerable embarrassment.

In 1937 the Portland unit of the University of Oregon Alumni Association decided that Matsuoka was "the alumnus of the year" and had a plaque made for him. An alumnus was sent to Tokyo for the presentation. He was royally feted and next time Matsuoka came to Oregon he made a speech at the university.

Officer Visited Australia, But Sees First Jap in U. S.

By the Associated Press.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Lt. Louis Bredeman went all the way to Australia to fight the Japanese—but it wasn't until he returned to the United States last month that he saw a single Jap.

"And that was an alien being taken to a station for internment," said Lt. Bredeman, home on a visit.

Japanese Agent Sentenced

Ralph Townsend Gets 8 Months to 2 Years for Failing to Register

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—Ralph Townsend, forty-two years old, Lake Geneva, Wis., writer, who pleaded guilty to Federal charges of failing to register as an agent of the Japanese government, was sentenced today to serve eight months to two years in prison.

Townsend was indicted with David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams, San Francisco publicists, who were convicted of violating the foreign agents registration act and sentenced to sixteen months to four years each.

The government charged that the three were "front men" for the San Francisco Japanese Committee on Trade and Information which it alleged was a propaganda agency financed by the Japanese government through its consul general in San Francisco.

Justice T. Alan Goldsborough commented in passing sentence that Townsend was guilty "morally as well as technically" and that "there is no doubt that Townsend was using the right of freedom of speech to mislead his own people by allowing his name to be used by representatives of the government of Japan."

Parts for Hirohito Cars May Arrive as U. S. Bombs

JUN 9 1942

Pierce-Arrow Plant Closes, Sells Stock for Scrap

BUFFALO, June 12 (AP).—Emperor Hirohito no longer is able to buy parts for his fleet of Pierce-Arrow automobiles, but they may arrive on his island empire in the form of bombs and shells.

The last of the Pierce auto parts known to be available—1,000 tons—have been sold as scrap to be converted into war materials, and with the sale the last chapter in the history of Pierce-Arrow was written.

"It was just a few years ago that the Japanese Emperor ordered some parts for his Pierce-Arrow cars," said William J. Hale, last of the old automobile concern employees to remain with the Pierce-Arrow Buffalo parts company. "It's hard to see the last of the business go into scrap, but the government needs scrap to win the war, and I hope every ounce of it will be used to bomb Germany and Japan."

China's Press Calls On Soviet Russia To Strike Japan

Attack of Aleutian Isles Is Declared a Threat to Kamchatka and Siberia

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 12.—The Chinese press today bluntly called on Soviet Russia to strike at Japan in the wake of the Japanese attacks on Midway and the Aleutians and the Russian-American-British understanding on the creation of a second front in Europe in 1942.

The newspaper Ta Kung Pao asserted:

"America has done her part in helping Russia. Now that American outposts have been subjected to Japanese attacks isn't it time for Russia to help America in the Pacific? Russia should also realize that the Japanese attack on the Aleutians was a direct threat to Kamchatka and Siberia. * * *

War on Japan Urged.

"Can Russia stand aside and watch the wildfire spread to her very gates? She must do something and do it quickly, even if only for her own safety."

The China Times said it hoped "Russia would make the timely decision to help the Allies in the Pacific by going to war against Japan."

"Soviet participation in the Pacific war not only will hasten the common Allied victory, but will give her greater security in the east as she is fighting Germany in the west," it said.

"It is time for a change in the Soviet-Japanese relations."

Concern Over Fleet Division.

The China Times expressed "concern" over news that American warships were operating with the British home fleet.

"This divided strength of the United States Fleet," it said, prompted the Japanese attack on Midway and the Aleutians.

"Japan surely is using her main fleet for operations in the Northern Pacific. It is indeed time to face this fact and take countermeasures against Japanese attack."

U. S. Bases In Russia Are Likely

JUN 13 1942

Second Front Action Veiled After FDR And Molotov Talk

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON — The United States and Soviet Russia, once poles apart on most questions affecting human welfare, proclaimed themselves close partners today in two momentous undertakings:

1. The urgent task of "creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

2. The enormous task of preparing "to create a better world hereafter."

Disclosure that Russia's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov had been in Washington and had reached "full understanding" with President Roosevelt and his advisers on the creation of a second front in Europe came simultaneously with a London announcement that England and Russia had signed a 20-year mutual assistance pact.

A few hours later Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff and Secretary of State Hull signed a mutual aid agreement wiping the dollar sign off United States aid to Russia and pledging both countries to co-operative effort with Britain, China and other like-minded countries "to creat a better world hereafter."

Belief was expressed in Congressional quarters that the "full understandings" between Molotov and Mr. Roosevelt might result in the eventual opening of Rusisan air bases to American bombers operating against Japan.

While some legislators said such a future development appeared entirely possible, others voiced the conviction that nothing in the accord would precipitate the Russians into open hostilities with the Japanese while they were so heavily engaged with the Germans.

Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) told reporters he hoped that as a result of the help they had been getting and expected to obtain in the future, the Soviets would open bases at Vladivostok for American bombing operations against Japan, adding:

"If the Russians give us the right to use these bases, I feel confident that the United States could bring Japan to her knees in a short time."

But Senator Gillette (D.-Iowa), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared it was a matter of prime importance to the Soviets that they not be forced to divert strength to a new eastern front when they needed all they could summon to repulse the Nazi armies in the west.

Few congress members believed the White House announcement portended any immediate effort by the United Nations to land troops in Europe.

The agreement signed by Litvinoff and Hull was in all essential respects similar to the lend-lease agreements already concluded between the United States and Britain and China. But it went beyond these in emphasizing the importance of assistance contributed on the battlefield as compared with assistance in the form of money, ships, tanks, planes or vital raw materials.

Appended to the document was a note signed by Secretary Hull confirming that the new agreement "replaces and renders inoperative" previous arrangements under which the Soviet government accepted a $1,000,000,000 loan and further additional credits of undisclosed magnitude to be repaid beginning five years after the war.

The new agreement emphasizes that the determination of precise terms of settlement is to be deferred "until the extent of the defense aid is known," and specifies that aid rendered by Russia to the United States is to be taken into full account.

In a commentary issued in connection with the signing, the state department refers to the fact that while the United States will supply Soviet Russia "in ever-increasing amounts," the Soviet Union will send to the United States such reciprocal aid as it is in a position to supply. It adds:

"But no matter how great this aid may prove to be, it will be small in comparison with the magnificent contribution of the Soviet Union's armed forces to the defeat of the common enemy."

In other words, the final settlement after the war may show the United States still deeply indebted to the Soviet Union, even after taking into consideration the immense quantities of ships, planes, tanks, guns, aviation fuel and other materials which will have been delivered to Soviet Russia.

Text of the United States-Soviet Agreement

JUN 13 1942

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Following is the text of the mutual aid agreement signed yesterday by the United States and Russia:

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, tgether with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations:

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as signatories of the declaration by united nations of Jan. 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration, known as the Atlantic charter, made on Aug. 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Sept. 24, 1941;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics aid in resisting aggression;

Await Progress of Events

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with such defense articles, defense services, and defense in-

formation as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof, and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941, of the Congress of the United States of America, or permit the use thereof by any one not an officer, employe, or agent of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of any defense article or defense information it becomes necessary for that government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint declaration made on Aug. 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Sept. 24, 1941.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two governments.

Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this eleventh day of June, 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America,
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
MAXIM LITVINOFF,
Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Washington.

Treaty to Expedite Defeat of Germany, Russians Believe

New Hope of 1942 Victory Found by Soviet Press In Group of Accords

MOSCOW, June 12.—The British-Russian mutual assistance treaty is "bound to expedite" the defeat of Germany, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda declared today, striking the keynote of Russian reaction to Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's recent accomplishments at London and Washington.

"This is most vividly testified by the fact that the negotiations in London and Washington resulted in complete agreement as regards the urgent tasks of creation of a second front in Europe in 1942," the editorial said.

This was a reference to the military talks in the two capitals which, in Britain's case, supplemented formal, mutual pledges of a fight to the finish against an aggressor Germany and "any other state associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe" and friendly cooperation in the post-war reconstruction of Europe.

New Hope of Victory Found.

The Russian press generally found in Russia's treaty with Britain and the informal understanding with the United States on a second front in 1942 new hope of victory this year over Germany.

"This sharp arm will help accelerate victory and bring defeat of the German occupants in 1942 to accomplishment," said the leading editorial in Izvestia, the government newspaper.

Every Moscow newspaper devoted its entire front page to the communique on Molotov's visits to London and Washington and the text of the treaty, along with pertinent editorials. The radio broadcast the news over and over, and it was avidly discussed by people on the streets and in offices, stores and factories.

"The treaty will * * * insure close collaboration among the U. S. S. R., Great Britain and the United States after a victorious termination of the war," Pravda said.

Pravda saw the treaty as a step toward effectuation "of the principles enunciated in the declaration made by the United States' President, Roosevelt, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Churchill, on August 4, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, to which the government of the U. S. S. R. adhered."

Huge Crowds Hear Broadcast.

Huge crowds of Russians returning home from work stopped in the squares and streets last night to listen in impressed silence to the broadcast announcement of the treaty and the understanding with the United States.

The announcement also was greeted with profound satisfaction in official circles.

Three communiques were issued, one telling of Foreign Commissar Molotov's trip to London, and another of his visit to Washington. The third gave the text of the Soviet-British 20-year treaty.

Premier Stalin exchanged felicitations with Prime Minister Churchill of Britain, expressing confidence that the pact would strengthen further the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain as also between "our countries and the United States."

Mr. Churchill's original message also was broadcast, in which he voiced confidence that "from now on our three great powers can go forward in co-operation on whatever may await us."

SHIPS ARE NEEDED FOR INVASION NOW

JUN 13 1942

British Spokesman Says Attack Will Come When Transports Are Ready.

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 12.—(AP) Ships are the crux of plans for the Allied invasion of the continent and "when they are ready we are ready to invade," a naval informant declared tonight.

Armies far stronger in equipment and at least equal in training to those which hold western Europe for the Germans are ready to cross the channel and the North sea.

Have Huge Air Force

These forces, the naval observer said, will be preceded by an overwhelming air force which by February, 1943, will outnumber the German air force, as now constituted in the west, by about two-and-a-half to one.

"But," he added, "I can promise you the invasion will not come in the way everybody expects."

This source's insistence on the need for shipping to move an invasion army reflected the primary objection to the "invasion now" idea voiced by British military, naval and air men during the past three months.

He pointed out, however, that with shipping now on the ways in Australia, America and Britain, and other shipping now planned, we can invade not only Europe but the Japanese islands."

The question of air cover, which may have dissuaded the British staff from an invasion thrust in the Autumn of 1941 no longer affects the situation. The R. A. F., it was pointed out, is fully capable now of knocking out or at least "neutralizing" German coastal defenses to make way for Allied invading armies.

Germans Prepare

German commanders of occupation forces apparently were reacting to the implied threat of invasion contained in the British-American-Russian accord by bolstering their defenses of western Europe's coastline and plugging holes in their tight control of the conquered populations.

British sources said the Germans, obviously concerned by implications of the accord regarding a second front, backed up as it is by the growth of Allied armies and the concentration of overwhelming air power in the British isles, were erecting new machinegun nests and anti-tank gun positions along the coast to stop future Commando landings or invasions by heavier forces.

The heavy guns which the Germans have brought up from France's dismantled Maginot line to stop an invasion in force were reported manned day and night by full crews.

Gen. von Reeder, chief of the German military administration in Belgium, proclaimed heavy penalties for anyone encouraging a state of resistance.

All former Belgian commissioned and non-commissioned officers in coastal districts were ordered to register with district military commanders, the Belgian News Agency in London reported.

Fifty to 60 political prisoners, who might form a fifth column against the Germans in event of an invasion, were shipped out of Bergen, one of Norway's most strategic ports, to Germany.

Under Albert Speer, Nazi minister for armaments and munitions, work crews were said to be building a new network of railways in supporting areas of the Low countries and northern France.

Preparing a system of defense in depth, they were reported converting farm houses and buildings dotting the countryside into pillboxes and fortifications.

British military experts, however, said these defenses could not stand up under the bath of fire which the RAF and American air forces are prepared to spread before advancing armies.

Weather kept the RAF from its heavy raids last night, but two American-built Hudson bombers attacked a convoy off Holland and scored hits on two of the four supply ships.

New Front Key to Allied Hopes For Knockout Blow This Year

JUN 13 1942

Russia Seen Able To Hold Off Nazis Until Help Comes

By DREW MIDDLETON,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

LONDON, June 12.—With the United States, Britain and Russia united as never before, Allied hopes of striking a decisive blow in the war this year appeared today to be predicated on a bold invasion of Western Europe.

That Allied strategy calls for such a move was clearly indicated by the announcement yesterday that Washington, London and Moscow are agreed on the urgency of opening a second front to crush Hitler's armies between two forces.

The announcement came amid indications that Hitler was massing his legions for an all-out effort to smash Russia with all possible speed.

Observers believed, however, that Russia's ability to withstand the shock would be strengthened by sure knowledge that powerful help was on the way and that Hitler's operations would be impeded by the necessity of meeting the looming threat in the west.

Three Important Factors.

Already three military factors were reported to have forced the Germans to frenzied efforts to make Western Europe secure against invasion:

1. Steady reinforcement of American forces in Northern Ireland, plus the growing efficiency of the British Army.

2. Arrival of a powerful American battle squadron in British waters to bolster the Royal Navy's home fleet.

3. The immediate addition of American bomber squadrons to the RAF, which already is master of the skies over the channel and which has demonstrated its ability to hurl more than 1,000 planes a night against German industrial centers.

The Germans' worries have been augmented further by British Commando raids which have shown their coastal defenses along the English channel far from invulnerable.

Consequently they have been hastening the construction of new defenses along the shores of the Low Countries and Northern France under the direction of Albert Speer, Nazi minister for economic armaments and munitions.

New Railroad Network.

A network of new railroads is being built in supporting areas, and farmhouses are being transformed into pillboxes as units in a defense system apparently depending more on heavily fortified static positions than on mobile tank columns, most of which have been withdrawn to the Russian front.

British military experts, however, say such a defense system never could stand up under the concentrated pounding from the air to which it would be subjected prior to any landing attempt.

Official references in Washington and London to the understanding on the opening of a second front were warmly acclaimed by the British press, sections of which long have been clamoring for action.

Typical was the comment of the Daily Express, which said that at last Britain was going to play her part in the destruction of Germany's military might, and added:

"This is Hitler's worst day."

30.24 — 17047

30.24-17047

Japs Doubt Pact Affects War in Pacific

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 12 — (AP) — Domei quoted "well-informed quarters" here today as expressing confidence that the new United States-Russian accord did not deal with the war in the Pacific. A broadcast by the agency said:

"Alhough no official reports have been received concerning the conference between Vyacheslav Molotov, Russian foreign commissar, and President Roosevelt, well-informer quarters here believe that the Molotov-Roosevelt parley did not touch on east Asia issues, being limited to problems of sending United States aid to the Soviet and forming a 'second front' in Europe."

JUN 13 1942

Benes Voices Praise For New Allied Pacts

London, June 12 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Benes, president of the Czech Government here, said today the British-Russian pact and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's conversations with President Roosevelt "definitely assured our ultimate victory."

He said guarantee of cooperation between Britain and the Soviet Union "will be a great inspiration to all enslaved peoples and will heighten their resolution in their struggle against Naziism to an unprecedented degree."

Molotov Visited Montreal

Montreal, June 12 (AP)—Vyacheslav Molotov, Russian Foreign Commissar, was in Montreal for a few hours on May 28 while en route to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt, it was learned today. The longest jumps in Molotov's Moscow-London-Washington trip were made in a big Russian plane.

CANADA, SOVIET UNION TO EXCHANGE DIPLOMATS

LONDON, June 12.—(AP) Following up yesterday's publication of the mutual assistance pact between Britain and Russia, Canada and the Soviet Union agreed today to establish direct diplomatic relations and exchange ministers.

The agreement, not subject to ratification, came into force when the dominion's high commissioner to the United Kingdom, Vincent Massey, and the Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky had signed it in a five-minute ceremony.

Reds Smash at Nazis Along Kharkov Line

Russian Armies Heartened By U.S.-British Pledges of Second Front—Sevastopol Defenders Fight Stubbornly.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

JUN 13 1942

MOSCOW, Saturday, June 13. (AP)—Soviet armies of the Ukraine, bolstered by American-British pledges of a second European front, have savagely counter-attacked tank-supported German forces advancing on the Kharkov front, the government announced early today.

Three Nazi Regiments Annihilated

On a second blazing front, Red defenders of Sevastopol fought stubbornly yesterday against continuing Nazi assaults and were credited with destruction of 50 German tanks and damage to a dozen others.

The German siege lines drawn taut about the Crimean naval base were blasted heavily by accurate Russian artillery and during yesterday, the midnight communique said, 10 enemy artillery and mortar batteries were smashed. In addition, it listed three Nazi infantry regiments and a squadron of cavalry annihilated.

Although the communique dismissed the Kharkov front with one brief sentence, the operations there were on a major scale, and with the Germans on the offensive Hitler's long-threatened summer campaign appeared rapidly developing.

A supplement to the communique said 60 German tanks were destroyed yesterday in one battle alone on the Kharkov front and that the Soviet air force knocked off 35 others Thursday on various sectors of the front.

Red Planes Blast Troops

In Thursday's operations the air force was credited with smashing four battalions of enemy infantry and destruction of 253 German vehicles loaded with troops and supplies, 80 cartloads of ammunition, 63 field and anti-aircraft guns, five mortar batteries and 74 railroad cars.

Striking back after seven days of relentless aerial and artillery pounding and almost unending assault, the army regulars, militia and naval infantry who have held the Germans at bay around Sevastopol were said to have forced the Nazis to give ground in several sectors.

Red Star, reporting heavy German losses in tanks, artillery and men, yesterday indicated the Russian counter-thrusts had bitten well into some parts of the siege line.

Less information came from the Kharkov front where the last midnight communique declared "our troops waged fierce defensive engagements against advancing enemy tanks and infantry."

A subsequent mid-day war report, which did not mention the Kharkov front, yesterday said there had been no important changes along the battle line.

Red Star said that despite the local improvement in the Russian positions around Sevastopol the situation there remained "extremely tense."

JUN 13 1942

The army newspaper said the Germans were repulsed in some places at the very walls of Russian fortifications where they were mowed down with terrible losses by point blank artillery and machinegun fire.

In other places Black sea naval infantry and Red Army troops were said to have taken a heavy toll of the Germans by pinning their advanced forces between counterattacks.

Guerrillas operating behind the German lines in the Crimea were said to have blown up 13 bridges and done serious damage to the invaders' supply lines.

Meanwhile, behind their own lines, the Russians were preparing to handle the fresh flood of supplies to be received from the United States under the lend-lease agreement.

The Kirov railroad, connecting northern Russian ports with central Russia, was reported operating regularly despite German bombing.

Pravda, the government newspaper, said "war material and arms as well as food and raw material is proceeding to the front and rear" as new shipments reach the Soviet Union.

Soviet Troops Counterattack In Crimea

JUN 13 1942

Germans Reported Advancing in Ukraine

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 12.—After beating off a week of virtually constant German onslaughts, defenders at the Crimean naval base of Sevastopol have counterattacked and improved some of their positions, Russian army dispatches said today.

There were no further details from the Ukraine where, a communique at midnight said, Russian forces were putting up a violent defensive fight against the advance of Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's tanks and infantry east of Kharkov.

No Changes Over Night.

A war bulletin this morning said there had been no important changes overnight, and did not mention the Kharkov sector.

(The German high command said Marshal von Bock's attacks in the new Kharkov offensive were successful and increasing in volume.)

Red Star said that despite local gains won by the Russian counterattacks, the situation at Sevastopol remained "extremely tense."

"Great firmness and mobilization of efforts will be necessary for final repulse of the enemy," the army newspaper asserted.

(A DNB broadcast from Berlin said attacks at Sevastopol and southeast of German-held Kharkov were necessary preliminaries to Adolf Hitler's "coming great offensive." Immediate objectives were described as the reduction of Sevastopol, which DNB termed "the strongest fortress in the world," and straightening of German lines below Kharkov.)

15,000 Germans Killed.

Nearly 15,000 Germans have been killed and more than 50 tanks and 60 planes destroyed by the defenders of Sevastopol in three days, the midnight Soviet communique declared.

Russian troops "repulsed enemy attacks and inflicted heavy losses" about the perimeter of the Crimean naval base's fortifications again yesterday, it was announced.

"During the day of June 11 in the Kharkov sector of the front," the communique said, "our troops waged fierce defensive engagements against advancing enemy tanks and infantry."

The reference to advancing German units was not modified by any report of counterattacks. The single sentence covered all operations in a Donets Basin area still scarred from the combat set off May 12 by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's drive against Kharkov.

Guerrillas Operating On Leningrad Front

Red army mortar crews turned back a German infantry attack on a northwestern sector and 200 dead and wounded were left behind in the retreat, it was announced.

Guerrillas operating behind Nazi lines in the Leningrad region killed more than 800 Germans, fired six tanks and captured four others and derailed enemy trains in five days of fighting, theSoviet information bureau said.

Red army fliers were credited with destroying or damaging 80 German tanks, more than 300 trucks and 12 munitions and fuel depots in widespread operations Wednesday.

Allied agreement on the urgent task of "creating a second front in Europe in 1942" cheered the capital.

Huge street crowds listened in impressed silence last night to a broadcast announcing the Russian-British treaty and the Soviet Union's understanding with the United States on war and post-war problems. Russian officials expressed profound satisfaction.

Attacks East of Kharkov Increasing, Germans Say

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 12 (AP).—German forces east of Kharkov have carried out successful attacks which are increasing in volume, the German high command reported today.

On the Sevastopol front, the high command communique said, attacks around numerous defense works of the Russians "gained ground in stubborn fighting. Repeated enemy counterattacks collapsed with heavy losses."

German bombers in close relays continued their attacks on deeply echeloned fortifications around Sevastopol, the high command added.

"On other sectors of the eastern front our offensive activity was successful," the communique said. "East of Kharkov this was widened in extent."

(The high command communique indicated that the Germans had taken the offensive in the Ukraine as well as on the Crimean Peninsula and were fighting on a widening front east of Kharkov. The official report did not indicate just how strong the offensive was.)

Several Soviet attacks failed on the Volkhovo front below Leningrad, the Germans said.

German bombers attacked shipping in the harbor of Murmansk with good effect yesterday and interrupted traffic on the railway line leading to that vital Arctic supply port of the Russians, DNB reported.

Four British Bombers Chased Into Turkey

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 12—(AP)—The Ankara radio, correcting an earlier report, broadcast an official statement tonight that three large British bombers landed at Ankara airport today and that a fourth crashed near the city, the Berlin radio said.

The pilots (whose nationality was not given) were quoted as saying they were chased across the Black Sea from the Sevastopol front by German fighters. The planes were reported seized and the crewmen interned.

The earlier report had identified the planes as American.

3 U. S. Planes Forced Down On Ankara Field, Turkish Radio Reports

JUN 13 1942

London, June 12 (AP)—The radio in neutral Turkey announced tonight that three American airplanes had made forced landings on an airfield at Ankara, the capital, this morning and that the crews had been put "under observation."

The announcer gave no inkling of the flyers' destination or base.

This seemed to be another version of an earlier report broadcast by the German radio stating that British pilots, air mechanics and engineers had arrived at Ankara. Authoritative quarters in London refused to comment.

One unofficial source said the Nazi broadcast may have been designed as part of a propaganda buildup to justify a German attack on Turkey.

The German announcer said an "increase in the number of British has been observed in recent weeks" in Ankara's hotels and restaurants.

Russians Let Germans Know of New Accord

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast in many languages the news of the Soviet accord with Britain and the United States, and loudspeakers blared it across the German lines from "the Black to the White Sea," the British radio said today. CBS heard the announcement.

It added that leaflets were being prepared which would be dropped by Russian planes all along the front.

The BBC said the Germans, while putting "a good deal of abuse" of the accord in their foreign language transmission, were careful not to mention it in any news programs intended for Germans. The Rome radio, however, was said to have made a brief announcement of the pact.

Nazi-Rumanian Pact

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 12 (AP)—The signing of a German-Rumanian barter agreement to extend economic cooperation and accelerate exchange of war goods and raw materials was announced today in a communique issued at Bucharest.

Nazis Mass in Libya For Decisive Battle

Armored Units in Heavy Clashes Along Approaches to Tobruk—Rommel Preparing For Showdown Thrusts

JUN 13 1942

By HARRY CROCKETT

CAIRO, June 12. (AP)—The decisive battle for Eastern Libya was developing tonight in heavy conflicts of armored units on the approaches to Tobruk.

Rommel Masses Tanks, Planes

Freed of the menace of Bir Hacheim, strong point on the south of the Allied desert line from which a Free French garrison was withdrawn under frightful pressure Wednesday night, the Axis commander, Marshal Erwin Rommel, was massing tanks and dive bombers for a showdown thrust north and east.

All day yesterday his advanced armored units fought with the British eighth army some 30 miles east of a line between Bir Hacheim and Harmat. Harmat, which the British wrested back from the Africa Corps last week, is six miles south of the desert crossing of camel tracks called Knightsbridge, where much of the early action has been fought.

Eventually the German tanks turned north and west, and they last were seen between Harmat and Knightsbridge.

Axis Supply Lines Shortened

There appeared two immediate courses for Rommel — to try to smash frontally through Knightsbridge ad on to Tobruk, 25 miles distant, or to slash north for Acroma and endeavor to envelop the British and South African reported to be very strong and the zala. on the sea end of the original Gazala-Hacheim line.

Axis supply lines were shortened and secured by the capture of Bir Hacheim, and Rommel was free now to concentrate in the main battle area behind the Gazala line.

Curiously enough, however, the defenses of Tobruk perimeter, which the Axis found impenetrable last year, again are at full strength.

With the remaining Axis and British tank strength believed about equal, it was conceded that the fall of Bir Hacheim had produced conditions favorable to employment of the favorite German tactic—concentration of forces for a bold attack on a narrow front.

British Still Have Advantage

But the British have the advantage in that the major battleground remains relatively near the coast, where the supply problem is comparatively simple.

Most of the Bir Hacheim garrison fought out of the Axis envelopment (despite Axis claims to having taken 2,000 prisoners and to having killed about 1,000 Free French and British troops.)

An American survivor of the 16-day battle, Edgar Marshal Dickerson, a corporal in the French Foreign Legion, told of fighting hand-to-hand to get away.

"We are using our bare fists and being machine-gunned from a distance at the same time," he said.

Several other American members of an American field service detachment on ambulance duty with the Bir Hacheim garrison were missing.

In the last hours of the Bir Hacheim fight Axis dive bombers and fighters estimated as high as 120 swarmed over the Free French positions in one of the most violent assaults the desert has yet seen, while German guns up to 210 millimeters pounded the defenders.

Yesterday the RAF was in heavy action against the enemy motorized units around Knightsbridge, and other bombers hit hard to the west, at Jalo and Antelat.

Italian broadcast heard by eRuters said tonight that the Axis offensive was not aimed at Tobruk or Egypt, but, instead, had the purpose of forestalling a British offensive due to start next month.

In any event the British armored forces in the Harmat area were forces entrenched near Ain El Va-

British and Germans Locked in Battle South of Tobruk

English Force Attempting To Block Three Columns Driving Toward Base

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 12.—British tanks are locked in a bitter battle with German armored forces about 30 miles southeast of Tobruk today in an effort to block the drive of three strong columns which turned northeastward toward that objective after forcing the Free French out of Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of the British line.

Harmat, six miles south of the desert track crossing of Knightsbridge, around which has centered much of the battling in this German offensive, was the general scene of the engagement.

Knightsbridge is 25 miles southeast of Tobruk and about 15 miles west of El Adem.

Following withdrawal of the Free French from the desert plateau of Bir Hacheim Wednesday night after a 16-day battle, front-line dispatches said the Germans turned northeastward and struck toward Harmat.

Turn After Being Blocked.

Blocked there late yesterday, they sought to turn aside and last night were reported locked in a struggle between Harmat and El Adem.

Harmat was seized by the British in a thrust from their coastal positions late last week.

Since piercing the British Bir Hacheim-Ain El Gazala line, one of the principal efforts of Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel had been directed to removing the embarrassment to his rear at Bir Hacheim.

Now that this had been accomplished, it was assumed that he was able to throw his main effort into a resumption of the drive on Tobruk with his supply lines no long

menaced by artillery fire and raids from Bir Hacheim.

Most of the Free French defenders of that post were believed by observers to have gotten out of the area safely and to have joined the fight elsewhere.

Defenses at Full Strength.

The defenses of the Tobruk perimeter, which the Axis found impenetrable last year, again were at full strength, it was reported, while the British armored forces opposing the German thrust were said to be very strong.

The RAF struck heavy blows far to the west of this battlefield, hitting the mid-desert oasis of Jalo and the Antelat, near Agedabia.

No action was reported in other sectors of the Libyan front.

A British communique declared that the tank battle, which began yesterday, was centered around Harmat, approximately midway between Bir Hacheim and Tobruk, and said details of the fighting are not yet available.

1,000 Allied Troops Killed At Bir Hacheim, Italy Says

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), June 12 (AP)—Axis assault forces killed about 1,000 Free French and British imperial troops and captured more than 2,000 in the drive on Bir Hacheim which wound up by occupation of that Libyan town yesterday, the Italian high command said today.

"The formation, mainly composed of French, was hammered without respite by Axis planes and suffered very grave losses in men and material," it was declared.

"The position of Bir Hacheim, powerfully organized and tenaciously defended, was taken by storm yesterday morning by motorized German and Italian infantry," the high command said.

A violent artillery and aerial bombardment was said to have preceded the assault.

"The number of prisoners exceeds 2,000," it was declared. "The booty comprises a great number of guns and tanks, the greater part of which are intact."

German fighters destroyed five British planes in aerial combat, the high command said.

A thrust by British armored units north of Bir Hacheim was reported smashed by the Ariete (armored) Division, whose artillery neutralized operations of enemy tanks and destroyed a large number of them."

Four Americans Missing in Fall Of Bir Hacheim

JUN 13 1942

Ambulance Drivers Were With Free French When Axis Seized the Garrison

By Edward Kennedy

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN THE WESTERN DESERT, June 11 (delayed) (AP).—Several members of an American field service detachment on ambulance duty with the defenders of Bir Hacheim were among the missing when that stronghold was yielded to the Axis last night, this correspondent was informed today. Most of the garrison, Free French and British, fought its way out.

Among the Americans missing are Alan R. Stuyvesant, of New York; Clair Smith, of New York; Alexander McElwain, of Boston, and A. M. P. Stratton, of Brunswick, Me.

Among the combatants was an American, Corporal Edgar Marshall Dickerson, son of an Episcopal minister of White Post, Va., who once worked on "The Washington Post."

The exhausted, sand-covered force reached a desert point after a gruelling march where correspondents heard their grim story.

Among the combatants was an American, Corporal Edgar Marshall Dickerson, son of an Episcopal minister of White Post, Clarke county, Va., who once worked on the Washington Post, and who has given the story of his harrowing experience.

Stormed 3 Times.

The garrison was evacuated on Wednesday night when it became impossible to maintain their desert supply routes.

Three terrific assaults were made by the Germans and Italians, who shelled the plateau al most continuously, attacked with tanks and infantry more than a dozem times. They used as many as 150 bombers at a time against the small force during the fifteen days it held out.

On the moonless night of the evacuation, British tank-protected columns approached to help them out. Even then there was a fight and not all of the garrison got away. Then they had to run the gamut of attacking tanks, but they came through with the French tricolor and the Cross of Lorraine flying at the head of their dusty column.

The garrison was evacuated Wednesday night when it became impossible to maintain desert supply routes. Three terrific assaults were made by the Germans and Italians.

Left New York Last Year

Alan Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, of Allamuchy, N. J., sportsman and big game hunter, left New York in January, 1941, to serve in an American Field Service ambulance unit with the Free French forces in Africa. His elder brother, Lewis Stuyvesant, joined at the same time, but returned to the United States after being wounded during the Syrian campaign of the summer of 1941, in which both took part.

The younger Mr. Stuyvesant was formerly secretary to Major General John F. O'Ryan, Police Commissioner of New York City under the first LaGuardia administration. He received his appointment in January of 1934 after returning from a hunting trip in Asia. When General O'Ryan resigned in September, 1934, after differences with the Mayor, Mr. Stuyvesant resigned also.

Mr. Stuyvesant is the son of the Princess Alexandre de Caraman-Chimay and the late Rutherford Stuyvesant. He is a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, Dutch Governor of Amsterdam. At the time of the battle of Bir Hacheim he was in charge of the American Field Service ambulance units with the Free French in the Middle East.

JUN 13 1942

World War Veteran

Le Clair Smith, forty-eight-year-old former investment broker, of New York, was among the first to join the American Field Service after the outbreak of the war in 1939. A sergeant in the United States Marines in the World War, Mr. Smith volunteered in 1939 and served at Amiens and Beauvais during the German invasion of France. After returning to the United States for a brief visit, in July, 1940, he left in January, 1941, with the American Field Service unit to join the Free French forces in Africa.

His family home is in Millbrook, N. Y., where his mother, Mrs. Lettie Smith, and two sisters, Miss Frances L. Smith and Mrs. James Dunn, live. He has two other sisters, Mrs. Harold Strong, of Goshen, N. Y., and Mrs. Norman Williams, of Jacksonville, Fla., and a brother, Everett Smith, of Buffalo.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, June 12 — Alexander McElwain was last heard from ten days ago by his wife at their home in Needham.

JUN 13 1942

Mrs. McElwain said she had not known that her husband was on duty in Libya, since the last postmarked message she had received, in March, had come from Syria.

Mr. McElwain, who was born in Brookline forty-one years ago, was graduated from Harvard College in 1921. He was one of the first Bostonians to volunteer with the American Field Service in France in 1940. Following the collapse of France he returned to the United States. He again volunteered for ambulance duty with the American Field Service last November and left at that time for Cairo, Egypt.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 12—Arthur M. Stratton, a native of Clinton, Mass., was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1935.

He received the French Croix de Guerre "for bravery in evacuating wounded on the Western Front under fire" on April 17, 1940. Soon thereafter he was taken prisoner by the Germans, but was released on his birthday, July 28.

After several weeks in a New York hospital, recuperating, he volunteered for ambulance service in Libya. His friends here have not heard from him since he left for Cairo.

British Raid Taranto Fourth Successive Night

Rome (from Italian Broadcasts), June 12—(AP)—The high command said today that the RAF bombed the Italian naval base at Taranto last night for the fourth consecutive night and listed 41 persons killed in the first three attacks.

"Several bombs dropped last night in the neighborhood of Taranto caused neither damage nor losses," a communique said.

30.24 — 17049

30.24-17049

Nazis, Italians Cool to Each Other

With British forces in Libya, June 12—(AP)—The Germans and Italians are fighting together in the desert—but a glance into any British prison camp shows that they make no pretense of getting along well with one another.

Looking through the barbed wire enclosures hemming in captives taken by the British, one sees the Italians at one end and the Germans at the other, each having nothing to do with the other end of the Axis.

At present, the main bond between the Germans and Italians in the desert seems to be due to the food-cigaret situation. The Germans get more and better rations, the Italians get more cigarets. As a result, there is a considerable exchange of food for cigarets.

The other night a group of Italians took cigarets to a German unit and got lost while walking back with food. They fell into British hands and now they're in a barbed wire cage, food and all.

Italians Report Loss Of Two Torpedo Boats

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), June 12 — (AP) — Italians announced today the loss of two torpedo boats, one sunk by Allied torpedoes and another by a floating mine.

JUN 13 1942

Destroyer and torpedo boat classes are loosely distinguished in Italian naval circles and the British news agency, Reuters, interpreted the Rome broadcast as a reference to destroyers. Italian torpedo boats proper range from 182 tons to 966 tons, the latter well above the displacement of some destroyers. Motor torpedo boats are much smaller, from 12 to 60 tons.

Axis Executes Greeks For Railway Sabotage

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 12.—An Italian-German communique issued in Athens announced the execution of an unspecified number of Greek hostages after an attempt to sabotage a railway near Athens, Exchange Telegraph reported today in a dispatch from Istanbul, Turkey.

Wiping Out Of Lidice Is Condemned By Hull

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, scathingly condemned tonight the brutal vengeance visited by Nazi Germany on the Czecho-Slovakian village of Lidice, which the Nazis alleged had harbored the assassins of Reinhart Heydrich, Reichsprotector of Bohemia.

"This latest example of mass terrorization through wanton butchery of hostages and brutal tourture of innocent women and children," Hull said, "has shocked and outraged humanity. Savage tribes at times followed such vile practices, but quickly turned away from them as being so utterly inhuman and beastly as to be unworthy even of savages.

Canadians in U. S. Planes Hit 2 Ships off Holland

2 Bombers Attack Axis Convoy; Weather Halts Reich Raids

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—Two American-made Hudson bombers flown by Canadians damaged two Axis vessels in a convoy off Holland last night, the Air Ministry reported today.

One bomber scored at least three direct hits on the largest ship in the convoy, composed of four vessels. Hits on a smaller vessel were made by the other plane.

Military quarters said continued bad weather prevented the Royal Air Force for the third consecutive night from attacking Germany.

The last big British bombing raid was the attack on Germany's Ruhr Valley on Monday night.

Transport, Two Other Ships Sunk, Nazis Say

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 12 —(AP)— German U-boats in the eastern Mediterranean have sunk a 6,000-ton transport and two steamers totaling 4,000 tons, the German high comomand reported today.

JUN 13 1942

The communique said two sailing cargo ships also were sunk and another large steamer was damaged by torpedo hits.

The 6,000-ton transport was in the strongly-escorted convoy headed for Tobruk which the Germans reported yesterday was attacked by submarines. The earlier report said two other transports totaling 12,000 tons were sunk and four transport ships were damaged.

Fire Set at Toronto

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 12.—The RAF reported today that "large fires" were started in the dockyard area at the Italian naval base of Taranto in the bombing raid of Wednesday night, the third of a series on that objective.

18 More Czechs Die In Reprisal Slayings

LONDON, June 12—(AP)—The German-controlled Prague radio announced tonight that 18 more Czechs had been executed, bringing the reprisal total to 358 since the fatal wounding of Reinhard Heydrich by Czech patriots. This total did not count the persons killed when all males in the town of Lidice, estimated at 350, were shot.

Ten were executed in Prague and eight in Bruenn, the announcement said. Two were women.

The executions announced today were for contacting "parachute agents" and planning sabotage with explosives, the radio said.

Nazis' Fight On Churches Unabated By War

JUN 13 1942

(Editor's Note—Louis P. Lochner, chief of the former Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press and Wide World, points out the nature of Nazi attacks on the church in this article, written since his return from internment in Germany.)

By Louis P. Lochner

New York, June 12 (Wide World)—Adolf Hitler is fighting the established Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches just as relentlessly as he ever did, although outwardly there appears to be a truce.

The church leaders of both faiths haven't been fooled.

They know that Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's "ideological leader," has prepared a secret memorandum, of which a copy is in their possession, in which he demands, in substance, that after the victorious ending of the war nobody who still clings to membership in the Christian churches shall be allowed to hold any government job whatsoever—not even that of messenger, or charwoman.

One always must remember, in dealing with the German church situation, that the dyed-in-the-wool Nazi regards the Christian religion as a Jewish product. It is, therefore, anathema to him.

"Purge" Didn't Work

That small band of "German Christians" who tried to harmonize Naziism with Christianity by eliminating the Old Testament, the Epistles of St. Paul and the Sermon on the Mount, and who tried to make Jesus out as the foe of Judaism and as an Aryan from Nazareth, now is virtually in the discard, as far as any influence on Nazi thinking and Nazi practice is concerned.

During wartime, the attack on the churches is not open; it is indirect.

The rallies of the Hitler Youth Organization are arranged for the very hour when Christian believers flock to their churches. The little boy who nevertheless goes to church with his parent is a *pariah*, an outcast—a "sissy" to his classmates.

If he persists in ignoring the Sunday rallies, he is thrown out of the organization—and as he grows up, this fact is held against him wherever he appears to apply for a job.

A Protestant farmer in the Brandenburg area told me how the local Nazi farmers' leader tried to counteract the churches by summoning farmers under his jurisdiction to conferences and meetings during church-time on Sunday mornings.

"We all ganged up against him," this farmer assured me, "and so he didn't get away with it. But if there had been any waverers in our midst, the story might have been a different one."

Wherever soldiers so insist, they are assigned an army chaplain. But unless such a demand comes, or unless the particular general in charge of a division insists upon it, religious services are not held.

Banned From Hospitals

Clergymen are forbidden to visit the sick in State-owned hospitals and institutions.

Important festival days, if they fall within the week, have been called off "because of the war." The faithful fear the Nazis never will permit their reintroduction after the war.

Ministers and priests are forbidden to conduct religious instruction in the schools.

Religious Press Out

Catholic and Protestant kindergartens, where working mothers could leave their children during the day, now have been eliminated by the Nazis. It's Nazi kindergartens only, for everybody.

The religious press virtually has ceased to exist. Religious editors were told there is such a shortage of paper that church papers must cease publication.

During the last year, the Gestapo has seized an untold number of convents and other institutions belonging to religious orders. The Jesuits, Franciscans and Benedictines suffered especially.

Nuns, priests and lay brothers generally were forced to leave their homes overnight, with only a few personal belongings.

The property seized was used either as SS headquarters, as homes for the mothers of illegitimate children, as office space for Nazi party officials, or for similar purposes.

Now, as always in history, however, the "blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." The arrests of scores of Catholic priests, and the dramatic relegation to a concentration camp of Lutheran Pastor Martin Niemoeller have not been able to kill Christianity in Germany. On the contrary, now, during the war, the churches are fuller than ever.

Had occasion to observe this during my internment at Bad Nauheim. Both the Catholic and Protestant churches were so near my habitat, the Grand Hotel Jeschke, that we could see the worshippers come and go. Both churches always were crowded.

In Berlin, I made the same observation: Here, too, there was a marked pickup in church attendance.

JUN 13 1942

They're Determined

I noticed another thing during my five months' internment: Scarcer and scarcer became the death notices which read "Max Schmidt died on the field of honor for his Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, and for the Fatherland," and more and more frequent became notices like this, "Hans Mueller died for his Fatherland in the firm faith in his Lord, Jesus Christ."

The Christians of both faiths are just as determined to save their country from the proposed "national church" of which the Nazis are speaking, as Hitler and his cohorts are set upon wiping out the last vestiges of Christianity.

Hitler Remark Recalled

I recall a talk I had with Hitler almost half a year before he even came into power. It was up in his summer home in Berchtesgaden, in August, 1932.

He expressed the opinion that it takes about one generation until a people is weaned away from its former religious and political faiths. Then, taking up religion specifically, he asserted:

"Every leading religion runs for about 2,000 years at the outside; after that it has lost its appeal, and something else takes its place."

At that time I didn't pay much attention to this remark. Hitler in those days was pleading for the support of the churches, and I regarded these words merely as platonic utterances.

Nordic Ideals Instead

Since then I have come to realize that Hitler must have been referring to his own plans for supplanting Christianity with his own religion of "blood and toil."

This religion, evidently to be the kernel of the planned national church, is based on substitution of Nordic racial principles and Nordic philosophy and Christianity. Nordic sagas and fables have been developed into heroic symbols.

It springs from a will to glorify the Germanic race as "divine."

SERRANO SUNER IN PARIS

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 12 —(AP)— Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner arrived at Paris today, en route to Italy. He was welcomed by German Ambassador Otto Abetz and Italian Ambassador Gino Guti, the Spanish consul, and others.

JUN 13 1942

DROTTNINGHOLM AT LISBON

Exchange Liner Docks With Axis Nationals From Americas

LISBON, Portugal, June 12 (AP)—The diplomatic exchange liner Drottningholm docked today with 985 Axis diplomats and citizens from the Americas.

Three diplomatic trains bearing nationals of American countries were due in Lisbon from Germany tonight, but authorities said the Drottningholm would not sail on her second diplomatic voyage to the United States before June 18 because the last train of persons leaving Axis countries would not arrive before June 16.

MEXICO TO CONFISCATE ALL AXIS PROPERTIES

MEXICO, CITY, June 12.—(AP) The Mexican government announced tonight that beginning tomorrow it would seize all Axis business properties, including stores, banks and industries, and operate them through official managers.

The operation of the businesses would have the dual purpose of maintaining the jobs of Mexican employes and keeping the economic life of the country undisturbed, the government said.

President Asks All To Aid Rubber Drive

JUN 13 1942

Appeals to Nation to Turn in Scrap Rubber in Campaign Starting Monday—Filling Stations Collection Points.

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—President Roosevelt urged the American people tonight to turn in "every bit of rubber you can possibly spare" to help remedy a serious shortage arising from war conditions, but he promised that there was going to be enough of the vital elastic to "build the planes to bomb Tokyo and Berlin," to crush the enemy wherever he is found, and "to win this war."

The text of President Roosevelt's address on the scrap rubber collection campaign will be found on Page 12.

Drive June 15-June 30

The Chief Executive spoke to his countrymen by radio as a preliminary to a nationwide campaign to collect every bit of spare scrap rubber in the country in the period from June 15 to June 30.

"I know," the President declared, "that I don't need to urge you to take part in this collection drive. All you need to know is the place to take your rubber and the time to take it there — and the fact that your country needs it.

"We do not want you to turn in essential rubber that you need in your daily life—rubber you will have to replace by buying new things in the store. We do want every bit of rubber you can possibly spare—and in any quantity x x x. We want it in every form x x x. If you think it is rubber take it to your nearest filling station.

"Once the rubber is in, we will know what our supplies of used rubber are and we will make our plans accordingly. One thing you can be sure—we are going to see to it that there is enough rubber to build the planes to bomb Tokyo and Berlin—enough rubber to build the tanks to crush the enemy wherever we may find him—enough rubber to win this war."

Rubber is a problem, he asserted, because modern wars can not be won without it, and because the Japanese have cut off 92 per cent of our normal supply. The situation would be more serious, he said, if we had not built up a rubber stock pile before the war began and if we were not now building a great new synthetic rubber industry.

Sees Problem Solved

While the use of rubber by the Army and Navy has been curtailed all along the line, the President explained that there was a limit to that.

"You and I want the finest and most efficient Army and Navy the world has ever seen—an Army and Navy with the greatest and swiftest striking power," he said, "that means rubber—huge quantities of rubber—rubber for trucks and tanks and planes and gun mounts—rubber for gas masks and rubber for landing boats."

While he predicted that the problem would be solved, he said there was one unknown factor—the size of the stock pile. It is unknown, he said, how much used rubber there is which can be reclaimed and reprocessed, combined with available new rubber, and put to military and civilian purposes. That is why the collection drive was ordered.

The question whether nationwide gasoline rationing will be ordered to save rubber may depend on the success of the rubber collection drive.

Asks Less Pleasure Driving

The President, earlier, appealed to motorists everywhere to cut down on pleasure driving and reduce both automobile speed and mileage.

Responsibility for the rubber salvage drive was placed primarily with the nation's petroleum industry.

Accepting "the assignment with enthusiasm," William R. Boyd, Jr., head of the Petroleum Industry War Council and president of the American Petroleum Institute, announced that 1,000,000 men and women engaged in the oil industry, 400,000 filling stations and the industry's automotive equipment "and cash," would be put to work on the salvage campaign, which will continue through June 30.

Mr. Roosevelt urged individuals throughout the country to search their basements, attics and back yards for all items of the precious rubber scrap, pieces that have been or can be discarded. Offices, factories and farms were asked to cooperate.

Among the old rubber items wanted are tires, inner tubes, crepe rubber soles, boots and overshoes, hot water bottles, tennis shoes, rubber belting, rubber gloves, rubber sheeting, pads and matting, raincoats, rubber heels, bathing caps, jar rings, plumber's suction cups, sample tire sections, rubber ash trays—and hundreds of other articles containing rubber.

The petroleum industry war council said it expected the total tonnage collected to be "astounding," and added that "it may keep 'em rolling"—meaning automobiles.

Mr. Roosevelt postponed a decision on nationwide gasoline rationing as a means of saving rubber, after the petroleum group had submitted a report contending there was sufficient scrap to provide recapped tires for private passenger automobiles and proposing a concentrated drive to bring all available scrap into stock piles, so that the government might have a definite inventory of the rubber available for the armed forces and for civilian uses.

reason—because modern wars cannot be won without rubber and because 92 per cent of our normal supply of rubber has been cut off by the Japanese.

That is serious. It would be more serious if we had not built up a stock pile of rubber before the war started, if we were not now building up a great new synthetic rubber industry. That takes time, so we have an immediate need.

Neither the stock pile, nor the synthetic plants which are now being built, nor both together, will be enough to provide for the needs of our great new Army and Navy plus our civilian requirements as they now exist.

The armed services have done what they can. They have eliminated rubber wherever possible. The Army, for example, has had to replace rubber treads with less efficient steel treads on many of its tanks. Army and Navy estimates of use of rubber have had to be curtailed all along the line.

But there is a limit to that.

You and I want the finest and most efficient Army and Navy the world has ever seen — an Army and Navy with the greatest and swiftest striking power. That means rubber—huge quantities of rubber—rubber for trucks and tanks and planes and gun mounts—rubber for gas masks and rubber for landing boats.

Industry Also Needs Rubber

But it is not the Army and Navy alone which need rubber. The process of production also needs rubber. We need rubber to get our war workers back and forth to their plants—some of them far from workers' homes. We need rubber to keep our essential goods and supplies moving.

All this adds up to a very serious problem — a problem which is a challenge to the sound judgment of the government and to the ingenuity of the American people. It is a problem we Americans are laboring to solve —a problem we will solve.

But there is one unknown factor in this problem. We know what our stock pile is. We know what our synthetic capacity will be. But we do not know how much used rubber there is in the country—used rubber which, reclaimed and reprocessed, can be combined with our supplies of new rubber to make those supplies go farther in meeting military and civilian needs.

Specifically, we don't know how much used rubber there is in your cellar—your barn—your stock room—your garage—your attic.

There are as many opinions as there are experts, and until we know we can't make our plans for the best use of the rubber we have.

The only way to find out is to get the used rubber in where it can stand up and be counted.

And that precisely is what we proposed to do.

Drive Starts June 15

We are setting aside the two weeks period from June 15 to June 30—from 12:01 a. m. June 15 to 12 midnight, June 30—to get the old rubber in.

We have asked the filling station operators — the thousands upon thousands of citizens who operate gas stations and garages from one end of the country to the other—to help. And they have generously and patriotically agreed to help: They and the oil companies which serve them.

They have agreed to take the old rubber in and to pay for it at the standard rate of a penny a pound—an amount which will later be refunded to them by the government.

I know that I don't need to urge you to take part in this collection drive. All you need to know is the place to take your rubber and the time to take it there—and the fact that your country needs it.

We do not want you to turn in essential rubber that you need in your daily life—rubber you will have to replace by buying new things in the store. We do want every bit of rubber you can possibly spare—and in any quantity —less than a pound——many pounds. We want it in every form—old tires, old rubber raincoats, old garden hose, rubber shoes, bathing caps, gloves—whatever you have that is made of rubber. If you think it is rubber, take it to your nearest filling station.

Once the rubber is in, we will know what our supplies of used rubber are and we will make our plans accordingly. One thing you can be sure of—we are going to see to it that there is enough rubber to build the planes to bomb Tokyo and Berlin—enough rubber to build the tanks to crush the enemy wherever we may find him—enough rubber to win this war.

Here are two simple rules for this rubber emergency.

1. Turn in all the old rubber—anywhere and everywhere.
2. Cut the use of your car—save its tires by driving slowly and driving less.

I know the nation will respond.

President's Address On Rubber Drive

JUN 13 1942

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's radio address on the scrap rubber collection campaign:

Rubber and the War

I want to talk to you about rubber—about rubber and the war—about rubber and the American people.

When I say rubber I mean rubber. I don't mean gasoline. Gasoline is a serious problem only in certain sections of the country.

But rubber is a problem everywhere — from one end of the country to the other—in the Mississippi Valley as well as in the East—in the oil country as well as in the corn country or the iron country or the great industrial centers.

Rubber is a problem for this

MICRO-FILM USED FOR AEF LETTERS

JUN 13 1942

New "V-Mail Service" Will Save Valuable Cargo Space In Shipment

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 12—A new "V-mail service" to expedite delivery of mail to the armed forces through the use of micro-film, was inaugurated today when President Roosevelt got the first letters.

They were from Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, commander of American forces in the United Kingdom, and John G. Winant, American Ambassador to Great Britain.

Allow Tremendous Savings

The new service makes use of photographic copies of correspondence on micro-film, employing small, standardized combination envelopes and letter forms. This will permit tremendous savings in the poundage of mail and cargo space required for it.

Already 5,000,000 V-mail letter sheets have been sent to men in the service overseas and more are being printed for distribution. By June 15, small stocks will be available in twenty large city postoffices in this country for civilians wishing to write to service men.

Chaney Voices Appreciation

Postoffice officials said stocks would be distributed as rapidly as possible to all postoffices in the United States.

In his letter to the President, Chaney voiced the appreciation of the troops for the new service and renewed "our pledge of service until victory is achieved."

"Contribution Toward Victory"

"No other single factor," he said, "ties in our soldiers with the people at home so much as prompt and adequate mail service. The advent of this service is a distinct contribution toward victory."

Winant told the President he knew all American soldiers in Britain and their families and friends at home would be grateful for the new mail service.

NELSON APPEALS FOR PROFIT CURB

Urges Business Voluntarily to Return Excess Earnings on War Contracts.

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP) Donald M. Nelson, War Production board chairman, appealed tonight to business to return to the government voluntarily any excessive profits made on war contracts.

With the plea went a warning that the government would catch up ultimately with the takers of swollen profits and force readjustments, and simultaneous notice to farmers, workmen and consumers that all must get in step with President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program. He spoke on the MBS program "Fight against Inflation".

Describing bootlegging of gasoline and tires in wartime—or the hoarding of groceries—as "close to treason", Nelson said every class of Americans would have to "reshape our lives to bare essentials."

"We will have to pay stiffer taxes, and we ought to start saving to pay those taxes now, he said. "We will have to invest at least 10 percent of our current incomes in war bonds. Businessmen will have to be contented with low, reasonable profits. Workers will have to forego wage increases, except in cases of substandard wages or inequities.

"Farmers will have to accept a ceiling on their prices at parity. Housewives will have to buy only what they need as they need it, and make everything last longer. A little less in our homes may mean a little more on the battlefronts."

To business men, he said:

"Trere is a direct responsibility upon you to take no more than a fair profit—and by that I mean a fair profit based on your actual costs and your actual investment."

30.24 — 17051

30.24-17051

Fire on Swedish Ship

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The American Swedish news exchange said today that fire broke out in the 5,294-ton Swedish motor freighter Uruguay when she arrived in Swedish waters, but that most of the cargo, including 174 tons of coffee, the first to reach Sweden in many months, was saved. The ship was damaged only slightly.

WINDSOR, IN MIAMI, SAYS NASSAU IS QUIET

Duke Seeks Pay Rise for Native Labor—Will Go to Capital

MIAMI, Fla., June 12 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor arrived in the United States today to discuss with Anglo-American authorities a higher pay rate for unskilled Nassau native laborers who rioted June 1 in protest against wages of 80 cents a day.

The Duke and Duchess were in Washington when the disorders caused him to speed back to the Bahamas, of which he is Governor. His arrival there brought an end to the disturbances in which three rioters died, police and troops were injured and widespread damage occurred.

"Everything is fine in Nassau now," he said. "Otherwise I would not be here. The spirit of the men who are working on the project is very good."

The Duke will remain at Miami Beach until Sunday, then proceed to Washington to discuss workers' pay and other matters governing the Bahamas economy.

JUN 13 1942

Vonsiatsky's Counsel Withdraws Sanity Plea

HARTFORD, June 12 (AP)—Counsel for Anastase A. Vonsiatsky has withdrawn a request for a sanity hearing, but it appeared likely today that the Thompson leader of the Russian Fascist party would be given a mental examination before he goes on trial on a charge of conspiracy to violate the 1917 espionage act.

Vonsiatsky and four others, all Germans or of German descent, were indicted here Wednesday by a federal grand jury on conspiracy charges. No date has been set for their trial.

Judge J. Joseph Smith said today he had acceded to a request of Vonsiatsky's lawyer, Martin Littleton of New York, that a petition for a pre-trial sanity hearing be withdrawn.

However, Thimas J. Dodd, special assistant to the attorney general, who is in charge of the case, indicated that the government would examine Vonsiatsky's mentality in order to prepare for an expected insanity defense at the trial.

DEFERMENT BASIS IS CHANGED A BIT

Conferees Agree and Pay for Dependents Is Next.

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—A Senate-House conference committee agreed today that family relationships should be a basis for deferment from military service as they compromised differences in legislation providing allowances for wives, children and other dependents of lowest paid men in the fighting forces.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, who forecast speedy Senate and House approval of the compromise, said that the new family relationship provision represented a modification of the original selective service act but does not upset it.

The new measure would be retroactive to June 1 but officials said that payments probably could not begin until about November.

There was no substantial difference between the Senate and House versions of payments for wives, children and other dependents.

House conferees had expressed the view before the meeting that the draft deferment provision should be acted upon as separate legislation.

Admiral Named To Head Navy Incentive Division

Washington, June 12 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that it had placed Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, 65, retired, of Atlanta, Ga., in charge of the newly created "incentive division" in the office of the Under Secretary of the Navy, to stimulate production of war materials.

The announcement said the incentive division would function in cooperation with the production campaign headquarters of the War Production Board and would maintain liaison with all bureaus in the War and Navy departments and the Maritime Commission.

Woodward formerly was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua. He also has been on missions to the Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, Cuba and the Philippines.

JUN 13 1942

World Is on Threshold Of Major Era in History

Vast Opportunity Ahead for Implementing Sermon on Mount

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

So finally we have formilization of the thought which long has been in the minds of observers—that the United States, Britain and Russia were bound to emerge from the war as the Big Three who would be guardians of the remodeled world until it reached its majority.

This trio of giants represents the great bulk of the resources and strength of the globe. They will form an all powerful, an invincible, but benevolent partnership. Perhaps instead of calling them the Big Three we might more appropriately designate them as the big brothers of the weak.

We used to speculate about how America and Britain could maintain order in a naughty world if they only would combine their vast strengths to that end. Not only has this "impossibility" been achieved but mighty Russia, which exercises such great influence over both Europe and Asia, now has joined the brotherhood.

That to me is the significance of the Anglo-Russian treaty of mutual assistance and the subsequent agreements between Washington and Moscow. Since America and Britain already were in accord, the three nations now march as one towards fulfillment of the historic eight-point program for a better world laid down in the Atlantic conference between President Roosevelt and British Premier Churchill. When that plan has been achieved it will have answered the dreams of man since dreams began.

World On Verge Of Epoch in History

Let's make it stronger. We undoubtedly stand on the threshold of one of the major epochs of history. The opportunity is about to be given us to do more than ever has been done before in implementing the teachings of the "Sermon on the Mount," which marked another great epoch. We are reaching this opportunity through a valley of tears—but we are arriving.

Few developments could have given the Allied peoples greater courage to carry out the immediate task before us—the wiping out of Hitler and Hitlerism. This momentous agreement comes as we finally have struggled to the crest of the hill and are at grips with Hitler in the decisive struggle.

Surely it's more than coincidence that the agreements come as the sinister Nazi over-lord is sparring for a weak spot through which he can break the Red ranks. It will sustain the Russians, and all the Allies, in this crucial moment upon which the course of the war depends.

Bitter Battle Ahead For Russian People

Moscow tells us today that the Allied agreement on the urgent task of creating a second front in Europe in 1942 has cheered the capital. Vast street crowds listened in impressed silence last night as the radio told of the new commitments, and Soviet officials expressed profound satisfaction.

That is well, for there's blood on the Russian moon. A host of men are about to die in the sanguinary conflict which must be fought to satisfy the lust of Hitler. And Red troops must bear the greater part of this awful burden, so far as concerns the actual battlefield.

Out in the Orient the Japs, unhappily nursing their wounds from Midway, must be uneasy over the Allied agreements. They undoubtedly are worrying for fear there is soundness in the belief expressed in congressional quarters in Washington that the understanding between the President and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov may result in the eventual opening of Russian air bases to American bombers operating against Japan.

This fear on the part of the Nipponese, by the way, might be sufficient to impel them to attack Russia in the near future, so as to gain the benefit of cooperating with Hitler's drive in the west.

Leave Blank

MOSCOW- AND TREATY ~~RE~~ US"

(THE TREATY'S REFERENCE TO THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AS THE FRAMEWORK FOR A VICTORIOUS PEACE WAS THE CLOSEST IT CAME TO A DECLARATION AGAINST ANY NON-EUROPEAN AGGRESSION. JAPAN WAS NOT MENTIONED IN THE TREATY, BUT IT IS OBVIOUS THAT HER FORCEFUL EXPANSION CAN NEVER BE RECONCILED WITH THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.)

THE SOVIET UNION, WHILE TIGHTENING RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN THE WEST, REMAINED NEUTRAL IN THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CONFLICT WITH JAPAN.

JUN 13 1942

SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS, BASED ON THE NEUTRALITY PACT OF 1941, HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED SEVERAL TIMES BY OFFICIAL RUSSIAN DECLARATIONS SINCE THE WAR BROKE IN THE GREATER ORIENT, ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEUTRALITY PACT WARNED JAPAN TO ABIDE STRICTLY BY ITS TERMS.

RUSSIAN ADHERENCE TO THE NEUTRALITY ACCORD WAS RECENTLY DEMONSTRATED BY INTERNMENT IN SOVIET SIBERIA OF FIVE UNITED STATES FLIERS WHO MADE A FORCED LANDING AFTER THE APRIL 18 BOMBING OF TOKYO AND OTHER JAPANESE CITIES.

THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE IS THAT THE CRUSHING OF NAZISM IS THE PRINCIPAL TASK. IZVESTIA, FOR EXAMPLE SAID, "THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY EFFORTS OF THE SOVIET UNION, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE NOW DIRECTED TOWARD SOLUTION OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMON PROBLEM OF CRUSHING THE HITLERITE WAR MACHINE IN THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE IN THE PRESENT YEAR OF 1942."

IT IS EXPECTED THE RUSSIAN-BRITISH-AMERICAN ACCORD ON THE SECOND FRONT QUESTION--WHATEVER THE ANSWER IS TO BE--WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF DIVERTING SOME GERMAN TROOPS TO FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT TO WESTERN EUROPE.

JUN 13 1942

"EVERYTHING WHICH IS EXPRESSED TODAY IN DOCUMENTS WILL BE CONFIRMED SOON ON BATTLEFIELDS AS A STRONG AND REAL FORCE OF ARMS," IZVESTIA SAID. #

BY WALTER B.CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR,JUNE 12-(AP)-A VIVID STORY OF HOW THE MARINES REPELLED A JAP RAID AT MIDWAY WAS TOLD BY CAPT.JEAN H.BUCKNER, 28, BORN AT HANFORD, CALIFORNIA, AND A FORMER UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA FOOTBALL PLAYER WHOSE WIFE AND SON, DAVID, LIVE AT 1412 CHASE AVENUE, CHICAGO.

IT WAS A HOT ATTACK OF 29 MINUTES DURATION, TERMINATING IN A COMPLETE REPULSE.

BUCKNER COMMANDED AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY OF A MARINE DEFENSE BATTALION.

JUN 13 1942

HERE ARE HIGHLIGHTS OF HIS STORY:

"WE RECEIVED WORD THE JAPS WERE COMING IN AT 6 A.M. ON JUNE 4. THEY WERE SIGHTED AT 6:20 O'CLOCK, SEVERAL MILES AT SEA.

"WE WERE READY FOR THEM. ALL OUR PLANES WERE IN THE AIR. THEY CAME IN THREE WAVES OF BOMBERS AT TEN THOUSAND FEET.

"I SAW THAT MARINE FORCE PILOTS ALREADY HAD TAKEN OFF AND SAW THEM ATTACK JAP BOMBERS AT SEA AND SAW FOUR OR FIVE JAP BOMBERS SHOT DOWN FIFTEEN OR TWENTY MILES AT SEA. . . .

"AFTER THAT CONTACT, THE JAP FORCE CIRCLED NORTH AND CAME STRAIGHT

30.24— 17053 30.24-17053

IN A HORIZONTAL FORMATION FOR THE INITIAL ATTACK.

"ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE CAUGHT TWO MORE JAP PLANES BEFORE THEY GOT IN BOMBING RANGE.

"THEY DROPPED THE FIRST BOMBS, THEN PEELED OFF AND STARTED DIVE-BOMBING AND STRAFING BOTH ISLANDS--EASTERN AND SAND ISLANDS.

"THERE WERE TWENTY BOMBERS AND ABOUT FORTY FIGHTERS IN THIS ATTACK.

"DURING THE ACTUAL BOMBING ATTACK, SIX OR EIGHT MORE JAP PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY OUR LAND FIRE. COMPLETING THIS ATTACK, THE JAP PLANES FLEW OUT AT A LOW ALTITUDE TO A RENDEZVOUS IN THE SOUTHWEST FOR A START BACK TO THEIR CARRIERS, AND AS FAR AS WE KNOW THEY NEVER GOT THERE.

JUN 13 1942

"WE THEN REPLENISHED OUR AMMUNITION AND STOOD BY FOR ANOTHER ATTACK WHICH NEVER DID MATERIALIZE BECAUSE OF DAMAGE DELIVERED TO THE JAP CARRIERS BY NAVY AND MARINE DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES AND ARMY BOMBERS. . . .

"THE BIGGEST BOMBS THE JAPS DROPPED AT MIDWAY WERE 500-POUNDERS. I FIGURE THERE WERE 40 TO 70 JAP PLANES IN THE ATTACK. SOME SAY THERE WERE A HUNDRED.

"FIVE 500-POUND BOMBS LANDED WITHIN 125 YARDS OF OUR BATTERY POSITION. THE JAPS APPARENTLY HAD CERTAIN OBJECTIVES, MOST OF WHICH THEY MISSED---WE THINK BECAUSE OF OUR HEAVY GROUND FIRE.

"OUR MEN WERE DOING EVERYTHING THAT POSSIBLY COULD BE EXPECTED OF THEM--THEY WERE GOOD MARINES.

"ONE JAP BOMBER EXPLODED IN THE AIR ABOUT FOUR TO FIVE HUNDRED FEET ABOVE US. ANOTHER LANDED AND BURNED. ONE CRASHED IN FLAMES ON EASTERN ISLAND. SEVERAL FELL INTO THE LAGOON.

"ALL JAPS ABOARD THESE PLANES WERE KILLED. I SAW ONE COME DOWN IN A PARACHUTE, BUT I DON'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM.

"STRAFING WAS NOT AS INTENSE AS WE EXPECTED IT WOULD BE. . . .

"I SAW A STRAFER MACHINE-GUNNING ONE OF OUR PILOTS AFTER HE HIT THE WATER, AND KILLING HIM.

JUN 13 1942

"THE ZEROES ARE ONE OF THE BEST FIGHTER PLANES IN THE WORLD, BUT THERE'S NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT THERE ARE NO BETTER PILOTS IN THE WORLD THAN OURS." #

BATTLE OF CORAL SEA ENDS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)...HERE IS THE COMBINED SCORE OF THE ATTACK ON NEW GUINEA, MARCH 10 AND THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA MAY 4-8 AS ANNOUNCED BY THE U.S.NAVY:

JUN 13 1942

	JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK	PROBABLY SUNK	DAMAGED
AIRCRAFT CARRIER	1		1
HEAVY CRUISER	3		
LIGHT CRUISER	1	1	3
DESTROYER	2	1	3
SEAPLANE TENDER			2
GUNBOAT	4		
SUPPLY SHIP	2		1
TRANSPORT	2		1
TANKER			1
UNIDENTIFIED SHIPS			8
	--	--	--

15 2 20

NOTE: CRUISERS NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED HAVE BEEN LISTED AS LIGHT CRUISERS. "SEVERAL" TRANSPORTS AND SUPPLY VESSELS COUNTED AS TWO EACH.

U.S.SHIPS

	SUNK
AIRCRAFT CARRIER	1
DESTROYER	1
TANKER	1
	--
	3

JUN 13 1942

SEA FIGHTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IN TWO GREAT SEA FIGHTS, THE UNITED STATES NAVY HAS ROLLED UP A SCORE OF ABOUT 51 TO 5 AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN SHIPS SUNK AND DAMAGED--WITH ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF JAPANESE LOSSES VIRTUALLY CERTAIN TO COME IN.

JUN 13 1942

THE NAVY'S TABULATION YESTERDAY OF THE OUTCOME OF THE CORAL SEA STRUGGLE LISTED AT LEAST 15 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK AND MORE THAN 20 DAMAGED. AMONG THOSE CERTAINLY SUNK WERE AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, THREE HEAVY CRUISERS, ONE LIGHT CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS.

UP TO NOW, THE DISCLOSED TOLL TAKEN BY AMERICANS IN THE MIDWAY BATTLE STANDS AT FOUR ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND A DESTROYER SUNK; THREE BATTLESHIPS AND EIGHT TO ELEVEN OTHER SHIPS DAMAGED. THESE FIGURES PROBABLY WILL BE RAISED IN THE FINAL ACCOUNTING OF WHAT HAPPENED TO THE JAP ARMADA OF 30-ODD VESSELS.

AMERICAN SHIP LOSSES: ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, TWO DESTROYERS AND A TANKER SUNK; ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER DAMAGED.

FOLO SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH PACIFIC

BLOOMINGTON, IND., JUNE 12-(AP)-THE "NICK OF INDIANA" MENTIONED IN AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC BY CORRESPONDENT CLARK LEE MAY BE LIEUT. HUGH WILBUR NICHOLSON OF CAMPBELLSBURG, IND.

JUN 13 1942

INDIANA UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT THEY COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE HERO OF LEE'S DISPATCH FROM ITS MEAGER DESCRIPTION BUT THE FACTS GIVEN SEEMED TO FIT NICHOLSON.

NICHOLSON WAS GRADUATED FROM INDIANA UNIVERSITY IN 1937 AND FROM THE NAVY FLYING SCHOOL AT PENSACOLA, FLA., IN 1937 BBBBB

FROM THE NAVY FLYING SCHOOL AT PENSACOLA, FLA., IN 1937 WITH THE RANK OF ENSIGN.

HIS FATHER, ARLEN A. NICHOLSON, WHEN ADVISED AT HIS CAMPBELLSBURG HOME THAT HIS SON MIGHT BE A HERO, SAID, "I'D BE MIGHTY PROUD IF IT WAS OUR NICK ALTHOUGH I WON'T DO ANY BOASTING UNTIL I KNOW DEFINITELY."

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 12-(AP-GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, WRITING IN THE WEEKLY DAS REICH, HAS THREATENED BRITAIN WITH "SOMETHING WORSE THAN DUNKERQUE" IF THE UNITED NATIONS OPEN A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE.

JUN 13 1942

THE ARTICLE, QUOTED BY THE GERMAN RADIO, SAID THE CIVILIAN POPULATION MUST SUFFER BITTERLY FROM RAF RAIDS, ADDING "BUT WE CAN TAKE IT."

30.24— 17055

30.24-17055

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE SENATE RATIFIED TODAY THE ARGENTINE-UNITED STATES RECIPROCAL TRADE TREATY SIGNED LAST OCT.14 UNDER WHICH ARGENTINA GRANTED CONCESSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES ON 127 PRODUCTS.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JUNE 12-(AP)-THIRTY-TWO SURVIVORS OF AN ALLIED SHIP RECENTLY TORPEDOED IN THE CARIBBEAN LANDED TODAY AT BARAHONA ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, THE NEWSPAPER LA NACION REPORTED. DETAILS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

JUN 13 1942

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORTED TONIGHT THAT SIR HARRY LUKE, GOVERNOR OF FIJI AND BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC, HAD RESIGNED "TO MAKE WAY FOR A YOUNGER MAN."

"HIS SUCCESSOR IS TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON," SAID THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY CBS.

Mexico City, June 12-(AP)-A mission of five Russians, headed by Col. T.M. Sarayev, Soviet Military Attache in Washington, arrived here by plane from the United States today to consult with the Mexican General Staff.

Interviewed at their hotel, they said they had been invited by Gen. Salvador Sanchez, Chief of the General Staff, but no information was available immediately at general staff headquarters.

In addition to Col. Sarayev, others in the party were: Major Constantine Ovchinnikov, Alexander Parfee, Perel Soledov and Viktor Prokofiev.

Bern, June 12-(AP)-A Milan dispatch to the Swiss newspaper Neue Zuericher Zeitung said today five persons were wounded at Ljubljana, Italian-occupied Yugoslavia, by bomb thrown through the window of a restaurant patronized mainly by Italians.

JUN 13 1942

Bucharest (From German Broadcasts) June 12-(AP)-The Rumanian capital had a two-hour air raid warning today, its first in nine months. No bombs were dropped.

Las Palmas, Spain, June 11--(Delayed)--The Italian liners Saturnia and Vulcania arrived today with thousands of Italian non-combatants evacuated from Ethiopia and other Italian East African territory under an agreement with the British.

The liners left Berbera, British Somaliland, on May 16 and are due to leave for Italy by way of Gibraltar shortly.

London, June 12-(AP)-Canadian military authorities announced tonight further Canadian troop reinforcements including infantry, engineers, anti-tank gunners and signal corps units had warrived safely in Britain."

The authorities said the reinforcements were not large.

Stockholm, June 12-(AP)-The Swedish government announced today representations would be made to both London and Berlin over new violations of her territory by British and German warplanes.

British planes were reported driven off by Swedish anti-aircraft planes while the craft were on a mine-laying expedition in Oresund Strait Wednesday and this morning a German plane was chased off by Swedish fighters over southwest Sweden.

Rio de Janeiro, June 12-(AP)-A distress message was picked up here last night purportedly from the Dutch merchantman Alioth, 5,483-tons, saying she had been torpedoed in the south Atlantic.

Vichy, France, June 12--(ap)--Widespread agitation by the Belgian clergy against the present regime in their occupied country has become the subject of warning editorials in Brussels newspapers, it was reported here today from the Belgian capital.

JUN 13 1942

Le Pays Reel, the organ of the Rexist leader Leon Degrelle, declared that the clergy "in its majority has multiplied its provocations and its agitations seeking to create conflict where there truly is no pretext."

The paper said the German authorities had "given proof of

greater tolerance toward the clergy than toward anybody else" and added that therefore there was no cause for the dictators to seek a conflict.

"But it is evident," the pope continued, "that if they do not modify their belligerent instincts they will end up by finding

JUN 13 1942

themselves in the greatest misfortune of a church and country. And if that painful catastrophic eventuality occurs one will have to recognize that they are the ones on whom responsibility will lie."

OTTAWA, JUNE 12-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER TALBOT JONES TAYLOR WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. J.C.BELL, RESIDES AT 240 EAST 61ST STREET, NEW YORK CITY, WAS REPORTED MISSING AFTER OVERSEAS AIR OPERATIONS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

PILOT OFFICER THOMAS JAMES GORMAN, WHOSE FATHER, T.H.GORMAN, RESIDES AT 613 TALLMADEE AVENUE EAST, AKRON, O., WAS LISTED AS SERIOUSLY INJURED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)-BYRON PRICE, DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP, TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"THE NEWSPAPERS AND BROADCASTERS OF THE COUNTRY IN GENERAL HAVE PERFORMED MAGNIFICENTLY IN WITHHOLDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY OF V.M.MOLOTOV, THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER.

"THE FACTS ABOUT THIS VISIT WERE KNOWN TO HUNDREDS OF NEWSPAPERMEN AND BROADCASTERS. IT WAS NEWS OF VERY HIGH IMPORTANCE. BUT THE VOLUNTARY WARTIME CODES ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP HAD REQUESTED THAT NEWS OF ALL SUCH EVENTS BE WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST FOR REASONS OF SAFETY UNTIL OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE.

JUN 13 1942

"THE RESULT WAS THAT, SO FAR AS WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO LEARN, NO PREMATURE MENTION OF THE VISIT WAS MADE ON ANY BROADCAST OR IN ANY NEWSPAPER OF THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT ONE. THIS IS A PERFORMANCE WHICH REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT UPON THE PATRIOTIC SELF-DISCIPLINE OF THE PUBLISHING AND RADIO INDUSTRIES.

"THE ONE NEWSPAPER IN WHICH THE STORY WAS PUBLISHED WAS THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS. THE PUBLISHER OF THE DAILY NEWS HAS ASSURED US THAT THE CODE WAS NOT VIOLATED INTENTIONALLY, BUT SO FAR HE HAS MADE NO SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ERROR OCCURRED."

Libya

JUN 13 1942

Editor's Note: The gallant stand of the Free French garrison at Bir Hacheim against repeated axis tank, infantry and bombing attacks is described in the following story written for the associated press by Edgar Marshal Dieterson, corporal in the French Foreign Legion who survived the battle at Bir Hacheim. Dieterson, the

30.24 — 17057

30.24-17057

son of an Episcopal Minister of White Post, Clarke County, Virginia, is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and a former captain in the Bolivian army. He joined the Foreign Legion a year and a half ago.

—lede—

By Corporal/Marshall Dinsmoor

French Foreign Legion

JUN 13 1942

Written for The Associated Press

Somewhere in the Libyan Desert, June 11--(Delayed)--

On the morning of May 22 the Italians attacked us at Bir Hacheim.

We opened up on them with our French 75 millimeter guns and when their infantry saw their tanks knocked out they ran.

Then they called in [illegible]

We were continuously shelled and there were other attacks.

At 4 p.m. on June 2 two Italian officers appeared in a

men bearing a white flag and were led into the Fort blind-folded.

They brought a demand from German Marshal Erwin Rommel that we surrender.

JUN 13 1942

Leave

Black

The ultimatum said:

"We demand your capitulation or you will be exterminated."

They attacked us again and again and bombed us again and again.

The Pacific Battalion, made up largely of natives from Tahiti and New Caledonia, was under fire for the first time and they behaved magnificently.

JUN 13 1942

Then came another demand for surrender by the Italians.

They said they had reinforcements and we had no hope of survival.

On June 7 they had working parties out so close to our lines we could hear them talk. They tried to remove mines but we stopped that with machine gun fire.

On Wednesday this week 70 planes attacked us in one raid during the day. Then at 7 p.m. several flights of more planes bombed us.

Air Raids in only five miles by six four miles so you can imagine what a large number of bombs that many planes laid on us.

The RAF also was constantly bombing and ground-strafing the enemy. With our own Bofors (anti-aircraft gun) we brought down from 10 to 12 planes. They were all German.

JUN 13 1942

The British made strong efforts to reliefe us but they had other fish to fry.

Lewis

Black

3.0.24— 17059

3024-17059

We could hear the British artillery at times banging away.

This gave us hope but it never came any nearer.

We had great confidence in our commander, General Dupont. Koenig, not in Cole Ambleuse, Russian commander of the foreign legion.

We like all other foreign legion members began as a private.

We never lacked food and were allowed two quarts of water daily.

The rumble was great.

JUN 13 1942

Dub the ebbinks got worse and worse and no aid came. Last night we were told to get ready to go. We took our 24 rifles, one day's rations, and a canteen of water.

At 9:30 p.m. we set out on foot, the trucks carrying reunion going in another column.

At midnight we made the first contact with the enemy.

We run into them in the dark. Flares went up and there was a burst of machine gun fire from them.

JUN 13 1942

JUN 13 1942

ALASKA ROAD

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)-A MEMBER OF THE ALASKA INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION TOLD A SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE TODAY THAT AN EASTERN OVERLAND ROUTE TO ALASKA, ORDERED BY THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN JOINT DEFENSE BOARD, WAS INACCESSIBLE, VALUELESS FOR DEFENSE AND "AN ECONOMIC AND ENGINEERING MONSTROSITY."

APPEARING IN BEHALF OF A WESTERN COASTAL ROUTE WHICH HE HELPED PLAN, DONALD MCDONALD, AN ALASKAN ENGINEER FOR 28 YEARS, ASSERTED THAT A HIGHWAY CLOSE TO THE SEA WOULD BE "FAR MORE STRATEGIC" AS A SUPPLY LINE TO ALASKA AND FOR ENABLING DEFENSE AGAINST ENEMY INVASION.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE, CONSIDERING A RESOLUTION BY SENATOR LANGER (R-ND) REQUESTING A SENATE INQUIRY TO DETERMINE IF "REAL REASON EXISTS" FOR THE EASTERN OR SO-CALLED "C" HIGHWAY, WAS INFORMED BY MCDONALD THAT "THE FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY MAY WELL DEPEND ON THE LOCATION OF AN ALASKAN SUPPLY LINE.

"ALASKA," HE DECLARED, "IS THE MOST STRATEGIC POINT IN THE WORLD. IF AN ENEMY ONCE TOOK CONTROL THERE HE COULD DOMINATE THIS CONTINENT AS WELL AS THE ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD."

MCDONALD EXPLAINED THAT THE PROPOSED COASTAL OR "A" ROUTE FROM PRINCE GEORGE, B.C., TO FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, COULD BE BUILT MORE ECONOMICALLY, AND THAT FIGHTER PLANES, OPERATING FROM POTENTIAL FIELDS ALONG THE HIGHWAY, COULD BETTER RESIST NAVAL INVASION THAN IF EITHER OF TWO OTHER ROUTES WERE BUILT.

THE EASTERN ROUTE, WHICH WOULD START AT DAWSON CREEK, HE ADDED, WOULD BE 400 MILES FROM THE COAST. PLANES OPERATING FROM TWO FIELDS ALONG THIS HIGHWAY, HE CONTENDED, WOULD HAVE A RANGE OF BUT 300 MILES AND WOULD BE "VALUELESS" AGAINST A COASTAL INVASION.

FURTHER, HE SAID, ALASKA'S MAIN SUPPLY BASE AT SEATTLE IS ONLY 600 MILES FROM PRINCE GEORGE BUT ABOUT 1,900 MILES FROM DAWSON CREEK.

A PROPOSED CENTRAL OR "B" ROUTE, MCDONALD CONTINUED, WOULD BE AS "EQUALLY INACCESSIBLE AND COSTLY" TO CONSTRUCT AS THE "C" ROUTE.

JUN 13 1942

LANGER'S RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE INQUIRY STATED THAT THE ROUTE SELECTED BY THE JOINT DEFENSE BOARD "CONFERS GREAT PEACETIME COMMERCIAL BENEFITS ON CERTAIN CANADIAN CORPORATE INTERESTS" AND IS "ENABLING THESE INTERESTS TO MONOPOLIZE PRESENT AND FUTURE RAIL AND AIR TRANSPORT FACILITIES."

"THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD," MCDONALD TOLD THE SUB-COMMITTEE, "HAS HAD YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN CANADIAN POLITICS AND IT KNOWS HOW TO HANDLE THINGS."

#

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES IS RESUMING TRADE WITH FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, SECRETARY OF STATE HULL TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY, AND SHIPS LOADED WITH NON-MILITARY SUPPLIES WILL LEAVE NEW YORK FOR THAT DESTINATION SOON.

JUN 13 1942

TRADE WITH VICHY-CONTROLLED FRENCH NORTH AFRICA WAS ABRUPTLY SUSPENDED IN MID-APRIL, WHEN THE COLLABORATIONIST LEADER PIERRE LAVAL RETURNED TO POWER.

TWO SHIPS LOADED WITH FOOD AND OTHER NON-MILITARY SUPPLIES WERE AT THAT MOMENT ABOUT TO SAIL FOR NORTH AFRICA. THEY WERE HELD IN PORT, AND UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE WELLES INDICATED THEY WOULD BE

30.24— 17061

30 24- 17061

HELD THERE INDEFINITELY PENDING FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

WHAT CAUSED THE GOVERNMENT TO LIFT THE EMBARGO WAS NOT DISCLOSED. IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS, SECRETARY HULL SAID THE DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED AFTER DUE CONSIDERATION OF ALL THE PROS AND CONS.

JUN 13 1942

IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT AMBASSADOR WILLIAM D.LEAHY, IN HIS FIRST FORMAL PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE HIS RETURN FROM VICHY, SAID EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT "IT IS MY PERSONAL OPINION THAT EVERY PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE GIVEN BY AMERICA TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE, PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT SUCH ASSISTANCE IS OF NO BENEFIT TO THE AXIS POWERS."

IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS, HULL SAID HE HAD NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF THE RECONCILIATION BETWEEN LAVAL AND CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN WHICH WAS REPORTED FROM VICHY YESTERDAY.

(A VICHY DISPATCH TOLD OF A SURPRISE APPEARANCE BY MARSHALL PETAIN AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY LAVAL AT WHICH THE AGED CHIEF OF STATE SAID "THERE IS NO LONGER ANY CLOUD" BETWEEN HIMSELF AND LAVAL AND THAT THEY NOW WERE "WORKING HAND IN HAND.")

JUN 13 1942

IN CONNECTION WITH THE MUTUAL AID PACT SIGNED YESTERDAY WITH RUSSIA HULL ANNOUNCED THAT YUGOSLAVIA ALSO HAS BEEN HANDED THE DRAFT PROPOSAL OF A LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT SIMILIAR TO THE BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND CHINESE PACTS.

BRITAIN'S RUBBER PROBLEM PRESSING

LIKE U.S., SHE STRUGGLES WITH SYNTHETICS, RECLAIM, CONSERVATION

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

JUN 13 1942

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 12-(WIDE WORLD)-BRITAIN, HER LONG CONTROL OVER THE WORLD'S RUBBER SUPPLIES ENDED AT LEAST TEMPORARILY BY JAPAN, STRUGGLED TODAY WITH ALL THE PROBLEMS THAT FACE THE UNITED STATES AND SOME ADDED COMPLICATIONS.

SYNTHETIC SUBSTITUTES FOR RUBBER AND RECLAMATION OF RUBBER FROM AUTOMOBILE TIRES AS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN THE BEST BETS SO FAR, BUT BOTH ANSWERS PRESENT DIFFICULTIES BEYOND THOSE AMERICA HAS FOUND.

FOR BRITAIN'S SYNTHETICS INDUSTRY IS LARGELY EXPERIMENTAL, SHE LACKS THE HUGE QUANTITIES OF PETROLEUM AND ALCOHOL NECESSARY FOR WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE, AND HASN'T THE STEEL THAT WOULD BE NEEDED TO CONSTRUCT THE NECESSARY FACILITIES.

RECLAIMED RUBBER OFFERS ONLY SCANT RELIEF, FOR BRITAIN HAS A BARE 2,500,000 MOTOR CARS REGISTERED COMPARED WITH THE 1940 TOTAL OF MORE THAN 33,000,000 IN THE UNITED STATES. A RECENT SURVEY SHOWED ABOUT 6,000,000 OLD TIRES AND INNER TUBES AVAILABLE FOR RECLAIM.

MANPOWER IS ANOTHER NEARLY INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTY; SKILLED PERSONNEL HAS BEEN DRAFTED ALREADY FOR MORE IMPORTANT WAR INDUSTRY.

OFFICIALS NOW ARE CONSIDERING REQUISITIONING THE TIRES OF THE MILLION-ODD CARS WHICH WILL BE FORCED INTO IDLENESS BY THE NEW GASOLINE RATIONING, WHICH SHARPLY RESTRICTS SUPPLIES.

(THE UNITED STATES RUBBER RECLAIMING CO. AT BUFFALO LAST WEEK RECEIVED 640,000 POUNDS OF TIRES FROM BRITAIN IN EXCHANGE FOR LEND-LEASE RECLAIMED RUBBER, SO GOOD GENERAL MANAGER JOHN S.PLUMB COMMENTED: "THE BRITISH EVIDENTLY HAVE GIVEN UP TRYING TO DRIVE THEIR CARS AND ARE SCRAPPING GOOD TIRES. THIS IS JUST THE OPPOSITE OF CONDITIONS HERE.")

A JUMP AHEAD OF THE UNITED STATES, SCRAP RUBBER COLLECTION CAMPAIGNS ARE UNDER WAY IN ENGLAND, AIMED AT A GOAL OF 30,000 TONS OF OLD RUBBER A MONTH. COLLECTORS WILL RECEIVE $4 TO $5 A TON; DEALERS $8.50 A TON AND MERCHANTS $12.50 A TON, THE DIFFERENTIALS COVERING TRANSPORTATION, SORTING AND STORING.

(IN THE UNITED STATES, RUBBER RESERVE CO., A FEDERAL AGENCY, HAS OFFERED AN ABOVE-CEILING-PRICE OF $25 A TON FOR USABLE RUBBER IN AN EFFORT TO STIMULATE SCRAP COLLECTIONS.

(PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS ANNOUNCED A NATIONWIDE COLLECTION CAMPAIGN WILL BE HELD SOON, AND A SURVEY MADE OF AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.)

BRITONS WERE ASKED TO COLLECT OLD RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, HOSE, INSULATED WIRE, BATHING CAPS, HOT WATER-BOTTLES AND THE LIKE. FOR

RECLAIMERS EXPECT TO GET 90 PER CENT OF THE WEIGHT OF SUCH ITEMS IN RECLAIMED RUBBER, WHILE TIRES GIVE UP ONLY 30 PER CENT.

CARGOES OF SCRAP RUBBER HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES WHERE RECLAIMING FACILITIES ARE GREATER, IN EXCHANGE FOR CRUDE, SYNTHETIC AND RECLAIMED RUBBER.

BRITAIN'S SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANS WERE DESCRIBED AS NOT OFFICIALLY FORMULATED, ALTHOUGH A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN APRIL "WE ARE DEVELOPING SYNTHETIC PROCESSES."

JUN 13 1942

D64

INSTEAD, THE UNITED STATES IS EXPECTED TO SHIP BRITAIN 50,000 TONS OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER YEARLY, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID.

(AMERICAN RUBBER EXPERTS QUESTIONED SUCH A HIGH FIGURE, WHICH THEY POINTED OUT COULDN'T BE REACHED FOR MANY MONTHS UNDER THE PRESENT UNITED STATES PROGRAM AND MIGHT MORE THAN EQUAL THE TOTAL U.S. SYNTHETICS OUTPUT FOR THIS YEAR.)

BRITAIN ALREADY HAD CUT DOWN ON THE USE OF RUBBER, RESTRICTING TIRES AND BARRING THEM FROM MANY VEHICLES.

MANUFACTURE OF A WIDE RANGE OF GOODS ONCE MADE OF RUBBER WAS HALTED, AND SUPPLIES OF SOME TYPES REQUISITIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ENGLAND ALSO IS TRYING TO MAKE THE MOST OF HER REMAINING SOURCES OF CRUDE RUBBER. THE CHIEF ONE IS CEYLON, THE ISLAND THAT DANGLES LIKE A PENDANT AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF INDIA AND PRODUCED 89,000 TONS OF NATURAL RUBBER IN 1940. OTHER RUBBER COMES FROM SEVEN BRITISH COLONIES IN AFRICA, WHICH CAN TURN OUT AROUND 9,000 TONS A YEAR.

BRITAIN'S SUPPLY MINISTRY HAS OFFERED CASH BONUSES FOR CEYLON RUBBER PRODUCED IN EXCESS OF THE 90 PER CENT STANDARD QUOTAS FIXED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL GROUP.

FIGURES ON ACTUAL STOCKS OF RUBBER IN BRITAIN WERE NOT AVAILABLE BECAUSE OF MILITARY SECRECY. SOME EXPERTS GUESSED, HOWEVER, THAT WITH CAREFUL USE BRITAIN WOULD HAVE ENOUGH RUBBER TO TAKE CARE OF ESSENTIAL USES THROUGH 1943.

THERE WAS LITTLE OPTIMISM, HOWEVER, AND NO HOPE AT ALL FOR ANY BUT ESSENTIAL USERS. AN OFFICIAL COMMENTED THAT IF EVERY METHOD OF RUBBER SAVING AND REPLENISHMENT WORKED 100 PER CENT SUCCESSFULLY, THE COUNTRY "WOULD JUST SCRATCH THROUGH."

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 12--SENT JUNE 11)

LONDON REPORTS:

COAL MINER WAGES
MAY BE LIFTED IN
TRY FOR MORE FUEL

JUN 13 1942

INCREASE WOULD BE SUBSIDIZED
AS PART OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 12-(WIDE WORLD)-ACCEPTANCE OF COAL MINERS' DEMANDS FOR A MINIMUM WAGE OF $17 A WEEK WAS DISCUSSED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES THIS WEEK AS A LOGICAL FOLLOW-UP OF THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER BRITAIN'S COAL MINES.

SUCH AN INCREASE, OBSERVERS SAID, PROBABLY WOULD BE

BRACKETED WITH MINE OWNERS' REQUESTS FOR INCREASED OUTPUT AND A REDUCTION OF ABSENTEEISM--FAILURE TO REPORT TO WORK.

THESE SOURCES SAID THAT ANY RAISE IN THE WORKERS' PAY MIGHT BE SUBSIDIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN ORDER TO PREVENT A LIFTING OF THE PRICE OF COAL TO THE PUBLIC.

ANOTHER LABOR DEVELOPMENT WAS THE DECISION THAT WOMEN SHOULD WORK ONLY 55 HOURS A WEEK. MANY HAD BEEN PUTTING IN UP TO 62 HOURS, PARTICULARLY IN CERTAIN KEY FACTORIES.

THE ACTION WAS A RESULT OF DISCLOSURES THAT ACUTE FATIGUE IN THE LAST FEW HOURS OF LONG SHIFTS HAD CAUSED INCREASED INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

--DASH--

JUN 13 1942

THE VITAMIN CROP LOOKED GOOD THIS WEEK. DESPITE A COLD SPRING AND GALES THROUGH THE MONTH OF MAY, BRITAIN IS GROWING ABOUT 12 TIMES WHAT WOULD BE A NORMAL PEACETIME ONION CROP, FIVE TIMES THE USUAL AMOUNT OF PEAS, HAS DOUBLED THE ACREAGE OF CARROTS AND PLANTED A RECORD WINTER VEGETABLE CROP.

THE SALMON PROBLEM, TROUBLED BOTH FOOD CONTROLLERS AND THE PUBLIC.

WHEN GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PRICES WENT IN EFFECT JUNE 1, AT THE HEIGHT OF THE CATCHING SEASON, SALMON JUST ABOUT DISAPPEARED FROM THE MARKET.

SOME SUSPECTED THAT BLACK MARKET PEDDLERS GOT A GOOD DEAL OF THE CATCH, ESPECIALLY AFTER DELIVERIES TO LONDON, NORMALLY IN THE HUNDREDS OF BOXES, WERE FOUND TO BE AT THE RATE OF 15 BOXES (OF 100-150 POUNDS EACH) A DAY.

--DASH--

BRITAIN'S DEFICIT THIS WEEK WAS THE BIGGEST OF THE CURRENT YEAR, $294,416,000.

JUN 13 1942

D20

REVENUE FOR THE WEEK TOTALED $198,152,000, AN ADVANCE OF NEARLY $24,000,000 FROM THE PREVIOUS WEEK. CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION OF $104,656,000, PART OF A PROMISED $880,000,000, ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN HALF. CANADA SO FAR HAS DONATED $302,408,000 OF THAT AMOUNT.

EXPENDITURES ROCKETED TO $492,568,000 OF WHICH WAR SUPPLIES TOOK $370,400,000.

--DASH--

STOCK MARKET TRADERS BECAME INTERESTED IN EGYPTIAN AND CHINESE SHARES AS THEY HEARD REPORTS OF GROWING ALLIED STRENGTH. SOUTH AMERICAN ISSUES WERE QUIET AFTER A LONG UPTREND.

--DASH--

THE FEW MOTORISTS WHO STILL HAVE AUTOS W[illegible]SKED TO OBSERVE A 40 MILE AN HOUR LIMIT, AND THE FIGHTING SERVIC[illegible]ERE INSTRUCTED TO OBSERVE IT... LLOYD'S, INSURING ATLANTIC P[illegible]NGERS BY SEA OR AIR AGAINST WAR AND OTHER ACCIDENTS RISKS AT 1 PER CENT, REPORTED CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS..LONDON RECORDED A DROP IN CRIME, TO THE LOWEST SINCE THE WAR STARTED, CREDITED TO AN ALERT PUBLIC AND A REDUCTION OF AUTOMOBILE USE.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR A.M.S OF TURDAY, JUNE 13).

30.24— 17063

30.24-17063

WILDERNESS DASH

- - -

MEN AND MACHINES

RUSHED TO BUILD

ALASKA HIGHWAY

JUN 13 1942

- - -

--AND BEAT THE THAW (1100) SET OF PICTURES SERVICED

- - -

BY SIGRID ARNE

(ADVANCE) FORT ST.JOHN, B.C., JUNE 12-(WIDE WORLD)-THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS THAT ARRIVED IN CANADA TO BUILD THE ALASKA HIGHWAY PULLED INTO DAWSON CREEK MARCH 9 AT 1:30 A.M. IN A BLISTERING, COLD DARKNESS. IT WAS 25 BELOW ZERO.

THEY TUMBLED SHIVERING OUT OF THEIR TRAINS.

"FALL OUT, MEN," SHOUTED A MAJOR OVER A HOWLING WIND. "THAT'S WHERE YOU SLEEP--IF YOU SLEEP." HE POINTED TO A FROZEN FIELD.

IN AN HOUR THE FIELD WAS SCATTERED WITH BUNDLES, BARRACKS BAGS, CRATES OF TINNED FOOD, SLEEPING BAGS, TENT CHIMNEYS.

THE CLUNK OF PICKAXES RANG THROUGH THE NIGHT AS THE MEN, BUNDLED IN FUR-LINED PARKAS, CHIPPED HOLES IN THE FROZEN GROUND FOR THEIR TENT POLES. IN TWO HOURS THE TENTS WERE UP. THE MEN GRABBED A FEW HOURS' SLEEP.

THAT WAS THE START OF ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING BATTLES MAN HAS EVER WAGED WITH THE FROZEN NORTH, AND WON.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HAD JUST SIGNED AN AGREEMENT TO PERMIT THE UNITED STATES TO PUNCH THROUGH A HIGHWAY TO ALASKA AT DOUBLEQUICK.

JUN 13 1942

CANADA SENT OUT DOG TEAMS TO BUY UP THE RIGHTS-OF-WAY NEEDED BY THE AMERICANS. SHE WIPED OUT ALL DUTIES AT THE BORDER. THE UNITED STATES IS PERMITTED TO SHIP IN ANYTHING FOR ITS MEN, DUTY FREE, FROM CIGARETS TO CARGO PLANES.

THE UNITED STATES HAS AGREED TO PAY THE COST OF THE HIGHWAY. IT MAY COST 25 MILLIONS, OR 50 MILLIONS. IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY NOW BECAUSE THE COUNTRY IS SO WILD, AND SO UNKNOWN. THE UNITED STATES WILL KEEP UP THE ROAD FOR SIX MONTHS AFTER THE WAR. THEN THE ROAD REVERTS TO CANADA, AND SHE WILL MAINTAIN IT.

BUT NOW--THIS HOUR--THAT ROAD, 1,459 MILES LONG, IS NEEDED TO KEEP UP THE FLOW OF PLANES, FOOD, GUNS TO ALASKA, FIGHTING AND HOPING FOR THE FINAL MILE OF ROAD SHAKING INTO FAIRBANKS.

JUN 13 1942

WW10

AT THE SOUTH END A RAILROAD COMES AS FAR NORTH AS DAWSON CREEK, 550 MILES NORTHWEST OF EDMONTON, CANADA. THEN THERE'S A 50-50 DIRT ROAD 60 MILES NORTH TO FORT ST.JOHN. THAT'S WHERE THE ALASKA HIGHWAY STARTS.

NOW IT'S ROLLING OUT FROM FORT ST.JOHN ACROSS BUSH COUNTRY SO THICK THAT ONLY A MAN CAN SQUEEZE BETWEEN THE TREE TRUNKS. THERE ARE NO ROADS. JUST ROLLING HILLS, BUSH AND TREACHEROUS

BOGS 25 FEET DEEP IN PLACES.

THAT NIGHT OF MARCH 9 THE BOGS WERE FROZEN STIFF. THAT NIGHT RAILROAD MEN ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES WORKED ALL NIGHT TO CLEAR RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR AMERICAN FREIGHT TRAINS THROWN TOGETHER FOR DAWSON CREEK. TRUCKERS THUNDERED FROM WARE-HOUSE TO LOADING PLATFORMS, IN CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS, DES MOINES, SEATTLE.

IN ARMY CAMPS YOUNG ENGINEERS WERE ISSUED PARKAS AND EIDER-LINED SLEEPING BAGS, AND TOLD THEY WERE ON THE MARCH--THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHERE.

JUN 13 1942

MAIN-LINERS IN THE STATES AND CANADA LAY ON SIDINGS WHILE AMERICAN FREIGHTS THUNDERED BY. NOBODY KNEW WHERE, EXCEPT A FEW ARMY OFFICERS ABOARD.

THERE WAS JUST FOUR WEEKS, MAYBE SIX, FOR AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS TO DO A FANTASTIC JOB. THEY HAD TO SHOVE THROUGH A HUGE SUPPLY CARAVAN FOR AN ENGINEERS' CAMP AT FORT NELSON, ANOTHER 250 MILES NORTH OF FORT ST.JOHN. THERE WAS NO ROAD, BUT TRAPPERS TOLD ARMY OFFICERS THERE WAS A WINTER TRAIL THAT WOULD TAKE THE AMERICAN TRUCKS THROUGH.

BUT--BUT--WHEN THE THAWS CAME, AROUND APRIL 1, THE TRAIL WOULD MELT INTO BOG. THEN ONLY A MAN LEADING HIS PACK HORSE COULD GET THROUGH.

SO, IF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY--SUPPLYING THE MEN WHO TOOK THE FIRST JAP BOMBING IN THIS HEMISPHERE--WAS TO JUMP INTO BEING, THE CAMP AT FORT NELSON HAD TO BE SUPPLIED COMPLETELY BY EARLY APRIL.

THE STRUGGLE BEGAN AT THE RAILHEAD IN DAWSON CREEK WHERE COL. E.A.MUELLER, QUARTERMASTERS CORPS, CHECKED THE FREIGHT ROLLING IN FROM THE STATES. THE TRAINS ROLLED TO A STOP, AND IMPATIENT ARMY ENGINEERS PRIED OPEN FREIGHT DOORS, AND RUSHED THE GOODS ONTO TRUCKS THAT STARTED ROLLING IMMEDIATELY--WHETHER ALONE FOR THE 250 MILE TREK, OR IN CARAVANS.

JUN 13 1942

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS AND CANADIAN PACIFIC SHUNTED IN EXTRA ENGINES TO HAUL THE TRAINS TO DAWSON -- OVER THE LAST STRIP OF STEEL INTO THE NORTH COUNTRY, THE NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAY. THE N.A.R.'S CHIEF, J.H.MACARTHUR, WORKED NIGHTS IN EDMONTON, TRYING TO GUESS THE AMERICAN'S NEEDS. NOW THERE'S A MILE OF NEW SIDING AT DAWSON, K LAID BY THE NORTHERN AL ERTA--AND SIX NEW LOADING PLATFORMS.

OUT AHEAD OF DAWSON LAY THAT DARK, FROZEN TUNDRA, CRISSCROSSED BY RIVERS, CUT BY CULVERTS. THERE WEREN'T ENOUGH AMERICANS IN CANADA AT THAT POINT TO RUN THE SUPPLIES. THERE WASN'T TIME TO BRING IN ENOUGH TRUCKS. THERE WEREN'T ENOUGH TRAINS TO GET THEM IN.

JUN 13 1942

SO E.J.SPINNEY, A DAWSON TRUCKING CONTRACTOR, AGREED TO COLLECT A CARAVAN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMERS. IN A WEEK THE GRAPEVINE HAD BROUGHT ENOUGH TRUCKS AND MEN FROM A RADIUS OF A HUNDRED MILES TO SPLICE OUT THE TRUCKS AND MEN OF THE ARMY ENGINEERS.

FOR SIX WEEKS THE TRUCKS NEVER STOPPED ROLLING, EXCEPT TO RELOAD AND REFUEL. EACH HAD TWO DRIVERS; ONE SLEPT WHILE THE OTHER DROVE. DAY AND NIGHT THE TRUCKS CHURNED NORTH OVER GLASSY ICE TO NELSON, UNLOADED AND CHURNED BACK TO DAWSON TO LOAD ANEW. MEN ATE WHEN THEY COULD. THE BEST TIME ANY TRUCK MADE FOR THE 250 MILES WAS 32 HOURS.

30.24— 17065

30.24-17065

ALONG THE ROAD, SUPPLY DUMPS WERE SET UP--JUST OUT ON THE BLEAK TUNDRA. CRATES OF FOOD AND DRUMS OF GASOLINE. FIRES BURNED THROUGH DAY AND NIGHT. EXHAUSTED DRIVERS STOPPED TO EAT AND GET WARM.

AND THEN CURIOUS THINGS HAPPENED: THE FROZEN MEN STARTED TO WARM AT THE FIRE, AND THEN FELL HEAD-LONG INTO THE BURNING LOGS. THEIR FELLOW DRIVERS PULLED THEM OUT, AND SENT THEM ON.

THERE WERE SURPRISINGLY FEW CASES OF FROZEN FEET. THOSE WHICH OCCURRED WERE FLOWN OUT TO ARMY MEDICAL CORPS HOSPITALS--AND THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS DIDN'T LOSE ONE FROZEN FOOT. NOT ONE TOE HAD TO BE AMPUTATED.

JUN 13 1942

IN THE ICY WIND, IN BLACK ARCTIC NIGHTS WHILE WOLVES HOWLING IN THE HILLS, THE MEN STOPPED TO EAT, TO REFUEL THEIR CARS, AND TO TEAR ON, THEIR TIRE CHAINS RINGING ON THE ICE.

THE ROAD WAS SO LOADED WITH TRUCKS THAT THROUGH THE BLACK THERE WAS ALWAYS SOME PAIR OF HEADLIGHTS IN THE DISTANCE: SINKING OUT OF VIEW IN A CULVERT AND STRUGGLING INTO SIGHT AGAIN OVER A RIVER HEADLAND.

THE WILD PEACE RIVER WAS THE DANGER SPOT. THE ARMY KEPT A CREW THERE DAY AND NIGHT. THEY HAD LONG PICKS, AND THEY TRAMPED BACK AND FORTH THROUGH THE BLACK PICKING AT THE RIVER EDGES TO TEST THE FREEZE.

THE FIRST DAY THE THAW CAME WAS ABOUT APRIL 1, AND NELSON WAS STILL INCOMPLETE. MEN WORKED UNTIL THEY GASPED. AT DUSK LONG STRINGS OF LIGHTS BLAZED OVER THE DAWSON CREEK RAILROAD YARDS. MEN SLAVED ON THROUGH THE NIGHT, THEIR BACKS GROANING, THEIR EARS FREEZING.

THE FIRST THAW CAME. FOUR-INCH PLANKING WAS RUSHED TO THE PEACE RIVER, TO HOLD THE ROAD ACROSS IT. OVER THE PLANKING, SAWDUST WAS SCATTERED TO GIVE THE WEAKENING ICE ITS LAST LITTLE COAT OF PROTECTION, TO TAKE THE AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS THROUGH.

JUN 13 1942

WW12

FEAR AND FRUSTRATION SEEPED THROUGH THE CAMP. THE ICE WAS GOING.

THEN LIKE AN ANSWER TO A PRAYER -- AND THE MEN WERE PRAYING -- THERE CAME A TERRIFIC FREEZE. THE PEACE RIVER STIFFENED, THE TRUCKS ROLLED ON DAY AND NIGHT.

THE LAST FEW DAYS OF THE ICE, WHEN THE FINAL THAW CREPT IN, THE TRUCKS ROLLED ONLY AT NIGHT, THE SHORT NORTHERN NIGHT, WHEN FROST STIFFENS THE SURFACE.

JUN 13 1942

THE ROAD WENT OUT ON APRIL 15. BUT THE ENCAMPMENT UP NORTH WAS DONE, AND SAFE. THE MEN WERE THERE. THE HUGE ROAD MACHINES WERE IN. GAS FOR THE MACHINES AND FOOD FOR THE MEN. THEY WERE CUT OFF FOR 150 DAYS--BUT THEY HAD WHAT THEY NEEDED.

NOW NELSON CAN BE REACHED ONLY BY PLANE FROM FORT ST.JOHN. BUT THE PLANES WHIR BACK AND FORTH. THE MEN HAVE JUST FLOWN A BIG ROAD GRADER NORTH. WELDERS CUT IT APART AT ST.JOHN, AND AT NELSON MORE WELDERS HOOKED IT TOGETHER AGAIN.

AFTER THAT FROZEN TREK IN MARCH, TIRED MEN SAT DOWN ALL ALONG THE LINE, THEIR EYES BLOOD-SHOT FROM LACK OF SLEEP, AND TOOK COUNT.

THEY HADN'T LOST ONE TRUCK. NOT ONE MAN IN THE MAD SIX WEEKS' DASH.

THERE WAS JUST ONE LITTLE JEEP AT DAWSON WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN AT NELSON. IT WAS CAUGHT MIDWAY BY THE THAW AND HAD TO TURN BACK.

THERE WAS JUST ONE CRATE OF PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS MISSING--AND OVER A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS HAD BEEN RACED ACROSS THE TUNDRA.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 12--SENT JUNE 9).

JUN 13 1942

HOW GERMANS FORCE
FRENCH BUSINESS
INTO PATTERN

THREATS, BALLYHOO,
ENVY ALL TRIED (700)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: PHILIP W.WHITCOMB, WHO DESCRIBES FOR WIDE WORLD THE GERMAN METHODS OF FORCING FRENCH BUSINESS INTO THE NAZI MOLD, IS AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN LONG A RESIDENT OF PARIS, WHERE HE OPERATED A BUSINESS NEWS SERVICE. HE WAS INTERNED AT BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, UNTIL RELEASED RECENTLY ALONG WITH OTHER AMERICANS.)

BY PHILIP W.WHITCOMB

(ADVANCE)...LISBON, JUNE 12-(WIDE WORLD)-BALLYHOO, ENVY, SUGAR-COATED TREATMENT AND THE THREAT OF THE IRON FIST ALL ARE BEING USED BY THE GERMANS TO WHIP FRENCH BUSINESS INTO GOOSESTEP PATTERN.

AT THE SAME TIME THE NAZIS ARE HOLDING OUT THE LURE OF HIGH WAGES TO DRAW FRENCH WORKERS INTO PLANTS IN GERMANY.

THE JEWS ARE OUT OF THE PICTURE ALTOGETHER, DEPRIVED OF ALL ECONOMIC OWNERSHIP AND FORCED TO WORK IN SUBORDINATE JOBS OUT OF PUBLIC SIGHT.

JUN 13 1942

BUT WHILE THE GERMAN CONQUERORS THUS TRY TO CHANNEL FRENCH PRODUCTION INTO GERMAN WAR NEEDS, FRENCHMEN LOOK TOWARD ENGLAND FROM WHICH BRITISH BOMBERS HAVE COME TO BLAST THEIR FACTORIES, AND SAY:

"WE DON'T COMPLAIN, PROVIDED THEY DO THEIR BEST. WE ARE LOSING FAR LESS THAN IF WE WERE STILL FIGHTING."

PRACTICALLY NO FRENCHMAN TRULY OBJECTS TO BRITISH BOMBING OF FACTORIES OR FORTIFICATIONS IN FRANCE, ALTHOUGH SOME GRUMBLE ON PRINCIPLE.

AN ENGINEER FRIEND OF MINE ESTIMATED THE EFFECT OF BRITISH BOMBING ON FRENCH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION UP TO THE END OF APRIL, 1942, AT LESS THAN ONE PER CENT.

HERE IS THE WAY THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO CHANGE FRENCH BUSINESS TO THEIR WAY OF THINKING:

"VERTICAL" ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN SET UP BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES, WITH "CROSS" ORGANIZATIONS CREATED THROUGH EMPLOYER-TECHNICIAN-WORKER UNIONS.

GERMAN "ADVISERS", TACTFULLY CLOTHED IN CIVILIAN GARB, SIT IN THE IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONTROL OFFICES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT PARIS

30.24— 17067 30.24-17067

AND LILLE. BECAUSE GERMANY ALONE CAN GIVE ORDERS AND SUPPLY RAW MATERIAL, FRENCHMEN MUST LISTEN TO THESE "ADVISERS."

UNDER THE VERTICAL SET-UP EACH INDUSTRY OR TRADE PUTS ITS AGREEMENTS, STANDARD CONTRACTS, SALES QUOTAS AND MATERIAL RATIONING IN THE HANDS OF A THEORETICALLY REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE WITH ALMOST AUTOCRATIC POWER.

THE THREE-WAY COMMITTEE--MORE THAN 1,000 OF THEM ARE AT WORK--ARE INTENDED TO MAKE THE CAPITALISTIC LIONS, THE LABORITE LAMBS AND THE TECHNICIAN FOXES LIE DOWN TOGETHER.

JUN 13 1942

THE COMMITTEES ARE ARRANGED IN MILITARY FASHION--LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES FINALLY COMING UNDER DIRECT GOVERNMENT CONTROL. THE FRENCH ECONOMIC MINISTRY, THOUGH SUPPOSEDLY IN VICHY, ACTUALLY IS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED PARIS, LIKE OTHER IMPORTANT MINISTRIES.

THE GERMAN IRON FIST IS PLAIN FOR ALL RECALCITRANT FRENCH BUSINESSMEN TO SEE, BECAUSE THE NAZIS HAVE THE POWER TO REQUISITION--AND APPOINT AN ADMINISTRATOR FOR--ANY BUSINESS WHICH THEY SAY IS NOT OPERATING WITH PRE-WAR EFFICIENCY OR NOT "PLAYING ITS PART IN THE NEW EUROPEAN SYSTEM."

IN OCCUPIED FRANCE, THE FRENCH CRIMINAL, CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODES OF LAW STILL RULE--PROVIDED THE LAW DOESN'T ANNOY THE GERMANS WHO HAVE IMPOSED REGULATIONS OF THEIR OWN.

GERMAN PENETRATION IN FRENCH BUSINESS IS WORKED MAINLY THROUGH SHARES IN FRENCH BANKS, AND BY PRESSURE.

IN THE EARLY DAYS AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF FRANCE, THE NAZIS RELIED ON HUNGER AND BALLYHOO TO RECRUIT FRENCH WORKERS FOR GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

THEY EVEN ROUNDED UP ALL UNEMPLOYED FRENCHMEN "FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS" WHILE GERMAN LABOR FRONT MEN WORKED A COMBINATION OF HIGH PRESSURE SALESMANSHIP AND THIRD DEGREE.

BUT GERMANY FACTORY OWNERS CONSIDERED MANY OF THESE FRENCHMEN AS TRAMPS AND COMPLAINED SO MUCH THAT NOW FRENCHMEN ARE RIGIDLY SIFTED BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO SIGN A SIX-MONTH CONTRACT FOR WORK IN GERMANY.

JUN 13 1942

BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO GO THERE, THEY MUST SERVE A BREAKING-IN PERIOD IN SOME GERMAN-OWNED FACTORY IN FRANCE.

HOWEVER, WHEN THE GERMANS FOUND THAT THIS METHOD PRODUCED FRENCHMEN IN QUALITY BUT NOT IN QUANTITY, THE LABOR FRONT MEN BEGAN BALLYHOO ON A LARGE SCALE BY PROVIDING CLUBS FOR THESE IMPORTED FRENCH WORKERS WHERE THEY COULD SING THE MARSEILLAISE, READ FRENCH NEWSPAPERS AND HAVE SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT BY VISITING FRENCH ARTISTS.

THEIR MAIL SERVICE WAS UNLIMITED IF SLOW, AND MONEY PAID AT A GERMAN OFFICE WAS DISTRIBUTED, IF A FRENCHMAN WISHED, TO HIS FAMILY BACK HOME, ALL HELPING CREATE ENVY AMONG POORER PAID WORKERS IN FRANCE.

ONE NON-GERMANIZED FACTORY OWNER AT PARIS TOLD THIS CORRESPONDENT HIS GREATEST PRESENT PROBLEM WAS THE PRESSURE BROUGHT BY WIVES AND MOTHERS ON HIS MEN TO GO TO GERMANY AND GET THE HIGH WAGES THAT NEIGHBORS WERE GETTING THERE.

BUT THE GERMAN DRIVE FOR FRENCH WORKERS CONTINUE AND THE METHODS WIDEN.

UNDER NAZI DECREE IN OCCUPIED FRANCE, EVERY EMPLOYE IN EVERY BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND AREA IS REQUIRED TO WORK THE NUMBER OF HOURS ASSIGNED BY A GERMAN ECONOMIC CONTROLLER.

JUN 13 1942

THUS, IF THE GERMANS CUT DOWN THE WORKING HOURS OF A PLANT, A NUMBER OF MEN MAY BE THROWN OUT OF JOBS OR SUFFER A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF HOURS THEY CAN WORK. BUT THE GERMANS ALSO DECREE THE NUMBER OF HOURS A MAN IN A CERTAIN INDUSTRY SHOULD WORK.

SO, IF A PLANT'S WORKING TIME IS CUT DOWN, THEN THE EMPLOYE--UNDER A DECREE EXPECTED SHORTLY--WILL BE OBLIGED TO TAKE ANY WORK OFFERED HIM. AND THAT WILL BE IN GERMANY.



LEAVE BLANK

30.24-17069

30.24-17069

U.S. Bombers Reported In Black Sea Raid

HALF OF JAP CARRIERS BELIEVED LOST

Foe Considered Powerless Now To Launch Major Offensive On U. S. Side Of Pacific

JUN 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—The Midway and Coral Sea battles have cost Japan probably half of her best aircraft carriers and thus have broken the spearhead of her air-sea striking power, informed naval sources estimated today. And because of the importance of the air arm, the Japanese are regarded as having gambled away in the two engagements the chance of major offensive action on the American side of the Pacific, even though they still have several fast carriers which could operate with the weakened high sea fleet.

They have lost at least six of the ten or more fully effective fleet carriers with which they started the Pacific war, and still others have been put out of action temporarily by bomb and torpedo damage. This is on the basis of official reports of the Coral Sea battle and word from Midway pilots that three and possibly four Japanese carriers were sunk in that action.

Her Known Carriers

Japan probably had more carriers than those listed in naval manuals. But by the best available listings, she started the war with these:

Syokaku (or Shokaku) and Ziikaku, the newest listed designs, each of 14,000 tons, 30 knot speed and 45 planes.

Soryu, Kiryu, and Koryu, 10,500 tons, 30 knots and 40 planes.

Ryuzyo, 7,100 tons, 25 knots, 2 planes.

Akagi, 26,900 tons, 28 knots, 5 planes.

Kaga, 26,900 tons, 23 knots, 6 planes.

Hosyo, 7,470 tons, 25 knots, 2 planes.

Ryukaka, a new carrier of either 14,000 or 20,000 tons.

Japan also had converted several liners into carriers, but these are not classed as fleet vessels.

The Toll Taken

The toll has been one sunk, one believed sunk and one damaged in the Java Sea; one sunk and one damaged in the Coral Sea, and three, possibly four, sunk at Midway.

By contrast, the United States has lost the Lexington and suffered damage to another carrier off Midway. These represent a third of the large American carriers in service when the war began. The obsolete Langley, sunk near Java, was a tender.

Army, Navy Flyers Press Jap Hunt In Aleutians

JUN 14 1942

Map on Page 2

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—American army and navy airmen combed the small, bleak islands of the north Pacific Aleutian chain today in a rising effort to search out and disperse small Japanese invasion units which have landed at Attu and the harbor of Kiska in the Rat Island group.

Despite adverse weather conditions, a navy communique asserted, air attacks have already forced the invaders to retire from populated regions of the tiny islands at the extreme western tip of the Aleutian archipelago.

"Attacks Are Continuing"

"Attacks of the army and navy forces in the area against these operations are continuing," the navy said. The announcement emphasized that it had only been in the past day or two that the weather had permitted flying operations.

While both the Navy and the War Department said early today they had no further information on the Aleutian battle, there was no doubt that every effort would be exerted to throw out the invaders.

Islands' Strategic Roles

Attu is the tip of a dagger pointing toward Japan, being only about 700 miles from the northern tip of Nippon's Kurile chain. Should the enemy continue to occupy the island, it would not only blunt the potential offensive dagger, but would give the Japanese a base to use against the other Aleutian islands and the Alaskan mainland.

Kiska, some 100 miles southeast of Attu, has similar strategic possibilities, although the military value of both is decreased somewhat by poor terrain and weather conditions. Both are mountainous, frequently blanketed in fog, and bounded by reefs which make navigation hazardous.

Range Of U. S. Bases

Nevertheless, the islands are within 800 miles of the American base at Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island, which has been the scene of intensive American war preparations in recent months. Delegate Dimond, of Alaska, said last December that an air and submarine base was being constructed there although the exact nature of the work has been kept secret.

Dutch Harbor—2,500 miles from Yokohama and only 1,700 miles from Puget Sound—is considered secondary to the base at Kodiak, 600 miles away. However, with Attu and Kiska in Japanese hands, both bases would be within range of Japanese reconnaissance and bombing operations.

Qualified army and navy sources said they regarded the Japanese activity at Attu and Kiska as nothing to arouse deep concern.

The temporary loss of such isolated islands was believed to figure among the "calculated risks" which Admiral Ernest J. King, fleet commander in chief, has said the high command had to assume.

Navy's Announcement

The navy announcement of the Japanese landing, issued last night, said:

"Information just received by the Navy Department is to the effect that the Japanese have made landings on a small scale on Attu Island, at the extreme tip of the Aleutian archipelago, and Japanese ships have been reported in the harbor of Kiska, in the Rat (island) group.

"Japanese operations in the Aleutian area are still in progress, according to the information received, although continuing army and navy aircraft attacks have forced them to retire from the populated regions of the islands.

"Attacks of the army and navy forces in the area against these operations are continuing. Weather conditions in these outlying islands precluded air-search operations until well within the last twenty-four hours."

U.S. FLYERS HIT AT JAPS IN ALEUTIANS

Strike Whenever Weather Permits At Landings On Tip Of Chain

Progress Of Counter-Blow Obscure—Navy Doubts Threat Is Serious

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—American army and navy aviators, striking whenever the dirty weather of the Far North permitted, were at work today to drive the Japanese from

their fingertip hold on the outermost end of the Aleutian Island chain stretching westward from Alaska.

The progress of operations, however, was obscure. The navy, for the time, stood on its original announcement that attacks against the Japanese in the islands "are continuing." The Japanese, the navy said, had made a small-scale landing at Attu, westernmost of the islands, and enemy ships had been reported in the harbor of Kiska, in the Rat Island group.

Salvaged From Offensive

The Japanese landing at lonely Attu was the only achievement salvaged from Nippon's grand scale offensive attempt in the North Pacific. The southern wing of that offensive was broken and sent limping away in the action at Midway.

In army and navy circles, the Japanese landings were viewed as nothing to arouse concern. Whatever Japans original intentions, it was believed the heavy losses of Japanese warships off Midway had left the enemy in no position to undertake to expand and exploit the foothold.

Most naval men apparently inclined to the view that no real threat to Alaska was involved.

But there were those here who pointed out that a position on Attu could be of definite military value to Japan, even if it did not become eventually the first stepping stone for an attempted full-scale move on Alaska and the North American mainland.

Could Be Listening Post

It could be a listening post along the route from Alaska to Japan—or to Siberia—relieving to some extent the necessity for Japanese reconnaisance by submarine, surface ship and aircraft.

Japan has a naval base at Paramushiru Jima, at the northern end of the Kurile island group and something less than 700 miles from Attu. Russia, America's ally in the war with Germany (although still at uneasy peace with Japan), has a base at Petropavlosvk on the Kamchatka peninsula.

Should the time come when Russia and Japan fight, it would be to the interest of Japan to know what air and surface ship movements were occurring between Alaska and bases in Russia's maritime lands. Attu would be a good spot for that observation.

Congressmen Confident

In Canada, there was a disposition by at least one high official to view the Aleutian Island attack in grim manner. Vice-Admiral Percy W. Nelles, when informed of the landing at Attu, said "the attack has begun" and declined to comment further.

In Congress, confidence was expressed that the enemy would be swept out of the Aleutians quickly.

spent three days in the Kuriles because of bad weather on their Oriental trip in 1931.

Possible Russ Aid Route

The Japanese naturally are aware of the possibility that American supplies will be shipped to Russia for use against their Axis

Jap Alaskan Move May Be Purely Defensive

JUN 14 1942

By John Ferris
[Associated Press Correspondent]

New York, June 13—In attempting to seize the Aleutian Islands, the Japanese may merely be following the idea that in war the best defensive is an offensive.

While possession of bases in the Aleutians would allow the Japanese to attack shipping in the North Pacific more easily and would menace the 6,000-mile Arctic seaway from Seattle to Archangel, Russia, it would also have highly important defensive values.

As early as 1934 a Japanese admiral, Nobumasa Suyetsugu, commander in chief of the battle fleet, wrote that the United States Government was surveying the Aleutians "on a grand scale" and voiced the fear that this meant "an American policy to surround Japan by all means in the event of war."

Only 700 Miles From Japan

Attu Island, at the extreme tip of the Aleutians, where the Navy says the Japanese have made small-scale landings, is only 700 miles from Shimshu, northernmost of the Japanese Kurile Islands.

Three months ago another Japanese admiral, Kayozo Nakamura, writing in the magazine *Taiheyio* declared that Japan had airtight preparations against an American air attack from Alaska and the Aleutians.

This was before the Doolittle raid on Japan. There has been nothing to suggest that Doolittle and his companions came from that direction, but the Japanese for years have been conscious of their danger from the north; so conscious and suspicious, in fact, that Admiral Suyetsugu guardedly charged in 1934 that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was probably engaged in espionage when he and his wife partners by the Arctic route.

For years now the Russians have studied that route, maintaining a big icebreaker fleet and sixty weather stations, observing the weather changes and the directional flow of currents and patrolling the area from the air.

Now that there is a likelihood that these studies will bear fruit—that American ships will use this route instead of risking attack in the North Atlantic and Arctic on the Murmansk route—the Japanese may wish to have ready submarine and air bases for their raiders.

Good Seaplane Bases

Alighting on the islands with land planes is difficult, the National Geographic Society points out, but there are numerous coves and good harbors and lakes for seaplanes. The Aleutians were used as a naval seaplane base in Pacific maneuvers in 1935.

Kodiak village on Kodiak Island is probably the last possible base for land planes near the Alaskan mainland before the islands begin their long crescent sweep down 1,500 miles of the Pacific almost to the Soviet Union's peninsula of Kamchatka.

Not Severely Cold

The climate of the islands is not severely cold. It is chilly, damp and foggy, although the fog is less dense than in southern climes. That fog seems to have helped the Japanese and to have temporarily hampered the navy in its search for the invaders.

Dutch Harbor, on Unalaska, is the first harbor of importance in the archipelago. Several hundred miles farther west is Atka, one of the last settlements west of the mainland. Its harbor is Naz Bay, which often is clear of fog when it hangs heavily outside.

Near Great Circle Route

The islands for the 500 miles beyond are practically uninhabited. Then comes Attu beyond the one hundred and eighth degree and technically in the Eastern Hemisphere. The international date line has been bulged around it, however, so that all of the Aleutians lie in the same time zone.

Dutch Harbor is about 2,000 miles from San Francisco and Honolulu and, while it seems remote from the United States, the normal Great Circle steamer route between Seattle and Japan passes only about 200 miles south of the island chain.

The islands themselves are of volcanic origin, and the National Geographic Society, usually as prosaic in its accounts as a statistician, grows dizzily lyrical in its descriptions of the Aleutians.

"Wagnerian World"

They form, says the society, "a sort of Wagnerian world of their own, with volcanoes puffing huge steam rings, with islets popping out of the sea and vanishing again as mysteriously, and with fog-chilled winds howling over grassy moors."

The Kuriles, owned by the Japanese, drift down in a 1,000-mile arc from Kamchatka to Hokkaido, northernmost of Japan's home islands, and include eighteen sizable islands and scores of smaller ones. From the American military viewpoint they might be the stepping stones to conquest of the Japanese homeland by sea, air and land assault.

Only a little imagination is needed to picture the intentness with which Tokyo warlords have judged the significance of the communiques which have issued from Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov's dramatic conferences on two sides of the Atlantic.

Nine Days a Secret

The difficulty that our forces have in determining the enemy's intentions in Alaska, and the danger to the United States, is strikingly displayed in the fact that it was not until nine days after the first bombing attack on Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians on May 3 that it was discovered that Japanese had put forces ashore on some of these islands — an accomplishment of which Tokyo had boasted from the first.

The fogs that cover the area, the reef-strewn waters and the rocky, mountainous terrain of the islands, cause United States Navy and Army authorities to feel confident the Japanese have gained no base of value.

But it is to be borne in mind that the Japanese have accomplished seemingly impossible things in Malaya, Burma and elsewhere, and their fishing activities may have prepared them for equally surprising feats in northern waters.

Best Season in Area

Several factors suggest that Japan, in consistently attaching importance to her operations in the Aleutians, is trying to do more than save face:

1. Checked in the Coral sea and decisively routed at Midway, she is obliged to turn in a new direction.

2. This is about the season when conditions are at their best in the Aleutian area.

Tip From Doolittle

5. Since April 18, when Jimmy Doolittle's B-25's zoomed past, Tokyo has been more than ever aware of the danger of air raids from the Aleutian direction.

6. If Japan's militarists have determined upon a two-front war against Russia to match the heralded two-front Allied war on Germany, they know American bombers soon will be flying along the Aleutians to Soviet maritime bases ready to give Japanese cities a terrific going over.

7. The season is rapidly approaching when Russia may be looking to the northern sea route past Alaska and into the Arctic as a line of supply at a time when Hitler is exerting his strongest pressure on the sea lanes north of Norway. Japanese listening posts and raiding bases in the Aleutians might cut this route.

For years now the Russians have studied that route, maintaining a big icebreaker fleet and 60 weather stations, observing the weather changes and the directional flow of currents and patrolling the area from the air.

Japan's View

Now that there is a likelihood that these studies may bear fruit the Japanese may wish to have ready submarine and air bases for their raiders.

Alighting on the Aleutians with land planes is difficult, the National Geographic Society points out, but there are numerous coves and good harbors and lakes for seaplanes. The Aleutians were used as a naval seaplane base in Pacific maneuvers in 1935.

The climate of the islands is not severely cold. It is chilly, damp and foggy. The rocky islands are practically uninhabited.

Japs Know Aleutians

May Have Something If They Can Get Grip on Important Islands

JUN 14 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Hidden in the mists and distances of the Northern Pacific, an entirely new phase of the war appeared to be developing today with the Japanese striving to salvage from their Coral sea and Midway wreckage a success which may be face-saving.

Confronted with Washington and London agreements with Russia which seem to say a new front will be opened this year in Western Europe, the Axis may already be deep in the preliminary phases of opening a new front of its own—a Japanese front against Russia.

3. Despite the sinking of at least 18 of her warships, including at least three aircraft carriers and the damaging of 27 others in the Coral sea and off Midway, she still can muster a formidable battlefront for important activities in any one chosen direction.

4. Japanase militarists have long been acutely conscious that Alaska and the Aleutians along the "great circle route" are among the most likely bases for the eventual United States counter-offensive direct at Tokyo.

Midway's Cost To Japan

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, T. H., June 13—Japan's attempt to invade Midway Island, a thrust broken by the fierce and skillful defense of fighting Americans, cost her a tremendous price—three and possible four aircraft carriers, hundreds of planes and probably more than 10,000 men.

These figures are unofficial, but based on first-hand reports of the battle.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiques have listed two carriers, possibly three, destroyed, three battleships and eight to eleven other warships damaged. But the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet pointed out that the reports were not all in.

"Carriers Afire In Ten Minutes"

Against these, the announced American losses were only a destroyer sunk and an aircraft carrier damaged.

Commander Murr E. Arnold, of Kimberly, Idaho, leader of a carrier-borne plane squadron, told of the destruction of the enemy carriers.

JUN 14 1942

The first attack was made against a group of three carriers June 4.

Fourth Attacked Later

"We attacked at 12 o'clock," he said. "Ten minutes later three carriers were blazing from stem to stern. . . . These three carriers never took part in any further air operations during the battle. All were sunk within twenty-four hours."

Two of these ships Commander Arnold estimated at about 30,000 tons each, the other at 20,000. Each, he said, "so far as we know, had plane complements of 60 to 70 and at least 1,500 personnel aboard." That blow alone would thus have accounted for at least 180 planes and 4,500 men. Even if some of the planes had been in the air at the time, they presumably would have had no place but the ocean to come down.

Later the same day, the squadron attacked a fourth carrier.

"We left it burning and attacked it again on the morning of June 5," Commander Arnold related. "We are pretty sure that carrier never got back to Japan. It was about a 20,000-tonner."

Three Transports Sunk

The official communiques have claimed at least three Japanese transports sunk. Each was believed to have carried about 2,000 men. Men back from the battle area told of enemy warships scurrying away without attempting to pick up survivors of the sinking ships.

There have been no detailed reports of American personnel losses. Admiral Nimitz has reported that they were "light."

The battle of Midway, however, apparently cost the life of Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, commander of the Hawaiian air force. He failed to return from a combat mission.

30.24 1707 1

30.24-17071

'Midway Just A Diversion'

New York, June 13—The Associated Press listening post has recorded the following broadcast from Berlin:

"Dispatches from Tokyo today quote an Imperial Headquarters announcement that operations are continuing in the Aleutians and say informed quarters generally interprets this to mean that it is intended to occupy the islands as a future base of operations against the United States.

"The dispatches say these quarters believe the attack on Midway was intended merely as a diversion while the main objective of occupying the Aleutians was carried out."

Army Is Thanked For Sea Aid

JUN 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States fleet, expressed appreciation today to Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, for the "vital, willing and effective" part of the army air forces in Midway and Alaskan waters action.

Admiral King said in his message:

"The navy and Marine Corps join in hearty appreciation of the splendid work done by the army air forces in the recent actions westward of Midway and in Alaskan waters, where the army air units played so vital, willing and effective a part in the repulse of the enemy.

Cause For Pride

"These operations are not only cause for pride on the part of all the armed forces involved but have clearly demonstrated our common capacity to work together against the common enemy."

General Marshall replied:

"The army is deeply grateful for the generous message of appreciation received today by the navy and Marine Corps concerning the part the army air forces played in the recent mid-Pacific and Alaskan operations. The sentiments expressed therein are reciprocated in the fullest measure. They serve notice on our enemies that the armed forces of the United States have joined in a unity of purpose that will not be denied."

Coral Sea Battle Was Pictured by Navy's Own Men

By the Associated Press.

Navy Department officials said today that striking photographs of the Coral Sea battle were taken by "annonymous" enlisted men especially trained to get action shots for their strategic and historic, as well as their dramatic, value.

The Coral Sea photographs, described as "the most dramatic pictures ever taken of a sea battle," were made at close range, under heavy fire by men who risked their lives, officials said.

Telephoto lenses were not used. The men were in the thick of the battle they were photographing, and in one instance the blast of the concussion was so intent it rocked a nearby ship and made one picture of the Lexington explosion blurry, but supplied a dramatic action shot, nevertheless.

"We have trained 1,300 Navy photographers at a special school at the Pensacola Air Station," an official said.

These men have standing orders and permission to photograph anything and everything in connection with fleet activities.

Pilots Of 2 Army Torpedo Planes Tell Of Attacks On Carrier Off Midway

By Clark Lee

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Pearl Harbor, T. H., June 13—Here's the story of the first American army torpedo planes' attack in history, as told to me by Capt. James F. Collins, squadron leader, and Lieut. James R. Muri, whose plane had 500 bullet holes in it when he reached his base.

Captain Collins, 26, comes from Meridian, Miss., and Lieutenant Muri, 23, from Miles City, Mont.

Captain Collins told his version first:

"Before dawn, June 4, all airmen on Midway island were put on the alert. Our crews checked our planes, and some of us sipped a little coffee. At 6.16 a messenger in a speeding jeep brought me a note, giving the position of our target and its distance. It didn't occur to me at the time that other members of the squadron had not received similar notes. Afterward, I learned they thought we were just going aloft, and did not know we were going to fight.

Naval Planes There First

"They taxied off after me, took to the air, circled once and headed for the target.

"At 7.05 A. M. we sighted the enemy fleet about twenty miles away, and started looking for a carrier.

"Just as we sighted the ships we saw a group of our navy torpedo planes way up ahead and down close to the water. They had taken off from the base a short time before we did.

"As we watched, swarms of Zeros circled down on them like bees. Six of the Zeros apparently received radio instructions, and cut away and came at us, head-on. They were with us throughout the attack—they and many others.

Carrier Is Picked Out

Simultaneously, anti-aircraft started to come our way. We picked up our target, a carrier somewhat behind and in the center of a large ring of destroyers, cruisers and battleships.

"Copilot Second Lieutenant Colon O. Villines watched for fighters, and we both watched for anti-aircraft fire, and started maneuvering to escape it.

"The six fighters came at us fast, straight in, and I watched until I figured they would start shooting. Then I went down fast. They missed us, and kept on going. Just then other fighters hit us from the rear, and we never shook them off until the attack was over.

"Anti-aircraft shells were coming closer. As long as they were missing, we just sat there and held our course.

Got Close To The Water

"By this time machine gun and pompom tracers were whizzing around us, and we were in position to choose our angle of attack off the carrier's bow.

"We slipped between several destroyers and cruisers, turned sharply and headed toward the carrier. We had to get down lower to release the torpedoes, so headed closer to the water.

"We could actually hear 20-millimeter shells leaving the Zeros' guns—that's how close they were. A couple of shells hit our right wheel, destroying our hydraulic system. At this time we were about two miles from the carrier, which seemed to be by itself and was circling to the right.

"It was side-on to us, and its whole side appeared to be ablaze as its anti-aircraft guns laid up a curtain through which we had to fly. We had the proper altitude and released our torpedoes as close in as we could.

JUN 14 1942

Zeros Still Pesky

"I pulled up sharply and shot over the carrier's bow at only a couple of hundred feet. I didn't see anybody on the ship. No planes were on the deck.

"When I got across the deck I pulled the controls straight back and shot straight up more than 1,000 feet. Then I looked down and saw Muri far below me with a lot of fighters molesting him. The Zeros kept after me and made several quartering attacks.

"All this time our own guns were pounding away at the Zeros. Our tail gunner, Technical Sergeant Raynard S. White, got two and maybe three Zeros during this attack.

"That took most of them off us, but one hung around for what seemed an eternity. Finally we lost him in the clouds, although I didn't know it, and kept maneuvering until our navigator, Second Lieutenant Thomas N. Weeks, asked me, 'What are you dodging, captain?'

Noses Over On Landing

"Going back, we took a sunline and a bearing on smoke from ships we could still see from a hundred miles away. That gave us our course, and we got home."

Because his landing gear wouldn't work, Collins sent his crew to the back of the ship to hold the tail down, and made a precarious landing, finally nosing over gently as the plane was about to continue off the runway into the ocean.

Other members of Collins' crew were Sergts. Ernest M. Mohon, Jr., and Jack D. Dunn.

Collins is a graduate of Kelly Field. He served two and a half years in the air corps, and was assigned to the RAF in England as an observer from April to August last year.

Lieut. Muri's Story

Here Lieutenant Muri took over the story.

"My biggest impression of the entire battle was seeing that Jap flag flying when I raced across the carrier deck. I had heard a lot about the rising sun flag, but never had seen one before, and then it was, flying three-quarters of the way up the carrier's mast. It was just my luck that the first time I saw it a lot of guys were shooting at me.

"The pursuits (Zeros) were on me all the way in as I followed Collins toward the target.

"The first burst of an enemy fighter riddled the upper and rear gun turrets. The upper turret was shot to pieces, and the electrical system was shot off. The gunner, Staff Sergt. John J. Gogoj, was wounded, though not seriously.

"The same burst hit the tail gunner, Pfc. Earl D. Ashley, but not his gun.

He Prayed A Little

"I dodged Zeros as much as possible, and tried to dodge the anti-aircraft fire. To do it, I pulled, dived and turned—and prayed a little.

"Every ship we saw looked as if it were on fire from its gun flashes. The battle wagons opened up with their big guns, but no anti-aircraft fire hit us.

"The Zeros, however, were giving us plenty of misery. Just before we fired our torpedo at the carrier, bullets from a Zero set fire to a cushion in the rear gunner's turret. Radio Operator Cpl. Frank Melo came running up and told me 'The tail gunner is dead and the plane is on fire.'

"Then Lieut. Pren L. Moore, my co-pilot, went back and gave the wounded men sulfanilimide tablets. He threw the burning cushion out of a side window. As far as I knew, the plane was still on fire. In fact, I never even knew the fire was out until we landed. It must have slipped my mind in the subsequent excitement.

Strafed Its Decks

"All this time we were going in to attack. We leveled, and it was just a matter of seconds until we were close enough to launch. We were so low and going so fast that as soon as the torpedo got away, I had to turn sharply to get over the carrier's deck. I swung over the bow, then raced back the length of the deck, climbing as I went.

JUN 14 1942

"We were quite high when we passed over the carrier's 'island' to the left and rear of the ship, which I estimated as 750 feet long. There were about fifty to seventy-five men standing on the island. Second Lieut. Russel H. Johnson, our bombardier, started throwing lead at them from his machine gun in the nose. Those men scattered in all directions.

"While we were actually over the carrier, the Zeros left us, but they zoomed over and were on us as we drew away.

"Meanwhile, however, Moore had got the rear gun working. We went right down on the water and they kept right at us, but Moore would give them a burst and they would get in one spray of bullets and then have to break off.

"There were about fifty Zeros in the air and four or five of them were constantly on us.

"One time we were really close to the water. My altimeter read minus one hundred feet. Probably we were ten feet above the water.

"We were under constant attack, but could maneuver. Bullet hits, which had been like hail on a tin roof, began to be less frequent.

"During this time the Zeros were coming in from above, and I'd watch them and then turn in toward them. They stayed with us about half an hour, but we were gradually picking up speed, and finally lost them.

Crew Riddled, But Alive

"Now I tapped Lieutenant Johnson on the shoulder—the interphone had been shot away—and sent him back to examine the condition of the crew. He told me everybody was alive, but that there was a hell of a lot of blood back there. Radio Operator Melo also had been shot, but not seriously hurt.

"Johnson then sat in as copilot. Just then Gogoj, our engineer and turret gunner, came up. He looked like a blood-soaked rag to me, but he's okay now. He transferred gasoline from one tank to another, and checked up on the airplane generally.

"Our plane was so shot up it was hard to fly. That rudder just beat me to death.

Dashboard Shaken Off

"A few minutes from Midway, I noticed we were losing hydraulic pressure from the left wing. I had a suspicion that the left tire had been shot off, and decided to try to set her down on the right wheel. That was lucky, since as it turned out, the left tire had been shot full of holes.

"I throttled back the right engine, and speeded the left one to hold that wing up more. The brakes were gone completely.

"We landed okay, but then she fell off on the flat left tire and bumped so hard it shook out the instrument panel. We came to a stop within a few feet.

"My crew was wonderful. They all stayed in and pitched, even though they were shot up."

Lexington Sunk By U. S. To Save Men

JUN 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

San Diego, Cal., June 13—The United States aircraft carrier Lexington was sunk by American torpedoes to prevent greater loss of life after fires and internal explosions started by a Japanese attack had raged for seven and a half hours, the commander of an American dive-bomber squadron said today.

"We finally had to put it under with our own torpedoes," revealed Lieut. Com. Weldon L. Hamilton, chief of the Lexington's dive-bomber squadron.

He said Capt. Frederick Sherman's order to abandon ship "undoubtedly saved a great loss of life from flames and explosions, which was the important thing.

Would Be Floating Yet

"I'm convinced it would be floating yet if we hadn't been forced to do that."

Commander Hamilton said only eight per cent. of the men on the Lexington were lost.

Aircraft from the carrier were

searching for an enemy task force in the area around Tagula Island in the Coral Sea on May 7 when they stumbled upon a Jap force of a carrier and several cruisers that had not been reported, he said.

Dive Bomber's Dream

"It was a dive-bomber's dream!" he said.

"Our torpedo planes attacked the carrier head-on, and the scouting squadron came in from the side and pounded the flight deck with light bombs.

"We were hidden in the sun, and dived fast downwind. I let the first heavy bomb go. It plunked squarely amidship on the flight deck. I zoomed up and turned to watch the squadron come down.

"I was spellbound. It was almost indescribable. I couldn't believe one bomb could cause that much destruction.

After Half In Flames

"The entire after half of the deck had burst into flames. The other bombers were plopping damaging near-misses into the water at the bow. I screamed into my radio: 'Use the wind, use the wind,' to get them back on target.

"Then we started getting direct hits. We placed five heavy bombs in a perfect five-spot pattern on the deck. Smoke was trailing behind the ship in a vast smoke screen, and the torpedo bombers came in through the screen unobserved.

"They launched torpedoes right into the sides of the carrier and it staggered visibly.

Submerges Like

"The carrier was [illegible] turning to avoid us, but I don't think it made half a turn before it sank. It was still under way when it went down. It submerged like a submarine diving—still moving."

Hamilton, a veteran of twenty years' naval service, has been recommended for the Navy Cross for his part in this action.

The next day American and Japanese scouting planes discovered each other's carriers simultaneously, and launched attacks at the same time.

"That battle definitely proved the superiority of American naval air forces over the Japanese," Hamilton said.

Jap Carrier Obscured

"The Jap carrier was hidden in a low overcast, while the Lexington was right out in the open in clear weather. But our planes had a base to land upon when they returned from their mission—and the Japanese didn't.

"We flew nearly 200 miles south to reach the enemy. Our forces almost didn't find them because of the low clouds.

"My squadron became separated from the torpedo group, and they found the carrier first. They launched a series of torpedoes into its sides, wrecking it badly. Just as we were nearing the zone of action, we heard over the radio that Japanese torpedo planes had attacked the Lexington.

Lexington Torpedoed

"We decided to get back to our base, so we turned back without trying for the Jap. We jettisoned our bombs en route, and reached the Lexington just in time, as our fuel was running low.

"From the air, the carrier didn't look damaged a bit. We landed and taxied forward, noting superficial shell fragment holes but nothing serious.

"But we found Jap torpedoes had struck the Lexington from an angle, damaging it internally. It was doomed.

"After seven and one half hours, fires and internal explosions had so disrupted communications and electrical apparatus that Captain Sherman finally had to give the order to abandon ship.

Many Lives Saved

"Even then, racked by explosions even as Sherman went overside last, the Lexington didn't sink.

"We finally had to put it under with our own torpedoes. I'm convinced it would be floating yet if we hadn't been forced to do that. Captain Sherman's timely order undoubtedly saved a great loss of life from flames and explosions, however, which was the important thing.

"We lost only eight per cent. of the men on the Lexington, while I'm certain the Japanese lost at least ninety-five per cent. of the complement on the carrier we sank."

Blast Of Sunken Lexington Felt On Ship 20 Miles Away

Commander Tells Of "Heartbreaking" End Of Carrier, Rocked By Internal Explosions

By ROBERT S. PRESCOTT
[Associated Press Correspondent]

San Diego, Cal., June 13—The sinking of the U. S. S. Lexington, gutted by fires below decks and rocked by explosion after explosion of burning ammunition and gasoline, was described vividly today by Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the big aircraft carrier.

Admiral Sherman said the "heartbreaking" end of the Lexington, fatally crippled by Japanese planes in the battle of the Coral Sea, May 8, and finally sent under by torpedoes from an American destroyer, nevertheless came as a stirring part of a great United States sea victory.

Sank 2 Carriers, He Says

"It was the first time in history there has been an air-sea battle against aircraft carriers," he declared. "Yet, with inferior forces and fewer planes, we sank two Japanese carriers and severely damaged another before the Lexington succumbed.

"It was such a decisive victory that the entire Japanese expedition was forced to withdraw from the vital Southwestern Pacific area."

For his part in the action Sherman was promoted from captain to rear admiral.

Blast Jap Craft

Admiral Sherman said the great long-range air battle actually started near Misima Island, May 7, when United States Navy torpedo and dive-bombing planes blasted a Japanese carrier to destruction in a terrific five-minute attack.

"We discovered then the devastating power of an aircraft carrier's attack group—it was almost unbelievable," he said.

"In a later aerial fight that day four of our fighters surprised nine Japanese Zero fighters—three of the Japs got away. We lost one plane.

Scouting Forces Out

"This action led us to believe there were enemy carriers in the area. At dawn May 8 our scouting forces went out, and finally located two Japanese aircraft carriers and several other enemy ships hidden in a rain squall about 200 miles away.

"It was evident to us our forces and the enemy had contacted each other at about the same time, however, so we prepared for attack as we sent two raiding squadrons out.

"We found one of the Japs—the Shokaku—about 11 A. M. and pounded it with heavy 1,000-pound bombs and hit it with five torpedoes. Our planes left her settling fast, with flames and smoke rising nearly a thousand feet in the air.

Hot Aerial Fight

"Thirteen minutes later they came at each of our carriers with fifty-four planes. We were ready for them. Air patrols intercepted them, and there was a very hot aerial fight.

"We shot down forty of their 108 planes, but not before they had dropped bombs and torpedoes.

"No defensive force can stop a determined offense by air.

"We counted eleven torpedo wakes in our direction. We avoided all but two. The Jap dive bombers came roaring down, and they got the Lexington with three bombs, one of heavy caliber. There were a lot of close misses, and many men on the flight deck were killed by fragments.

"Fires were started, and the Lexington took a six-degree list. We checked our speed, and within half an hour the damage-control squads had her back on an even keel.

"Lieut. Com. H. R. Healy, damage control officer, reported three of four fires were under control, and the other was only smoldering.

"But five minutes later the ship was shaken by a tremendous explosion from below. We lost our communications system as heavy fires broke out anew and spread rapidly toward the flight deck.

"The fire mains, carrying the water pressure, were severed and it became difficult to fight the fire. Ammunition stored forward began to explode at intervals of five or ten minutes.

Spread To Hangar Deck

"Flames spread to the hangar deck. That had to be abandoned, but the engineering crew below stuck to their posts, although the intense heat was blistering the paint on bulkheads around them.

"The fire made such headway we finally were forced to order the engineering men on deck. Even as they came outside the telephon communication failed. If we had delayed in giving the order they never would have reached the top alive.

"With no communications, our steering gear gone and no chance of extinguishing the fires, Rear Admiral A. W. Fitch, whose flag the Lexington flew as commander of the naval air group, decided to abandon ship.

"I gave the order at 5.07 P. M.

Men Taken Off

"At sunset, in a very orderly fashion, the men, reluctantly, were taken off to destroyers and cruisers. All arranged their shoes in an orderly row on the flight deck before leaving.

"No lives were lost at all in the water. All our casualties came from the combat or fire fighting.

"I cannot emphasize too heavily how magnificently the crew performed throughout the entire action. It made one proud as an American to see the way the boys did their jobs.

Leave Bridge Together

"Admiral Fitch and I left the bridge together. I saw him off, and made a final inspection act. There I found about fifty gun crewmen who had not left yet.

"It was very touching. One petty officer called for 'three cheers for the captain,' and they gave it with a will.

"As I prepared to leave, a great explosion again shook the ship. Debris was blown hundreds of feet into the air, and I ducked under the edge of the flight deck.

"Then I slipped down a rope into the water, and a boat picked me up and carried me to a waiting cruiser.

Torpedoes Are Fired

"The Lexington still didn't sink, so to prevent it from falling into enemy hands or becoming a derelict, a destroyer fired torpedoes into its hulk to sink it.

"When it went under at 7.45 P. M., it was afire from stem to stern, with constant explosions going on.

"Long after it went under water, the magazine and ammunition exploded with a tremendous blast felt twenty miles away. One cruiser was shaken as though it were hit by a torpedo. Officers on a destroyer thought their stern had been blown off.

"That was the end of the Lexington."

Lexington's Guns Pointed Up As Fateful Voyage Was Begun

Writer Tells Of Leaving Pearl Harbor, Of 'Prophetic' Practice At Air-Borne Targets

This is the second of stories supplied to the Associated Press by the Chicago Tribune whose correspondent, Stanley Johnston, was the only American reporter aboard the aircraft carrier, Lexington, in the Coral Sea battle.

By STANLEY JOHNSTON

Chicago, June 13—I had no idea that balmy Hawaiian evening—balmy in the darkness of Honolulu's blackout—that the next thirty days would take me into and through the Battle of the Coral Sea, where American and Japanese aircraft carrier forces made history.

It was April 14. I was sitting in a poker game at the Moanana Hotel, out on Waikiki Beach. A porter called me to the telephone. Without realizing that one of the most thrilling and dangerous assignments of my life was awaiting me, I answered.

Appointment

It was Lieut. Jim Bassett. Up until Pearl Harbor he had been the aviation editor of the Los Angeles *Times*. Speaking for the press-relations office of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of all Pacific operations, Bassett asked if I cared to go to sea.

"Yes," I replied. He told me to get my baggage and meet him at 7.30 o'clock the next morning at the land entrance to the Pearl Harbor reservation.

There was no explanation of what ships were going, where they were going, or for what.

Go To Pearl Harbor

At 5.30 A. M. I met a lieutenant in the hotel lobby. We took a taxicab to Pearl Harbor. The entrance of the naval base is heavily sandbagged and guarded by alert marines, their .45-caliber automatics sagging on their belts. Within a few minutes Bassett appeared in his car. Then we drove to the docks.

"Go on, ask me what ship are you going on?" Bassett exclaimed.

"What do I care, so long as I'm going?" I replied.

Going On Lexington

Bassett merely grinned and slowed down his car. All around us were thousands of men carrying duffle bags, the big white navy stores bag, equipment, boxes, and weapons. They were hurrying; they were going to sea. And I was going with them.

As we rounded the corner of a warehouse a huge steel wall towered above us. It was the side of a slate-gray ship.

"That's her," Bassett said. "You'll go on one of the two biggest ships in the world in their class. You are going on the Lexington."

30 Feet Up Gangway

We climbed thirty feet up a gangway from the pier to the flight deck—the flat, wood-planked "airfield" on which the carrier's planes alight and take off while at sea.

We clambered down a narrow steel ladder to the deck filled with crew quarters and offices. I trailed Bassett to a door marked "Executive Officer." A big marine orderly filled most of the narrow corridor. We squeezed past him and entered.

"Here's your passenger—Stan Johnston, of the Chicago *Tribune*," Bassett told the slender, short officer who rose to shake hands. "This is Commander Mort Seligman," Bassett told me.

"Pushing Off Soon"

"We've put you in here," the commander said, pointing to a door with a brass plate that bore the inscription "Admiral's Guest Room.' "Drop your baggage and come down to breakfast. We're pushing off soon."

My quarters were among the most luxurious on the boat—part of the admiral's suite. But the room was only ten feet wide and twelve feet long. The walls and ceiling were steel plates painted white. A thin linoleum covered the steel deck plates.

The ship got under way while I stowed away my extra khaki uniforms. When I came on deck she

30-24-17073

30-24-17073

was slowly making her way to the sea through Pearl Harbor's channel. Awaiting us outside were cruisers and destroyers of our task force. They slid into position around us so that we traveled in a zone protected by them.

Start Without Aircraft

"But where are our aircraft?" I inquired. "We're not going without them, are we?"

I asked that question because the main flight deck and hangar decks were still empty of planes. Crewmen in blue dungaries with cloth skull caps—quite different from the ordinary gob's white turn-up cap—were cleaning up the mess left by dockyard men who had been working over the vessel in port.

"They'll pick us up at sea," Commander Seligman told me. "They'll come off the navy land field and land aboard."

Hold Gunnery Practice

Before that happened, however, the entire fleet had more than an hour of gunnery practice. This drill, incidentally, consisted of firing at aircraft or aircraft-towed targets. Not a gun was fired at a target on the surface of the water. This was prophetic.

The fleet seemed to be proceeding aimlessly. We were miles away from Pearl Harbor, but still within easy sight of other islands in the Hawaiian group, when the gun drill began. It opened with the arrival of a big bi-motored plane that came high over us. Far behind it the sleeve of a black cloth target fluttered.

The entire fleet opened fire on the sleeve—we fired our utility anti-aircraft guns, and the cruisers and destroyers fired everything they had, or so it seemed. But this gunnery was difficult.

Ship Rolls And Pitches

We were moving through a thirty-knot wind that kicked up a sea and had us rolling and pitching. The target-towing plane passed back and forth several times and then went back to land. We didn't learn the results of our shooting—if any.

Next the heavy guns on the Lexington fired parachute flares ahead of us. As they drifted slowly toward the water smaller anti-aircraft batteries with which the big ship bristled cut loose against the parachute flares.

There were several calibers of these smaller guns, but all of them fired rapidly with pounding barks that hit you before you've recovered from the shock of the preceding discharges. The gunners were good. The parachutes and flares were torn to bits.

Just As Good In Action

Later on I was to see these same gunners in action against live targets in which the security of the Lexington and their own lives hung in the balance. They were just as good then, too, even though they were being faked by machine-gun fire and gun crews were decimated by bomb splinters.

Finally the fleet's planes came over. First to arrive were the little, stubby, square-wing-tipped fighters. They came in formations that broke apart into pairs. The pairs took turns diving at another towed target. The bursts of machine-gun fire from aloft reminded me of the sound of air battles I had witnessed day after day in the hectic days of the Battle of Britain. The Royal Air Force liquid-cooled motors had a higher hum than the air-cooled radials of the navy's Grumman fighters.

Guns Pack More Punch

I noticed, too, that the Gumman's machine guns fired more slowly, but with more of a punch than the RAF's eight .30-caliber guns of 1940.

Later the pilots of the navy fighters told me that their guns were superior in every way to the cannon that are frequently used in Europe, and to those found on many Japanese planes.

A detail of men, meanwhile, had dropped a sled into the water and we towed it astern—1,000 feet or more—on our boiling white wake.

My curiosity concerning its use was satisfied before I could ask a question by the whining, wailing descent of a squadron of dive bombers that aimed small smoke bombs at the sled. The bombs burst with a flash and puff of smoke when they struck the water. These pilots, too, were very good.

Team Rated Best In World

Have you ever wondered how planes land on a carrier? I had. And now I saw it for the first time, performed by teams that are said to be the best in the world at this ticklish process.

First comes the sound of a gong that warns plane-handling crews, fire-fighting crews and medical crews to appear at alert stations. Men who were lounging on deck in chairs, taking sun baths, reading, or dozing, leap into action.

Chairs, books, athletic equipment—the men play baseball, basket ball, and other games on the great decks at times—are tossed out of the way into protective nettings along the sides of the decks. The crews whip on variously-colored singlets and skull caps. The colors denote the specific jobs they do.

Jobs Are Dangerous

For instance, a man wearing a red shirt and skull cap might be charged with refueling of a certain plane. Another man in the same plane's crew wearing yellow would be in charge of maneuvering and storing the plane on decks.

These jobs are dangerous and highly specialized. The men work in uncertain footing, close to whirling propeller blades that are deadly as so many guillotines, and amid the freakish hurricane blasts from the same propeller blades.

"We head into the wind to reduce the difference in speed between the carrier deck and our planes," a scout squadron pilot explained as the Lexington heeled over, turning from her former course and plowing directly into the teeth of a strong wind.

Maneuver Explained

"It's this way," the pilot said. "On land our planes would alight at, say, sixty miles an hour. If there was no wind and the carrier was stopped at sea they would land on this deck at the same speed.

"But if the carrier is traveling at twenty-five knots and there is also a twenty-mile wind, these two, put together, reduce the difference in speed between the deck and the airplane by forty-five miles an hour. The net result is that we land then at a speed of only fifteen miles an hour faster than the air flow over the deck.'

A standardized plan for circling has been adopted, the pilot explained. A signalman stationed at the after edge of the deck informs the pilots through flag movements whether their approaches are too high, too low, or too fast.

Makes Final Decision

And it is he who finally makes the decision on whether a landing shall be attempted or whether the plane shall make another circle and another attempt.

"When the signalman finally waves you in," the pilot said, "you've done your part. You ease off throttle, your plane sinks to the deck and our secret arresting gear clamps you there."

On this day the scouts, fighters and dive bombers came aboard by daylight, landing without incident.

Our heavy torpedo planes alighted just at dusk. It was a thrilling sight. They had dodged thunderstorms and rain squalls for more than an hour trying to reach the carrier in weather clear enough for landing attempts.

JUN 14 1942

Planes Stowed Away

By the time all the planes were down and stowed away I had a clear idea of the equipment and the Lexington's crew. I had seen her guns, her planes and her pilots in action. I knew that she was a good ship and I went down to the wardroom to dinner with pleasant anticipations of meeting the men who made her tick.

Although I did not meet him that night, the individual with the greatest authority aboard the Lexington was Rear Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, commander of the task force.

The admiral, a native of St. Ignace, Mich., and his staff—a dozen officers—had quarters apart from the rest of the vessel. They lived and dined separately, and concerned themselves only with the movement of the flotilla of ships.

Easy-Going Person

Short, slender, quiet, and friendly, the admiral in spite of the strict naval formalities surrounding all his movements managed to remain an easy-going person.

I never saw him ruffled. Later I saw him stand unprotected on his open bridge on the Lexington's "island" throughout the sixteen minutes of hellish hammering by Japanese aircraft the preceded her loss.

When, hours later, the aircraft carrier was being shaken by internal gasoline vapor explosions at intervals of a few seconds, and it was obvious that the fires were out of control, I saw him make the momentous decision to abandon ship and give the directions himself to Capt. Frederick C. Sherman, who was born in Port Huron, Mich.

Captain Sherman since has been promoted to rear admiral.

Not Scene Of Melodrama

It was not a scene of melodrama. The admiral leaned over the rail of his bridge and spoke in a quiet, conversational tone:

"Let's get the men off, Fred."

Captain Sherman is a rugged, crusty sea character. He is one of the few senior ship offcers who can wear the dolphins of the submarine service and the wings of the naval aviator.

He was the first commander to take an aircraft carrier through the twisting narrow channel into Pearl Harbor.

In the battle of Bougainville when his ship was attacked by ten high-altitude Japanese bombers—it was this fight in which Lieut. Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare shot down five and damaged a sixth Jap plane—the captain watched the enemy approach the bomb release point.

Four planes dropped their bombs. Sherman watched the missiles leave the planes, judged their flight, and ordered a change of course. He watched the bombs fall a few seconds longer, decided they would miss the ship, and muttered:

"They won't get us, you can straighten her out again."

Fall 100 Yards Away

He turned his back and walked off. The bombs fell 100 yards away.

The captain, an august personage, too, aboard ship, also dines in his own quarters. This made the ship's executive officer, Commander Seligman, head of the wardroom mess, and head of the senior officers' table. I sat at this table with as splendid a group of men as ever went to sea.

They were the commanders and lieutenant commanders, heads of ship departments and air squadrons. Among them was Commander Walter W. Gilmour, ship supply officer, later killed by a bomb blast.

There was Commander Rex H. White, senior medical officer, who, after the bombing of the Lexington on May 8, served injured men for five hours after his own shoulder and ankle were broken in an internal explosion on the ship.

There also was Commander William Ault, senior flying officer of the ship's air squadron, last heard from when he reported by radio that he was making a forced landing at sea, with himself and his rear gunner wounded after a fight with Japanese Zero (naval) planes.

(Copyright, 1942, by the Chicago-Tribune

139 Lost On Lexington

San Diego, Cal., June 13 (AP)—Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the USS Lexington, reported today that 139 officers and men had been lost in the sinking of the big aircraft carrier in the Coral Sea battle May 8.

Admiral Sherman Risks Life For Dog As Lexington Sinks

San Diego, Cal., June 13 (AP)—Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, abandoning the disabled U. S. S. aircraft carrier Lexington, in the Coarl Sea, risked his life to rescue his dog, Admiral Wags.

With the big carrier aflame and racked by explosions, Sherman took time to find the 10-year-old cocker spaniel before he left the ship.

"Admiral Wags didn't like gunfire," the Lexington commander said today, "and hid under the bed in my emergency cabin during the battle.

"When I prepared to drop overboard the cabin was filled with smoke, and I feared Wags had suffocated. But I found him standing forlornly by the bridge, waiting for me.

"An orderly tied a life jacket around the dog and lowered him into the water. He was taken to a destroyer, then a cruiser. He finally caught up with me in two or three days."

Lexington, Mass., Opens Drive for New Lexington

By the Associated Press.

LEXINGTON, Mass., June 13.—The people of this historic town where the Minute Men once fought for freedom, want a new U. S. S. Lexington built to avenge the huge aircraft carrier that went down in the battle of the Coral Sea.

A delegation from the town will launch the campaign today at Gen. MacArthur Day exercises on Boston Common.

Supporting the move at the exercises will be a group of shipyard workers from nearby Quincy, where the ship was launched in 1925. They will include men who helped to build the Lexington.

Residents of both Lexington and Quincy expressed a sense of personal loss in the ship's sinking, and a sense of pride that she had fought in the best traditions of the Navy.

She was one of the best known ships to New Englanders, for thousands had attended her launching. The people of Lexington had presented a silver service to the namesake vessel.

JUN 14 1942

Fire Sale On Ice Cream

(By the Associated Press)

Livermore, Cal., June 13—They had a fire sale on ice cream as the aircraft carrier Lexington lay stricken in the Coral Sea battle.

After the Japs attacked without causing much damage, Lieut. Frank Gill related today, crewmen assembled as usual in the ship's store to buy ice-cream cones.

Presently, however, a fire from broken gasolines lines flared up. The storekeeper started offering double-header cones for a nickle.

When it became apparent that the ship would have to be abandoned, the storekeeper started giving ice cream away. Some of the boys filled their tin helmets and gobbled the cream as they made their way to the deck, and prepared to go over the side.

Coral Sea and Midway Score: 51 Jap and 5 U. S. Ships

By the Associated Press.

The official score card of the Coral Sea and Midway battles lists 51 Japanese ships as sunk, damaged or probable casualties to 4 ships sunk and 1 damaged for the United States.

As listed in communiques, exclusive or unofficial reports such as the disclosure of Midway pilots that Japan may have lost four carriers there, the score card is:

Japanese losses.	Sunk.	Damaged.	Probably sunk.	Probably damaged.
Battleships	--	3	--	--
Cruisers	4	3	1	2
Carriers	3	2	1	1
Destroyers	3	3	1	--
Transports	--	3	--	--
Miscellaneous	8	13	--	--
Total	18	27	3	3
United States losses.				
Carriers	1	1	--	--
Destroyers	2	--	--	--
Tankers	1	--	--	--
Total	4	1	--	--

"Several transports and small vessels" are included in the miscellaneous Japanese ships sunk. The two cruisers listed as "probably damaged" may duplicate two of the three listed as damaged. Where a communique listed "two or three" carriers sunk, etc., the table includes them as two sunk and one probably sunk.

"The American people must understand that our defeat in the Philippines was the worst defeat since Washington, D. C., was captured by the British in the War of 1812."

Colonel Clarke was at Fort William McKinley, six miles from Manila, in command of a regiment of Philippine scouts, when the Japanese struck.

eral Sir Claude J. [illegible] Auchinleck, British Middle East Commander, today cabled to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, greetings "from myself and all ranks of the Middle East forces" on the occasion of MacArthur Day.

MacArthur, on His Day, Asks Rededication by Countrymen

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 13.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur called on his fellow-countrymen celebrating MacArthur Day to rededicate themselves today to "duty, honor, country" and to say "a simple, silent prayer that merciful God may guide our steps."

In a brief statement, the Allied commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific expressed belief that the celebration in his honor would reaffirm "the implacable will of our great Nation to maintain its inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The occasion, coinciding with the 43d anniversary of Gen. MacArthur's entrance into West Point, brought public tributes from Prime Minister John Curtin and other Australian leaders.

In a broadcast address last night, Mr. Curtin asserted Gen. MacArthur's declaration that he would one day return to the Philippines was "a solemn pledge we will help him keep." Australia's observance of MacArthur Day today and American Flag Day tomorrow, Mr. Curtin said, was intended to demonstrate Allied resolve to win complete victory.

In another broadcast, Army Minister Francis Forde eulogized Gen. MacArthur as "a man after our own hearts whom Australians will follow wherever the fortunes of war may lead."

Gen. MacArthur himself planned no speeches or public appearances, mapping a busy day's work followed by a series of conferences which may last until midnight or later.

Developments on the war front were limited to a communique from his headquarters announcing that Allied planes had made a light attack yesterday on Japanese airdromes at Rabaul and Gasmata, New Britain.

"We have been inspired by the fine leadership of General MacArthur and the great gallantry of the troops he has commanded," the message read. "Your tanks and planes are now in the Western Desert giving the enemy a taste of what is in store for them from fighting America.

"Good luck to General MacArthur and all the fighting forces of the United States."

CHINESE HIT BLOW FOR RAIL POINT

Claim Hundreds Of Japs Slain In Attack On Chekiang-Kiangsi Terminus

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 13—Chinese soldiers bitterly contesting a concerted Japanese move to gain complete control of the Chekiang-Kiangsi rail line in eastern China have killed several hundred Japanese troops in a sudden attack on Tsungjen and are engaging the enemy in southwestern Chekiang province, it was reported today.

The Chinese high command said the Chinese attack on Tsungjen, a city sixty miles south of Nanchang, western terminus of the railroad, occurred at noon last Wednesday. Military supplies were reported seized. Tsungjen was occupied by the Japanese last Tuesday.

Other Fighting Continues

The Chinese command said the fighting east and west of Kiangshan, a station on the rail line ten miles inside the Chekiang border and fifty miles west of the Japanese-occupied city of Chuhsien, and the battle southwest of Changshan, twenty-five miles west of Chuhsien, were continuing "with ferocity."

[The Japanese have reported the capture of Kiangshan in a sweep from Chuhsien which they said sent their troops across the border in Kiangsi province.]

Severe fighting was reported in the outskirts of Japanese-occupied Linki, eighty miles southeast of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province.

The Chinese said fierce fighting also was in progress in the vicinity of Nancheng, in the Kinki area and about ninety miles southeast of Nanchang, with casualties on both sides.

JAP AIR FLEET BOMBS DARWIN

Allied Headquarters, Australia, Sunday, June 14 (AP).—Twenty-seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters raided Darwin yesterday but did little damage, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today. One enemy and one Allied plane were lost.

MacArthur also reported Allied raids on an airdrome at Rabaul and on Japanese shipping off Simberi Island, in the Tabar group in New Ireland.

Allied Prisoners Held By Japan Get Supplies

Washington, June 13 (AP)—The American Red Cross said today it had been notified relief supplies were being distributed to allied war prisoners and civilian internees in Japanese-held Hongkong and Shanghai.

The International Red Cross Committee in Geneva advised Norman H. Davis, American Red Cross chairman, that arrangements had been made to distribute about 2,000 tons of grain and a substantial amount of medical supplies in Hongkong and about 50,000 bags of wheat and rice flour in Shanghai.

The material is taken from supplies shipped by the American Red Cross before the war and intended originally for distribution in China.

153 MARINES LISTED AS HELD BY JAPANESE

Army Reports on Names Given by International Red Cross

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The War Department announced today the names of 153 Marines held as prisoners of the Japanese at Zentsuji on Shikoku, one of the main Japanese islands.

With this list, the department has published the names of 904 American civilians, soldiers, sailors and marines interned or taken prisoner by the enemy. Those announced today included ten officers and 143 enlisted men, representing thirty-three States and Hawaii, whose names were reported to the War Department by the Japanese Government through the International Red Cross.

There was no indication where the men were captured, but presumably they were taken in China, or on Wake or Guam Islands.

The name of Henry Frederick Laser of Terryville, Conn., was included in the list. A supply sergeant, he is the son of Jacob Laser of Terryville.

There were no New York or New Jersey names in the list.

TOKYO REPORTS ADVANCE

Japanese Assert 9 A. V. G. Planes Were Downed Over Kweilin

TOKYO, June 13 (From Japanese broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—Japanese troops, pressing deeper into Kiangsi, have captured Yushan on the Hangchow-Nanchang Railway ten miles west of the Chekiang border, Domei reported today.

Domei dispatches said the army was spreading south of Yushan after breaking through Chinese defenses in the hills. Japanese headquarters in China announced today that nine planes of the American Volunteer Group were downed by Japanese airmen yesterday in a raid on Kweilin, Kwangsi base of the Chinese.

[Chungking, to the contrary, said yesterday that nine of the eighteen Japanese planes attacking Kweilin were shot down by the Flying Tigers at no cost to themselves.]

Today's Japanese report acknowledged loss of two of their own planes.

Tokyo Raiders In Cairo

New York, June 13 (AP) — At least part of the United States air fleet which scorched a forty-mile-wide lane of bombs through some of Japan's largest cities in the daring daylight raid last April 18, landed in China, according to Leslie Nichols, MBS correspondent in Cairo, Egypt.

In a broadcast last night, Nichols said that eleven pilots who were in the raid with Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle had passed through Cairo en route home from China for a rest.

Eighty American flyers, in all, participated in the raid.

Where their planes came from is a secret the Japanese still are trying to solve.

Bataan Colonel Shocked

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, June 13—Col. George Sheppard Clarke, the last land combat officer to escape from Bataan, said today he was shocked on his return to the United States by the attitude of most people.

He, looked over San Francisco, and said solemnly:

"To me the most shocking thing about it all is the attitude I find in San Francisco—cars running full speed, bright lights, people crowding the bars and night clubs.

Word From Wainwright

"There are 15,000 men still there (on Bataan) that I'm afraid America forgot; and I'm still afraid we'll forget them."

Colonel Clarke is bringing Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's last message to President Roosevelt.

What it was he couldn't say, but his own message to America, he said, was:

British Mideast Forces Send M'Arthur Greeting

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 13—Gen-

Chinese Mow Down Jap Force At Tsungjen

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 13—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's high command announced today that several hundred Japanese troops had been killed in a sudden Chinese attack on Tsungjen, sixty miles south of Nanchang, western terminus of the bitterly contested Chekiang-Kiangsi rail line.

Fierce fighting also was said to have developed both east and west of Kiangshan, a station on the rail line ten miles inside the Chekiang province border and fifty miles west of the Japanese-captured stronghold of Chuhsien.

(The Japanese have claimed the capture of Kiangshan in a thrust from Chuhsien which they said carried their forces across the Chekiang province border into Kiangsi.)

4 U. S. Bombers Land In Turkey, Crews Seized

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, June 12 (Delayed)—The official Turkish radio reported today that four United States planes had landed in Turkey.

An informed source said the planes were bombers and landed before noon today, each with an American crew of seven.

All those who were not wounded were interned, this source said. There was no official information

30.24-17075

on why the planes were flying over Turkish territory, where they came from or where they were going.

Envoy Won't Comment

Official reports from Ankara said that the United States Ambassador, Laurence A. Steinhardt, had declined to make any statement on the landing of the bombers.

Meanwhile, it was announced officially that the Turkish Assembly today passed a bill prolonging for another six months the state of martial law first proclaimed for the Dardanelles, Bosporus and Thrace regions eighteen months ago.

JUN 14 1942

Three Reported At Ankara

London, June 13 (AP)—The Reuters correspondent at Ankara reported tonight that he had seen three United States Consolidated, four-engined bombers at Ankara airport today after a bombing raid on Axis bases along the Black Sea.

According to this report, the planes were believed to have been used in attacks on Odessa and Nikolaev, Black Sea Russian ports now held by the Germans.

Planes Seem Undamaged

The correspondent said the bombers appeared to be undamaged. He said German fighters were understood to have pursued them until they reached Turkish waters, then turned back after a Turkish patrol boat opened fire.

Twenty-one men of the bomber crews, whom the Reuters correspondent and an informed Turkish source referred to as Americans, were said to have been housed in the outskirts of Ankara.

Perhaps Out Of Gas

This first suggestion that United States air forces were operating in the eastern Mediterranean area said the bombers were believed to have flown to the attack from Egypt and apparently ran short of fuel on the return trip when forced from their course by the German fighters.

A forced landing in Turkey by Allied planes, variously described as British and American, was declared by the German radio today to have disclosed a 'severe offense against Turkish neutrality."

DNB, the official German news agency, said "three or four United States planes which made forced landings in Turkey on Friday are reported to have been only part of a number of American planes crossing Turkey. . . . Government circles, it is stated from Ankara, are regarding the situation as extremely serious."

Says They Raided Rumania

The agency added that the planes had dropped leaflets over some Turkish districts.

The British news agency, Reuters, in a dispatch from Turkey, also described the planes as four American bombers and said some crew nembers were slightly injured after carrying out a raid on the Rumanian coast.

Rumania has just been added to the list of nations against whom the United States has recognized a state of war.

Earlier Berlin broadcasts said a number of British airmen, engineers and mechanics recently had arrived in Turkey. Authoritative sources in London, commenting on the report, said the Germans perhaps were building up propaganda to justify action against Turkey.

Four-Motored Bombers

DNB said that intense excitement was caused in Turkey, and that large headlines were used by the Turkish press over reports of the Anatolian news agency.

It quoted eyewitnesses as saying the planes were four-motored bombers, one of which was damaged by bullet holes. Two of its motors were crippled.

U. S. AIR RAIDS ON BLACK SEA ARE REPORTED

4 Bombers Down In Turkey Described As Craft From Egypt Base

British Press Gives First Hint Of American Action In U. S. S. R.

Russia claims the Nazi offensive at Kharkov has been checked.....*Page 2*

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 13—Four mysterious United States bombers, reported by official Turkish sources to have landed in Turkey yesterday with American crews, were described in British press dispatches tonight as members of a United States squadron based on Egypt which had been bombing Axis bases on the German-occupied Black Sea coast of Russia.

This, said an Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch from Ankara, "would seem to be the first indication that a powerful American bomber command exists in the Middle East."

According to some reports reaching London, Rumanian refineries—through which pass much of Germany's present oil supply—were among the targets of the powerful, long-range bombers.

Steinhardt Silent

At Ankara, Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, declined to make any statement concerning the incidents.

Not only was this the first indication that United States air forces as such were in combat in the Middle East, but it was the first hint of direct action by American fighting services in the battle of Russia.

Turkish sources of information were most circumspect. The official radio stated merely that four American planes had made forced landings at various villages. Informed sources added that the crews — estimated variously at from twenty-one to twenty-three in all—had been interned. Three, it was said, were wounded.

Four-Engine Bombers

The Reuters correspondent in Ankara reported, however, that he had seen three of the bombers at the Ankara airport, that they were Consolidated four-engine aircraft, and that they were believed to have attacked Odessa and Nikolaev, both Black Sea ports in occupied Russian territory.

Twenty-one crew members, the Reuters correspondent added, were housed in the outskirts of Ankara.

It was reported, this source went on, that the bombers flew from Egypt and ran short of fuel on the return trip when forced from their course by German fighters.

23 Reported In Custody

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent reported that twenty-three flyers in all had been taken into custody, eight of them officers. He said that a villa six miles from Ankara had been placed at their disposal and that some of them were seen lunching today at an Ankara restaurant "shadowed by plainclothes men."

It was reported, he added, that a "fifth American bomber which was flying southward landed at Diarpakhir in southeastern Anatolia, twenty-eight minutes' flying time from the Syrian border."

One of the American planes had two of its motors smashed, Exchange Telegraph said, and sentries with fixed bayonets were on guard over those planes which were at the Ankara airport.

German Radio Interested

Since last night the German radio had displayed intense preoccupation over the landings, attempting to make the incidents appear as "a severe offense against Turkish neutrality" and even suggesting the aircraft had "drooped leaflets" before they landed.

DNB conjectured that the planes had taken part in the fighting about the Crimean naval base of Sevastopol on the Black Sea, where the German army is conducting a violent assault on the Russian positions.

RAF Fighters Shoot Up Trains In North France

London, June 13 (AP)—RAF Spitfires shot up several trans and illuminating gas tanks and a factory today in a sweep over Northern France.

Near Etaples, the Air Ministry news service said, pilots saw a locomotive explode after a hit by cannon shells. Three other locomotives and railway cars were hit, one of them near the coastal town of

At least nine persons were killed last night in the bombing of an east coast town by a solitary German raider. Others were believed to have been trapped.

Athens Port Hit By RAF: Rome

New York, June 13—The Associated Press today recorded a Rome broadcast report that the RAF did great damage in a raid on Piræus, the port of Athens. It was said thirty-six persons were killed and twenty-eight injured among the Greek population.

"A large number of houses" was damaged, the communique said, without giving any further details of the destruction.

This afternoon a lone enemy plane dropped bombs on a West Midlands town, the first time that part of England has been visited by raiders in many months.

Nazi Bomb Hits English Hotel, 9 Killed

JUN 14 1942

London, June 13 (AP)—RAF reconnaissance planes dropped bombs at several points in Germany by daylight yesterday, it was authoritatively reported today.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 13—A solitary German raider unloaded a stick of high explosives on an East Coast town last night, hitting a hotel and killing at least nine persons.

Rescuers still were searching in the ruins today for others feared to have been trapped.

West Midlands Raided

This afternoon a lone enemy plane dropped bombs on a Wes Midlands town, the first time tha part of England has been visited by raiders in many months.

Only slight damage and a few minor casualties were caused. The raider machine-gunned groups of civilians after the bombing.

German air activity last nigh was described in a communique, however, as "slight."

For the fourth consecutive night bad weather apparently prevented any large-scale RAF operations over Germany.

399 Civilians Died in May In Nazi Raids On Britain

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Air raids on the United Kingdom during May caused the deaths of 399 civilians and the hospitalization of 425 others with wounds, the Ministry of Home Security announced today.

During April and May—a period covering the Nazi's "Baedecker raids" on such historic centers as Bath, Sussex, Norwich and York—Britain's civilian dead totaled 1337.

250 Cologne Plants Ruined

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 13—Close examination of aerial photographs made after the 1,000-plane raid on Cologne disclosed that more than 250 factories and 3,000 homes were destroyed by bombing and fire, the British radio said today in a German-language broadcast heard by CBS.

It said the pictures were made by daylight several days after the great air assault when the smoke which had hung over the city cleared away.

"Among the damaged and destroyed factories," the announcer said, "are rubber factories, metal works, machine shops, sheet iron works, factories producing electric magnets, repair shops for electric engines, metal factories, blast furnaces, chemical factories, foundries, paint factories, rubber tire factories, machine tool shops, factories producing railway cars and submarine engines, and fuel dumps."

Heart of Cologne Devastated, 250 Factories And Workshops Knocked Out, British Say

By the Associated Press

London (Sunday), June 14.—Approximately 300 acres in the very center of Cologne were devastated and 250 factories and workshops were destroyed or seriously damaged in the mammoth R. A. F. raid May 30-31, the air ministry news service announced tonight.

The British radio, in a German language broadcast, said 3000 homes also were destroyed by bombs and fires.

The report was the first detailed analysis of reconnaissance photographs. A week ago the air ministry said that more than 5000 of the 60,000 acres in the Cologne metropolitan area were devastated.

While German reports have said that the old city of Cologne is gone, their report of the damage nowhere approaches the British official report. Cologne newspapers, giving fuller news of the damage, are not being circulated outside the city.

There was no photographic evidence of damage to the Cologne cathedral but the news service stated that "damage to adjoining buildings suggests that some minor damage may have occurred."

One "striking feature" of the raid, it was said, was the damage to railroad communication which caused "serious, if only temporary interruption of traffic."

The report gave this list of damaged and destroyed factories:

"Rubber factories, metal works, machine shops, sheet iron works, factories producing electric magnets, repair shops for electric engines, metal factories, blast furnaces, chemical factories, foundries, paint factories, rubber tire factories, machine tool shops, factories producing railway cars and submarine engines and fuel dumps."

Laborite Calls Cologne Raid 'Morally Wrong'

Carnavon, Wales, June 13 (AP)—The massive R. A. F. raid upon Cologne was described as "morally wrong" today by R. R. Stokes, Laborite member of Parliament from Ipswich, who contended "no real effort was made to limit targets to military objectives."

"It also is strategic lunacy," he added, "if it called away from the protection of our fast dwindling fleet and shipping one single plane needed for their protection."

He said further that it was misleading to the people to pretend that bombing would win the war.

NORRIS VIEW AIR BLOWS AS SECOND FRONT

Senator Thinks Nazis Will Bend To Bombing Without Invasion

JUN 14 1942

Nebraskan Takes Issue With Theories Of Military Experts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—Continuous night-and-day bombing of Germany by massed American and British air fleets was advocated today by Senator Norris (Ind., Neb.), who said he was convinced the Nazis might thus be brought to their knees without a land invasion of Europe.

Differing with those advocating establishment of a second land front as early as practicable, the veteran Nebraska Senator said he could see no reason why Germany could not be reduced to military impotency by sustained, smashing aerial attacks at her plane factories, transportation systems and industrial centers while the Nazi armies were heavily engaged with the Russians.

A White House statement last Thursday said that the United States, Great Britain and Russia had reached full understanding on the urgent tasks of creating a second front this year.

Suggests Mopping Up Task

This was followed by announcement of the landing of additional American troops in Ireland, fully equipped for offensive action.

But Norris insisted these troops might be held in reserve and used only for "mopping up" operations on the continent if mass aerial attacks were made continuously.

"I know that some military men say you can't conquer a nation by bombings alone," he told reporters, "but because it hasn't been done in the past is no sure criterion that it cannot be done in the future. If our bombers could destroy even one city a week as the British destroyed Cologne, I don't believe it would be long before Germany collapsed."

From 1,000 To 3,000 Planes

A massed assault of this nature, Norris said, probably would call for the dispatching of from 1,000 to 3,000 heavy bombers on a night raid, followed by an equal number on a day raid, thus keeping the attack going continuously. He said he was confident sufficient flyers, planes, landing fields and facilities could be marshaled for such an undertaking.

While Norris saw no necessity for establishing a second land front, Senators Clark (Dem., Mo.) and Hill (Dem., Ala.) disagreed.

Clark, an army staff officer in the last war, said he thought large-scale bombings would affect Germany's morale and production capacity greatly, but added:

"It's the boy with the bayonet who conquers territory."

Cautions Against Impatience

Hill said it seemed implicit that a second front would have to be established, but he, like others, cautioned against any action of this nature until the United Nations were fully prepared to cope with the fifty-two German divisions he said were reported to be maintained in the occupied countries of Europe.

"We have got to have a second front, though, before we win this war," he declared.

English King And Queen Tour By Barge And Auto

London, June 13 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth toured the Cambridgeshire fen country by automobile and barge this morning. It was the first visit a reigning sovereign had made to this remote part of the country in centuries.

The King and Queen saw thousands of acres of new land which has been reclaimed and which will produce tons of foodstuffs. Both commented on the richness of the earth, which for many years has lain under several feet of water. Much of the reclaimed land now is growing sugar beets.

Sir Harry Luke Resigns As Governor of Fijis

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Sir Harry Luke, Governor of the Fiji Islands and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific since 1938, has resigned to permit a younger man to take his place, the Colonial Office announced today.

Sir Harry, 57, has had a long career in Britain's Colonial Service, starting with his appointment as private secretary and aide-de-camp to the Governor of Sierre Leones in 1908. He served later in Barbados, Cyprus and Jerusalem as well as with Britain's naval forces in the Middle East and as commissioner to Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan in 1920.

Mountbatten Back In England

London, June 14 (AP)—Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of Britain's Commandos, has returned to Britain after Washington consultations with commanders of the United States fighting forces.

Donovan in London

London, June 13. (AP)—William J. Donovan, U. S. coordinator of information, arrived in London today for consultations with Ambassador John G. Winant and the British Government.

Maryland Men In New AEF In Ulster

JUN 14 1942

By Rice Yahner

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Army in Ireland, June 13—Thousands more United States soldiers, including tank destroyer forces, as well as additional armored units, have arrived in northern Ireland, it was announced today.

United States warships participated in escorting the transports which crossed the Atlantic without incident.

Most of the troops were from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, California and Indiana.

Big Tanks Arrive

Twenty-eight-ton tanks swung from the ships' holds to the docks, swelling the total brought over by earlier contingents.

The band accompanying the new arrivals gave a festive air to the Ulster port as it blared out "I Don't Want To Walk Without You," "The Jersey Bounce," "Elmer's Tune" and "Deep in the Heart of Texas" while the troops marched down the gangplanks.

Even while the men were waiting their turn to leave the ships, the usual scramble began among British soldiers and dockworkers for American cigarettes.

Women Cheered

This time the soldiers also tossed nickels, dimes and quarters ashore in exchange for big British pennies. It probably will be a few days before they learn they got the worst of the bargain.

Cheers from the transports drowned out the band music every time members of the WRENS, ATS or WAAFS—Britain's women's auxiliary forces—sauntered past.

The fun ceased, however, when the men's turn came to go ashore.

Led by First Sergeant Wallace Jennings, of St. Louis, and Lieut. Robert Gibson, of Charleston, W. Va., the steel-helmeted troops, with full packs, barely had time to exchange words of greeting before they were whisked away in trucks to camp.

Negro Troops Landed

United States Army headquarters issued a statement saying:

"Another contingent of United States Army troops has arrived at a Northern Ireland port. Included among the reinforcements was a small detachment of Negro soldiers for Services of Supply and additional mechanized equipment."

The American Negro soldiers are the first to arrive in Europe since the World War.

The BBC broadcast, recorded by the CBS short-wave station in New York, also used the date-line phrase "Western Front" for the first time in commenting on the arrival.

"This report about the landing of American armored units comes immediately after the report that the greatest American convoy which ever crossed the Atlantic has safely arrived in Great Britain," the BBC said.

LARGEST U. S. CONVOY LANDS MORE FOR AEF

Maryland Soldiers And Tanks Included In New Force

JUN 14 1942

General Staffs Grapple With Problems Delaying Second Front

By RICE YAHNER

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the AEF in Northern Ireland, June 13—Thousands of heavily armed United States troops, equipped with twenty-eight-ton tanks and other offensive weapons, moved into camps in Northern Ireland tonight from the "greatest American convoy which ever crossed the Atlantic" in grim evidence of Allied hopes of opening a second front against Germany this year.

Warships flying the United States ensign shepherded the convoy through Nazi submarine hunting grounds without incident, and this fourth announced AEF contingent swung jauntily down the gangplanks as if impatient to get along with the business of fighting Germans.

Came From Nine States

From at least nine States they came—an indication in itself of the diversity and size of the newest force. Troops from Pennsylvania, California, Georgia, Illinois, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky shouted cheerily at uniformed women of the British army auxiliary forces while military bands piped out "Deep in the Heart of Texas," "Jersey Bounce" and other tunes.

For the first time since the last war, Negro troops were landed on British soil. An army statement said their number was small and that they were intended for "services of supply."

Problems For Second Front

Despite their growing numbers, the combined American and British invasion forces — virtually promised to Russia for opening a second front to divert Nazi strength from the vital Eastern front—face grave problems before they can spring across the Channel. Some 500,000 or more German veterans await their assault in France and the Lowlands, and the paucity of shipping and the problems of supply still appear to bar immediate continental invasion.

The United States and British general staffs now are grappling with the logistics of opening a western front. Logistics—the problem of moving, quartering and supplying troops—is considered equally important to strategy and tactics in planning a descent upon the continent.

The shipping squeeze is the main problem, since authorities consider that supplies and equipment for each American soldier weigh fifteen tons. To move a large American army of, say, twenty-five divisions into action, some experts say that 4,000,000 tons of shipping would be required.

Equipment of the newest contingent includes anti-tank artillery and "additional mechanized equipment."

Britain Hails Troops

New York, June 13 (AP).—Britain today hailed the arrival of a powerful new A. E. F. contingent in Northern Ireland and the B. B. C. indicated the troops came with "the greatest American convoy which ever crossed the Atlantic."

The B. B. C. broadcast, recorded by the C. B. S. short-wave station in New York, also used the date-line phrase "Western Front" for the first time in commenting on the arrival.

"This report about the landing of American armored units comes immediately after the report that the greatest American convoy which ever crossed the Atlantic has safely arrived in Great Britain," the B. B. C. said.

PAPER HAILED BY ROOSEVELT

President Writes Message For First Issue Of AEF Publication

JUN 14 1942

Describes American Soldiers Serving Overseas As "Delegates Of Freedom"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—President Roosevelt, in a message written for the first issue of the official army newspaper *Yank*, told American soldiers overseas tonight that they were "delegates of freedom."

"Every one of you has an individual mission in this war—this greatest and most decisive of all wars," Mr. Roosevelt said. "You are not only fighting for your country and your people—you are, in the larger sense, delegates of freedom.

The newspaper, a weekly, is edited by enlisted men for the army overseas, and will not be circulated in this country.

Text Of President's Message

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's message:

"To you fighting men of our armed forces overseas your Commander in Chief sends greetings in this, the first issue of your own newspaper.

"In *Yank* you have established a publication which cannot be understood by your enemies. It is inconceivable to them that a soldier should be allowed to express his own thoughts, his ideas and his opinions. It is inconceivable to them that any soldiers—or any citizens, for that matter—should have thought other than those dictated by their leaders.

Evidence Of Own Ideas

"But here is the evidence that you have your own ideas, and the intelligence and the humor and the freedom to express them. Every one of you has an individual mission in this war—this greatest and most decisive of all wars. You are not only fighting for your country and your people—you are, in the larger sense, delegates of freedom.

"Upon you, and upon your comrades in arms of all the United Nations, depend the lives and liberties of all the human race. You bear with you the hopes of all the millions who have suffered under the oppression of the war lords of Germany and Japan. You bear with you the highest aspirations of mankind for a life of peace and decency under G d.

Personal Stakes In War

"All of you well know your own personal stakes in this war: Your homes, your families, your free schools, your free churches, the thousand and one simple, homely little virtues which Americans fought to establish, and which Americans have fought to protect and which Americans today are fighting to extend and perpetuate throughout this earth.

"I hope that for you men of our armed forces this paper will be a link with your families and your friends. As your Commander In Chief, I look forward myself to reading Yank—every issue of it—from cover to cover."

Trails Convoy

British Sub Sinks 2 Ships In Axis Port

JUN 14 1942

By Larry Allen

Associated Press Staff Writer

Alexandria, Egypt, June 13.—The amazing story of how a lone British submarine daringly trailed an Axis convoy into harbor and torpedoed two large supply ships, although constantly hunted by swarms of antisubmarine craft was disclosed today.

The submarine carried out her attack shortly after dawn. She escaped by rushing at full speed under water out of a narrow channel, with the enemy dropping depth charges all around her.

30-24-17077

3024-17077

She is the submarine Torbay, commanded by an audacious Scot, Comdr. Anthony Cecil Capel Miers, 36, who previously had earned the Distinguished Service Order for similar bold exploits.

Miers first spotted the enemy troop convoy, then out of torpedo range, heading toward the Axis harbor.

JUN 14 1942

Officer's Version of It

This is what happened, as told to this correspondent by a submarine officer:

"Miers knew there were many patrol vessels, destroyers, schooners and trawlers in this harbor on constant watch, not to mention the three Italian destroyers actually escorting the convoy.

"The narrow channel leads into the harbor. Miers' submarine entered at about dusk, submerged and proceeded slowly.

"By nightfall Miers was some distance from what he thought was the anchorage of the convoy, but at that point the submarine had to come to the surface to charge the batteries.

"There was a brilliant moon and the sea was glassy calm.

"After charging the batteries for a couple of hours, Miers spotted a trawler approaching and had to cut short the operation. He submerged and moved toward the supposed position of the anchored convoy and then found he could not see the ships. He had to await the dawn to attack.

"Throughout the night he had to avoid patrol craft and dawn brought disappointment.

"Miers saw that the big convoy had sailed. In the harbor there were two supply ships of about 5000 tons each and an Italian destroyer. He decided to fire torpedoes at all of them.

He ran the submarine close to the anchorages and on a swinging turn fired torpedoes at each ship, turned around and began going out the channel. Both supply ships were torpedoed and almost certainly sunk, but the torpedoes missed the destroyer.

Rommel Pouring A Full Division At Acroma

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 13—Repulsed at El Adem, fifteen miles due south of Tobruk, Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel struck with a full armored division today toward Acroma, some ten miles west of Tobruk, against stiff British resistance.

A British communique announced that "all our positions are intact."

The German sweep toward El Adem was beaten off yesterday in an all-day battle which mixed artillery duels, infantry engagements and tank clashes.

Air Blows Traded

The RAF, meanwhile, announced that it had struck a heavy new blow at the German mechanized columns in the forward battle area, and hammered hard at Rommel's lines of transport and supply.

German and Italian air activity was reported also on a "considerable scale." Thirteen Axis planes were listed as shot down, and the RAF announced the loss of nine planes.

New reports on the withdrawal, earlier, of the Free French and British imperial forces from Bir Hacheim, at the southern flank of the British desert line, disclosed that even in falling back the garrison forces hit hard at the enemy. They were said to have destroyed seventy German and Italian tanks, and liberated more than 1,000 British soldiers who had been captured.

"There was severe fighting all day yesterday in the area south of El Adem," a communique said.

Axis warplanes were said to have played a supporting role in the unsuccessful attack upon the British position at the desert town itself.

"Enemy amored troops," the communique said, "then maneuvered around El Adem, and were directed on Acroma. They were heavily engaged by our armored forces, and attacked throughout the day by the RAF. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy, but details are not yet available."

By his thrust toward Acroma, authoritative commentators said, Rommel was putting his original plan for the campaign into effect, now that Bir Hacheim has been eliminated.

This plan, apparently, was to sever the coastal road west of Tobruk and east of Ain el Gazala, and then strike directly at Tobruk. But his forces were driven back from the coast, and became tangled in the "cauldron" around Knightsbridge, behind the British line.

It was believed he now intends to drive again toward the coast, with the purpose of splitting the British forces at Ain el Gazala and Tobruk.

BRITISH MEET LIBYA ATTACK

Eighth Army And RAF Reported Taking Shock Of Whole Divisions

JUN 14 1942

Report All Positions Are Intact After El Adem And Acroma Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 13—The British Eighth Army and the RAF were taking the shock today of a desert assault of unprecedented ferocity as Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel battered with whole armored divisions to flatten the positions protecting Tobruk and split the Allied forces of eastern Libya.

After repulsing an all-out German offensive south of El Adem, fifteen miles due south of Tobruk, and heavily engaging an encircling attack by a complete tank division near Acroma, ten miles west of Tobruk, the British reported that all their positions still were intact.

Fight Still Raging

It was obvious, however, that the fighting still was raging.

Much of the conflict was in the air. Massive fleets of Axis dive bombers fought from dawn to dusk with British fighters. The RAF squadrons broke up one large-scale *Stuka* attack and won several other lesser battles. In the course of Friday, an RAF communique announced, thirteen Axis planes were destroyed, many others damaged and nine British planes were lost.

Heavy artillery was dueling behind the outflanked British forward line from Ain El Gazala south; infantry, as well as tanks was engaged in the blazing heat.

Main Column Circles Battle

Under the cover of a general battle in the vicinity of El Adem, Rommel sent his main tank column circling to the south and then north, crossing the Axis road in the Ed Duda-Sidi Rezegh sector and heading for Acroma.

By this maneuver the Axis marshal hoped to cut the coastal road west of Tobruk and isolate the British forces entrenched at Ain El Gazala, still farther west.

This northbound division was heavily attacked by British armored forces and hammered all day yesterday by the RAF, and its losses were described officially as heavy.

Battle At Knightsbridge

Meanwhile another German column was being engaged in a smaller battle north of Knightsbridge.

With RAF bombers again causing much damage to both the enemy's armored columns and his motorized transport, the Axis was bombing the Egyptian coast as far east as Daba, half way between Matruh and Alexandria. There was no damage of any importance to the coastal objectives, the British said.

Rome Cites "Bitter Fighting"

New York, June 13—The Italian high command today reported "bitter fighting" on the Libyan front, but gave no details of the land operations.

Off Tobruk — (which Britain's Cairo communique indicated was the goal of a new Axis land offensive in Libya) — the communique said German bombers scored direct hits on two ships averaging 6,000 tons, and "These ships can be considered lost." Two others, a merchantman and patrol vessel, also were damaged.

Took 12,000 British In Libya, Nazis Say

JUNE 13—

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) (AP)—The Berlin radio quoted "competent quarters" last night as stating that the Germans had taken more than 12,000 British prisoners, including four generals and an admiral, in the course of the current operations in Libya.

In addition, it was stated, 600 British tanks, 300 guns and many motor vehicles were destroyed or captured.

German losses were not mentioned.

Nazis 'Take' 5 Generals, But They Sound German

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 13 (From German broadcast)—The German High Command announced today, according to D. N. B., the official news agency, that 12,000 prisoners, 600 tanks and armored cars and 300 guns had been captured in the North African offensive.

Among the prisoners, the High Command said, were Brig. Gen. Siegfried William Seffan, Brig. Gen. Otto Carl Walter, Brig. Gen. Carl C. Bucher and General Max Claude Vallentin, and Admiral Sir Walter Cowan.

The admiral was mentioned a week ago in a Rome communiqué.

Death To Free French

New York, June 13—A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post said today that Free French soldiers captured at the Bir Hacheim outpost in Libya were subject to execution as irregulars.

German and Italian armistice terms with France forbade French subjects to serve in armies fighting the Axis.

Free French Prisoners Face Execution Threat

New York, June 13 (AP)—The Associated Press records the following Berlin broadcasts:

"Berlin political quarters said today that Free French soldiers captured at the Bir Hacheim outpost in Libya were subject to execution as irregulars under the German and Italian armistice terms with France, forbidding French subjects to serve in armies fighting the Axis.

"The German high command announced today, according to DNB, that 12,000 prisoners, 600 tanks and armored cars and 300 guns had been captured to date in the current North African offensive.

"Among the prisoners, the high command said, were four generals an an admiral: Grig. Gen. Siegfried William Steffen, Brig. Gen. Otto Carl Wulter, Brig. Gen. Carlo Bucher and Gen. Max Claude Vallentin, and Admiral Sir Walter Cowan." The admiral was mentioned a week ago in a Rome communique.

Few Tanks Able To Filter Through, Russians Say

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 13—German tanks planes and motorized infantry have been hurled in full force on a comparatively narrow front below Kharkov, in the greatest Nazi offensive of the year, front line dispatches said today, but the Red army fought back fiercely, and tonight was said to have the situation in hand.

The original enemy advances were checked, dispatches said, while enemy tanks which filtered through the Soviet lines were being dealt with. In some sectors the Russians were mounting them for their own counter-attacks.

Artillery Effective

The German planes came over in waves, and the tanks attacked in columns. Soviet artillery cut huge gaps in the armored forces, and Russian warplanes rose to meet the enemy in the air, it was said.

At one village one hundred German tanks attacked.

Before Sevastopol, in the Crimea, the Germans made three successive assaults, but the Russian defense was said to be grinding down that offensive.

Soviet troops had counter-attacked in the Kharkov sector of the Ukraine yesterday after forty-eight hours on the defensive, and, farther south, levied a heavy toll on German man power and materiel in the battle of Sevastopol, the Russians said.

Tremendous losses in the new Crimean campaign have led the Germans to make "increasing use of Rumanians as cannon fodder," and 200 of these Axis allies were killed in four futile "psychological" attacks by a Rumanian battalion yesterday, the Soviet information bureau said.

Cavalary Annihilated

Fifty Nazi tanks were reported destroyed and twelve damaged before Sevastopol, besieged Crimean naval base now in the ninth day of a desperate stand against a German offensive.

"Ten artillery and mortar batteries were put out of action," the information bureau said, "and three regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry (representing from 3,500 to 7,000 men) were annihilated."

However—although the army newspaper *Red Star* reported yesterday that the Sevastopol defenders had gained ground in some areas—the information bureau did not indicate that the Germans were repulsed.

The theme of its report through Thursday night had been set by the announcement of last Sunday: "On the Sevastopol sector of the front, stubborn fighting continued for the third day, and enemy attacks have been repelled with heavy losses for him."

(The Sevastopol front lies 400 miles south of Kharkov, but the German drives are linked in Berlin military opinion as essential preliminaries to "the coming grand offensive." As long as Sevastopol stands, there will be a threat to the rear of any Axis invasion of the Caucasus from the Crimea. The current Kharkov push is set down as a line-straightening job.)

REDS CLAIM CHECKING OF KHARKOV PUSH

Say Counter-Efforts Halt Biggest Nazi Offensive This Season

Moscow Also Declares Sevastopol Defenders Still Hold Lines

JUN 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Sunday*, June 14—Soviet forces meeting the greatest Nazi offensive of the year with strong counter action in a narrow death trap on the Kharkov front hurled back German tank and infantry attacks in savage fighting all day yesterday, the Russians reported early today.

The Soviet Bureau of Information declared that the Red army inflicted great losses on the Germans. The Nazis were said in Russian accounts to be throwing men into the continuing battle from a huge pool of reserves built up after the recent fighting on the Kharkov front.

Hard Fights On Other Fronts

In tense land, sea and air actions were reported by the Russians from other sectors of the long front, which, with the Russian-German

war almost one year old, is seeing some of its most bitter fighting.

The Sevastopol garrison still held its ground firmly in the face of mounting German attacks, according to these reports.

Red Army infantry and artillery killed and wounded at least 900 German men and officers in an all-day battle on the Kalinin front, northws teof Moscow.

Sinks Ship Near Odessa

A Soviet ship sank a 6,000-ton enemy ship in the Black Sea near Axis-occupied Odessa.

The Soviet air force on Friday sank an enemy motor torpedo boat, damaged two submarines and destroyed or damaged 210 motor trucks.

Stormovik bombers in a surprise raid on a railway junction wrecked several German military trains and returned home without a loss.

The Russians lost no time in reacting violently against the full force of planes, tanks and motorized infantry thrown into the narrow Kharkov sector by the Germans, reports from the battlefield indicated last night.

Fresh Troops Every Hour

Expending its man power at a fearful rate, the German command was said to be sending fresh soldiers every hour into the Kharkov fighting, while on the Sevastopol front, 400 miles to the south, German bodies were piling up before unbroken Soviet fortifications.

[Axis sources said tank battles in the Kharkov sector were the prelude to Hitler's long-awaited summer offensive. Berlin reported German troops had wiped out a Russian bridgehead on the west bank of the Donets river, presumably in the vicinity of Izyum.]

The Russians said the Sevastopol garrison was keeping up its defense against the Germans. So effective was this stand, the Russians declared, that the Germans were being forced to use more and more Rumanians as "cannon fodder."

Fierce Fighting On Flank

Extremely fierce fighting was reported on the Soviet extreme left flank, where the Sevastopol defense system, fifteen miles deep, extends down to the sea.

Soviet Flag Flies Today To Show War Solidarity

JUNE 13—

MOSCOW (AP)—The Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U. S. S. R. yesterday ordered the Soviet state flag displayed over all public institutions throughout Russia today as an example of solidarity with the United States and Great Britain in the fight against the Axis.

Activity Increases In Murmansk Area

JUN 14 1942

Stockholm Reports Effort by British to Land

JUNE 13—

LONDON (AP) — Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency said yesterday the Stockholm newspaper Allehanda quoted a report from German quarters in Finland that there were "indications" the British recently "attempted" to land troops in the Murmansk sector of Russia.

The British objective, this roundabout report suggested, was to tie down large German forces on the Arctic extension of the German-Russian front. It left the implication that the British had failed to carry out the so-called objective.

(Considering the German source of the story, it seemed to be an attempt to minimize the possibility of a major diversion on the Arctic extension of the main battlefront. Murmansk is a port of entry for Allied supplies to the Soviet Union.)

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoted a German military spokesman in Helsinki as saying that an increasing number of British planes was being delivered at northern Rusian bases and some of them were flown by British pilots.

The spokesman was said to have declared that Adolf Hitler had sent special air force squadrons to keep watch for British troops trying to land in the Murmansk region.

The Moscow radio said Axis attacks were hurled back yesterday and today.

The Russian army newspaper, *Red Star*, reported the Germans made three successive assaults on a northern Sevastopol sector, ending each with hand-to-hand combat, but failed to advance a step. Four more enemy attacks in a near-by sector, supported this time by artillery, also had an equal lack of success, reports said.

A narrow strip of land little more than a mile wide was the target of 900 assaults by German planes in their tremendous effort to crack open the Sevastopol defense. Russian reports said. But these accounts added that the Russians held their ground and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Sevastopol Lines Crack: Berlin

New York, June 13—In a Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the German high command claimed the capture of numerous dugouts and fortifications around the besieged Russian naval base of Sevastopol in the Crimea.

A communique reported that in the past five days the attacking forces took 3,600 prisoners, removed more than 20,000 mines and captured 645 concrete pillboxes.

Gains At Kharkov

Further gains were reported in Field Marshal General Fedor von Bock's attack east of Kharkov, where the high command said "an enemy bridgehead on the western bank of the Donets was captured," while "on the eastern bank a Soviet group was engaged and encircled."

"In the northern sector of the Eastern front," the war bulletin said, "much ground was gained.

"On the Volkhov front, renewed enemy attacks collapsed with bloody losses to the enemy."

German bombers were said to have attacked "important Soviet armament works on the upper Volga, and installations of the Murmansk railway."

Nazis Use Victims in France To Work on Latin-Americans

By JOHN LEAR

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Adolf Hitler is putting the squeeze on victims of his war machine in Europe in the hope of adding South America to his totalitarian empire.

Businessmen of Vichy, France, and Spain are being forced to act as stooges in commerce previously controlled by Germans but abandoned by the Nazis because of the United States' wartime blacklist.

The stratagem has been tried in only a few cases up to now, and it is not likely to succeed on any large scale because the several government agencies co-operating in the blacklist's operation are aware of what is going on.

Use of the conquered French—and the Civil-War-indebted Spanish—to maintain the Nazi hold on business in this hemisphere is an indication of the success of the blacklist.

Firms Reorganized

At first the list included chiefly names of firms and corporations owned, controlled and influenced by Germans or Italians or pro-Axis Americans. With Pearl Harbor the list was expanded to take in businesses similarly related to the Japanese.

Businesses were reorganized dropping Axis and pro-Axis stockholders, directors and key employee to escape the choking effect of the blacklist on normal trade.

But Hitler, too sly to be stopped by that, had less-known agents act as "fronts" to take over the relinquished stockholdings and directorates.

One by one these "fronts" were exposed, with the result that today the more than 6,000 names on the blacklist for the other Americas (the list as a whole covers the entire world and numbers more than 8,000) are mostly individual stooges of one kind or another. When it is realized that the list has grown from 1,800 names in July of last year, the great number of subterfuges attempted becomes clearly evident.

Extent of Blacklist

An appreciable amount of the growth has taken place since the conference of American foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro. It has been due to the co-operation of the other republics, who have adopted local laws to put teeth into the blacklisting process.

The list itself is of no effect, except as United Nations' businesses choose to refrain from trading with listed firms. Supporting laws in this country make it illegal for a United States firm to deal with anyone on the blacklist. The laws within the other countries must fill in the loopholes.

Businesses and individuals are studied carefully before their names are put on the list. The foreign trade intelligence unit of the commerce department has in its files reports on 600,000 firms and persons under scrutiny. Only slightly more than one per cent of these are blacklisted.

Careful studies are also made before anyone on the list is removed. There have been hundreds of removals, but only after the blacklisters were satisfied that Axis influence had been uprooted, and that measures had been taken to guarantee against recurrent infiltration.

Will the Axis influence stay out of th New World after the war is over?

That, the people in charge of the list say, depends on what the business interests of the United States do in the meantime. One thing is sure, the United States government is not going to take advantage of the war to force United States business on the other Americas against their will.

"We have promised our neighbors in this hemisphere that the good neighbor policy ended Yankee imperialism," one key blacklist official asserted. "We intend to keep that promise.

"Business in the United States has the opportunity of a lifetime. The markets of Latin America are open, as they never have been before, and they are expanding.

"If business has vision, and offers the Latins what they need and want on terms and under conditions they set, it will be difficult, if not impossible for the Nazis to regain the economic power they held before this war.

RED ARMY HAILS U. S., BRITISH PACTS

Troops, Told of New Accords, Call Them a 'Nutcracker' to Crush Germany

JUN 14 1942

STALIN VOICES GRATITUDE

He and Molotoff, in Messages to Roosevelt, Express New Confidence in Victory

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP)—Around the campfires of the Eastern Front Red Army troops today were informed of Russia's new alliance with Britain and of the mutual aid agreement with the United States, and pledged themselves to seal the pacts with new blows at the Germans.

"We'll squeeze them in a steel nutcracker" said one tank driver, Voluiko, as reported in the Moscow press.

He was one of the speakers at a meeting on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow where tank drivers parked their machines in a forest and gathered to hear their political commissar announce the result of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff's trip to London and Washington. Similar meetings were held all along the front, from the Black Sea to the Arctic.

JUN 14 1942

At the same time the government released the copies of messages exchanged between President Roosevelt and Premier Joseph Stalin, Mr. Molotoff and Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Molotoff and Prime Minister Churchill, as well as Mr. Molotoff's messages of thanks to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Mr. Molotoff arrived in Moscow today.

In his message to President Roosevelt, Mr. Molotoff declared his satisfaction at "meeting you personally," and his pleasure with the full agreement reached in egard to the urgent tasks on the reation of a second front in Europe in 1942 to expediting the débâcle of Hitlerite Germany."

He also expressed satisfaction at the agreement for "cooperation of our countries in the interests of all freedom-loving peoples in the post-war period."

To Mr. Churchill he declared his confidence that the "understanding reached on the questions relating to creation of a second front in Europe in 1942 will considerably accelerate the complete defeat of Hitlerite Germany."

President Roosevelt's message to Mr. Stalin, as quoted by Tass, the official news agency, said:

"I am greatly appreciative of your having sent Mr. Molotoff to see me and I am anxiously awaiting news of his safe arrival back in the Soviet Union. Our visit was very satisfactory."

Mr. Stalin's answer said:

"The Soviet Government believes, as you do, Mr. President, that the results of Commissar Molotoff's visit to the United States of America were wholly satisfactory. I take this occasion to express on behalf of the Soviet Government sincere gratitude to you, Mr. President, for the cordial reception you extended to Molotoff and his companions throughout their stay in the United States."

Nazis Threaten Against Invasion

New York, June 13—The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, reports that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, writing in the weekly *Das Reich*, has threatened Britain with "something worse than Dunkirk" if the United Nations open a second front in Europe.

The article, quoted by the German radio, said the civilian population must suffer bitterly from RAF raids, adding "but we can take it."

Nazis Repeat Threat to Jews

Warn of Extermination in Reprisal for Air Raids by British

JUNE 13—

NEW YORK (AP)—The German radio broadcast last night a full version of an article by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, published by the weekly periodical Das Reich, in which he threatened extermination of Jews in reprisal for British air assaults upon Germany.

The broadcast, heard here by CBS, quoted Goebbels as follows:

"We defend our very skins in this struggle for national existence and we use those means that are being forced upon us by our enemy. We have never doubted that through aerial warfare some and even heavy damage could be done to us.

"The question, however, remains whether this sort of warfare is suited to influence basically the military situation and whether the results Mr. Churchill hopes to get from it will actually be achieved to any appreciable degree.

'Complicated and Expensive'

"It does not need any emphasis that the German civilian population, struck by this method of warfare, has to suffer bitterly under the British terror. But London is mistaken when it believes that German morale could be broken by terror methods. It is a complicated and very expensive way of waging war, for both sides, but he who started it is responsible for it.

"It is the characteristic of terror that it can be broken only by terror, while it would only be encouraged and increased by appeasement. Terror as well as counter-terror demand sacrifices, but they are in no comparison with those sacrifices which are to be made when one hows to terror * * *

"Deplorable as it may be for a person sensitive to culture—and we count ourselves as belonging to this type which is slowly dying out in the world—to witness the loss of

30-24-17079

old traditions, historic landmarks and monuments of art, not only in Luebeck and Rostock, but also in Bath, York and Canterbury, we are not those who are to be blamed for it * * *

JUN 14 1942

"We have to defend ourselves against his (Churchill's) method of warfare. And because we are determined to counter it with the same bestial methods with which he tries to terrorize our people, he is doomed to failure.

Sees Aim to Crush Morale

"His air war is, above all, a war of nerves. He wages it in order to crush the morale of the German population in the areas threatened by air war * * *

"The sacrifices we have to make in this war will one day be rewarded. Therefore, we have to make them. We try to revenge them in a measure compatible with our engagements in a worldwide war * * *

"In this war the Jews are playing their most criminal game and they will have to pay for it with the extermination of their race throughout Europe and, maybe, even beyond * * *

"We wage war against our enemies who threaten our most elementary living conditions. In this war everything is at stake. Its sacrifices will once be balanced against the greatness of the victory * * *

"Our enemies are still in a position to delay this inevitable development for a certain time. But this will make the course of events only the more inevitable. Here again the slogan can be applied: What doesn't kill us, can only make us stronger."

Paris Jews Dealt With By Doriot Youth Group

JUNE 15

PARIS, June 14 (AP)—The Doriot youth movement, in a communique published in the press yesterday, said its "action group" had gone through cafes and cabarets of the Latin quarter "the other night" and had dealt with all Jews found there after 8 P. M.

The announcement did not say how the Jews were involved.

Lends Vichy Funds for Nazis

VICHY, June 13 (AP).—The Bank of France increased again today the credits available to the Vichy government to pay the expenses of the German army of occupation. The credits were increased by 12,000,000 francs ($264,000 at the old rate of exchange), bringing the total thus far credited the government to 181,000,000,000 francs ($3,982,000,000).

'Much Ado . .'

Vichy, June 13 (AP).—The followers of Jacques Doriot's Fascist Party, with a show of bravado, claimed in his newspaper Cri Du Peuple today that they had made a raid on the United States Consulate at Nice but United States officials only smiled.

They said that when a metal shingle from the front of the building disappeared the night of June 3 and was returned by police the next morning they had assumed it was a children's prank.

As for the further claim of the Doriot party to having stolen the American flag from the consulate flag staff, one official remarked:

"We do not fly the flag in the middle of the night."

Petain Visits Southern France

Vichy, June 13 (AP)—Marshal Petain, starting a two-day tour of southern France, visited the historic cities of Narbone and Carcassonne today. Tomorrow at Toulouse he will review the French Legion.

Nazis Slay Girl, 18, 23 Other Czechs

Heydrich Reprisal Killings Now 382, Exclusive of Lidice

By the Associated Press

London, June 13.—Twenty-four more Czechs, one of them an 18-year-old girl, have been executed in further reprisal for the death of Reinhard Heydrich, the Prague radio reported tonight.

The broadcast said nine were killed in Prague and 15 in Brunn.

The latest executions brought to 382 the number executed in reprisal for the assassination of Heydrich. This total did not include the persons killed in the town of Lidice, estimated to number 350 alone.

Meanwhile, full pardon was promised to anyone in Czechoslovakia who gives information by 8 p. m. June 18 which would help in the pursuit of the assassins of Heydrich.

Reward Promised

The promise was broadcast by the German-controlled Prague radio by order of K. H. Frank, successor to Heydrich as deputy protector of Bohemia and Moravia. An "appropriate" reward was promised for informants, with death as the alternative for withholding information.

President Eduard Benes declared tonight Czecho-Slovak military law, including the death penalty, would be applied to all Nazis responsible for "bestial destial destruction and barren horror" in the Czech nation after the war.

In a broadcast to his people from London Benes declared that on the first day of victory the policy of personal responsibility would be mercilessly carried out against "all exponents of the Nazi party and the Reich government on Czech territory, beginning with the former protector, Baron von Neurath, all leaders of the Gestapo and S. S. formations, and all Germans in the political and military administration of Bohemia and Moravia."

New Gestapo Drive in Paris

Meanwhile Free French headquarters reported tonight that the Gestapo has launched a big new drive in Paris to quell organized resistance found particularly in the so-called "red belt" of working class districts around the city.

Confidential reports reaching London through unoccupied France were quoted as saying that there had been 91 arrests in the last seven days, and that "attacks on German military personnel . . . have become virtually a daily occurrence."

(The Berlin radio said several van loads of youths had been rounded up last night in police raids on cafes along the Champs Elysees, and all who could not prove they had jobs faced conscription into labor services.)

Destroy Nazi Towns As Reprisal, Czech Urges

JUN 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—Destruction of "several" German villages by air bombardment was urged upon the United Nations today by Jan Masaryk, Czecho-Slovakian Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, as retaliation for the wiping out of the whole Czech town of Lidice by German vengeance squads.

Masaryk said he had received many messages of sympathy after the German announcement Wednesday that the Bohemian village of 1,200 had been destroyed and all its male inhabitants killed for allegedly harboring the two assassins of Reinhard Heydrich.

JUN 14 1942

Benes Warns Nazis

Czecho-Slovak military law, including the death penalty, will be applied to all Nazis responsible for "bestial destruction and barren horror" in the Czech nation after the war, President Eduard Benes declared tonight in a broadcast to his people from London.

(He declared that on the first day of victory the policy of personal responsibility would be mercilessly carried out against "all exponents of the Nazi party and the Reich Government on Czech territory, beginning with the former protector, Baron von Neurath, all leaders of the Gestapo and SS formations and all Germans in the political and military administration of Bohemia and Moravia.")

Sympathy Not Enough

In a formal statement issued through the Czecho-Slovak Legation, Masaryk expressed gratitude for condemnation of the Lidice incident by American public opinion, but said "sympathy and condemnations are not enough."

"If we ever want to awaken the German nation to what they are heading for, we must be as ruthless as they are. It is not easy for me to make the following suggestion:

"I think that the brave, wonderful pilots of the United Nations should destroy several German villages. . . ."

Fine Roads May Ruin Nazis

Hitler Built Europe's Greatest Highways—And Impoverished His Railroads.

JUN 14 1942

[This is the eleventh of a series of daily articles by Mr. Lochner, chief of the former Berlin bureau of the Associated Press and Wide World, who is home after five months' internment in Germany.]

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Adolf Hitler's widely advertised superhighways may yet prove an important factor in the undoing of the German war machine. The longer the war lasts, the more evident it becomes that Hitler bet on the wrong horse in solving the nation's transportation problem chiefly through the construction of superhighways rather than the improvement, or even the upkeep, of Germany's extensive railway system.

Hitler's military strategy may be summed up in the word that has become common to every language since 1939—"Blitzkrieg." As long as that idea worked, Hitler was right in honeycombing the country with splendid highways, unexampled in Europe. Work was given to millions of jobless men, and provision was made for the movement of troops to any frontier at a speed that no other country could match. Thus Hitler was deep in Poland before the Poles could gasp, and he poured his millions into Holland, Belgium and France while the roads of those countries were cluttered with mobilizing forces.

Came the Long Haul of War.

But when the war became one of years instead of months, the reverse side of the picture was turned up: Fuel grew scarcer, the air force claimed the best gasoline, lubricants became a major problem, and cars wore out faster than they could be produced or seized in conquered countries. It suddenly became evident that the much maligned steam railway was a far more economical mode of transportation for long hauls than the motor truck.

The further the German army moved from its home base the more essential the railway became. In an editorial on March 8, last, the Frankfurter Zeitung noted that the war had "proved that the railway remains the decisive means of transport both for the fighting troops and for modern civilian economy."

Hitler during his six and a half years regime before the outbreak of the war had neglected the railways. Although 78 per cent of the moving load in Germany is carried by railway—20 per cent by inland waterways (mostly frozen over in winter) and 2 per cent by truck—locomotive plants were in part converted into armament plants.

Went to Wrack and Ruin.

True, the Government appropriated as much as a million marks to the Federal Railways, which had previously been more than self-supporting. But the mobilization of almost the entire railway system in September of each year, when millions of Nazis flocked, transportation free, to Nurnberg for the annual party conclave, cost a pretty penny. There were also the many district conventions and national demonstrations, to which the railways had to carry the delegates free, and Labor Leader Robert F. Ley's vast "power through joy" program, with cheap excursions for the workers, taxed the capacity of the railways further.

After one year of the Hitler regime, in fact, the income of the Federal Railways (all railways in Germany are Government-owned) became hardly sufficient to cover operating expenses. Reserves were drawn on constantly. Passenger coaches were allowed to deteriorate, and, according to Der Volkswirt, a majority of Germany's 600,000 freight cars were obsolete by 1938.

Even in the first winter of the war the transportation system proved inadequate. Fuel and foodstuffs did not move as they should, with the result that Berlin, for instance, suffered a winter of privations.

The winter of 1940-41 proved better, since the weather was more favorable. But the movement of troops into the Balkans early in 1941 again meant a shortage of equipment at home, led to a constant reduction of passenger trains and often allowed huge accumulations of freight to pile up in larger centers.

The winter of 1941-42 proved the worst ever, and the inadequacy of the railway system became so obvious as to cause alarm in official circles. Fast trains had to be abandoned in increasing numbers, because of the shortage of lubrication for high-speed operation. Unmoved freight piles mounted higher and higher, so that whole periods ensued during which the railways refused to accept freight.

How Bad Things Became.

As early as January, 1942, Nazi editors were admonished to write reassuring articles on the transportation system. Yet on January 17 a drastic reduction in the number of passenger trains was announced; on February 3 the public was admonished not to travel over week ends; on February 11 all fairs including the famous Leipzig Fair were canceled for reasons among which the problem of transportation was important; on March 23 a special permit was required for traveling on an express train; on Arpil 26 the public was again warned not to travel unnecessarily.

Hitler took the unusual step in his Reichstag speech of April 26 of assuring the German people that next winter the German railroads would do better, that "beginning with locomotives and continuing through armored cars, hauling machines and tractors, the army in the east will be better equipped."

It was hard to believe one's ears when these words were uttered. With the most terrible winter in 130 years just closed, how could Hitler tell his people that another winter of war was in store for them? The only logical explanation for this lapse was the fact that some sort of assurance from the very highest quarters was essential.

Flash

Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, June 13 (AP)—Survivors of the Norwegian steamer Wilford, shelled by a Japanese submarine, have landed at Portuguese East African ports.

RADIO WARNS ALL SHIPPING ON ATLANTIC

JUN 14 1942

Voices Threat To Every Vessel In "Hazardous" Area After June 26

Broadcast Says Action Is Reply To Steps Toward Second Front

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 13—The Associated Press tonight recorded a Berlin broadcast which said the German Government has announced extension of its blockade across the Atlantic all the way to the American coast as a result of the United States' entry into the war and of "the development which naval warfare has taken since then off the American seaboard."

CBS heard another Berlin broadcast saying the blockade extension was Germany's answer to Allied threats of a second front.

Warn sOf "Destruction"

The official announcement as broadcast from Berlin said:

"The operations area in which at all times military action must be reckoned with has been enlarged to extend to the American across the Atlantic Ocean.

"This was caused by the fact that the United States entered the war and, furthermore, by the development which naval warfare has taken since then off the American seaboard. Every ship which will sail in this area after June 26 is subjecting itself to destruction.

"The German Government therefore is warning against sailing in the hazardous area."

Boundary Is Described

As the boundary of this area, a line was described as running north from the Belgian coast through the center of the North Sea, then westward to include the waters about Iceland and Greenland, then south along the Canadian and United States shores to the West Indies and ultimately to the French coast.

"Such an extension of the realm of operations on the part of the German navy," the broadcast added, "is more than an announcement on paper. That has been proved already beyond a shadow of a doubt by the successes achieved by German submarines in American waters.

"With the pact concluded in London and the agreement said to have been reached in Washington between the English-speaking democracies and their Bolshevik ally, it is an entirely different matter.

Says Nazis Share Hope

"Here is a declaration on paper which is far from being backed by any reality which might have an influence on the actual course of the war.

"The only point which might be of interest when viewed from a strictly dispassionate and strictly realistic angle, is the alleged decision to set up a second front in Europe this year.

Nazis To Get Eire Protest

Dublin, Eire, June 13 (AP)—The Government of Eire announced today that an energetic protest would be made to the German Government over the sinking of the 903-ton steamer City of Bremen and that full compensation for the loss of ship and cargo would be demanded.

The announcement said the master of the ship had reported the vessel was attacked by German aircraft. Dispatches from Spain June 6 said twenty-two survivors had been landed at Vigo.

British Submarine Lost

London, June 13 (AP)—The Admiralty today reported the loss of the submarine Olympus, a 1,475-ton boat built in 1928. The Admiralty gave no details. The Olympus was one of a class of three "O" submarines.

Navy Reports Sinking

Washington, June 13 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that a medium-sized British merchant vessel had been torpedoed in the Atlantic and that survivors had been landed at an East Coast port.

Norwegian Ship Lands Nazis In Canada

JUN 14 1942

Montreal, June 13 (AP)—An enemy submarine was destroyed in the Atlantic by a small Norwegian freighter which arrived at an Eastern Canadian port with the U-boat's survivors, it was disclosed today by the Norwegian Information Bureau. The survivors now are prisoners of war in Canada.

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, June 13—The torpedoing and relentless shelling of his medium-sized vessel of Panamanian registry only seventy miles off the coast of Brazil was described by Capt. Adolph Andersen in an interview made public today.

After twenty-four hours of drifting and sailing, thirty-four survivors reached the Brazilian coast in three lifeboats, the captain said. One of the sailors, Aage Albertson, of Denmark, a pumper, was lost at sea.

Torpedo Stops Motors

Captain Andersen recalled that the attack came at about 7.30 P. M. on April 12 when the ship had been eleven days out of a West Indies port.

"The sub, just visible in the fast-dimming light, fired a single torpedo which struck us amidships and silenced our motors," the 51-year-old captain declared. "Then the sub moved nearer and at about 200 yards started shelling us. Several of the shells started fires about the ship and I ordered it abandoned."

Sub Circles Burning Ship

He said his crew of thirty-five climbed into the lifeboats while the submarine slowly circled the ship. He said they saw the burning ship for about four hours but after that they drifted out of sight.

Although the lifeboats became separated, they made landings within a few miles of one another and the survivors met in a nearby Brazilian city. From there they were returned to the United States by ships and airplanes.

36 Of Two Crews Land

Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, June 13 (AP)—Thirty-six survivors from two torpedoed ships have arrived at Barahona.

Fifteen were from a 5,040-ton tanker sunk 130 miles off Puerto Rico, with a New York-bound cargo of raw sugar, and twenty-one were from an American ship which was sunk sixty miles off Ciudad Trujillo. The captain of the latter was missing.

FIVE ALLIED SHIPS SUNK; 2 HIT BACK

Latter Return To Port To Describe Defeats Of Submarines

Losses Include U. S. Merchant Vessel Seventy Miles Off Brazil

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 13—Five ships were announced sunk in seas both near and far today but two more struck back and returned to tell their stories.

A small Norwegian freighter steamed into an eastern Canadian port with undisputable proof that it defeated a submarine—the submarine's survivors. A United Fruit banana ship, the Atenas, reached a Gulf Coast port with the jubilant report that an Axis submarine was probably sunk and another frightened off in its voyage.

Atenas' Exploit

The Norwegian ship's victory was announced by the Norwegian information bureau in Montreal but no details were given. It was merely announced that the U-boat's survivors are now prisoners of war in Canada.

The Atenas' exploit was announced a week ago from Costa Rica where the ship touched but crew members today gave added details. When the first submarine was sighted the captain signaled to the gun crew and five shots were fired, two scoring hits.

Nine hours later a second submarine opened fire on the vessel but the gun crew answered. When it heard the shot, the submarine crash dived and nothing more was seen of it.

American Ship Torpedoed

The United States Navy announced that in the Atlantic a medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and shelled only seventy miles off the coast of Brazil and a medium-sized British ship met a similar fate about 200 miles off the southern coast of the United States.

Capt. Adolph Anderson, of the American ship, said 34 survivors of his ship reached the Brazilian coast after twenty-four hours of drifting. One of the sailors was lost at sea. The attack came in the early evening April 12 and the submarine, just visible in the twilight, loosed a torpedo. Then it moved nearer and began to shell, starting fires.

Sixty-four members of the crew of sixty-eight on the British ship left their stricken ship. The other four were apparently killed by the torpedo explosions or the shells. One lifeboat with twenty men was rescued five days later; the other two boats were still unaccounted for.

Tanker Is Sunk

Thirty-six survivors from two torpedoed ships, one an American vessel, arrived at Barahona, a dispatch from the Dominican Republic said. One ship, whose registry was not given, was a 5,040-ton tanker sunk 130 miles off Puerto Rico with a cargo of raw sugar for New York.

The American ship went down sixty miles of Ciudad Trujillo and its captain was among the missing.

A Japanese submarine was credited with sinking the Norwegian freighter Wilford in a report from Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa. Survivors of the 2,185-ton ship landed after their vessel was attacked 200 miles off the coast in the Mozambique Channel.

Nazis Say U-Boats Sank 41 Allied Ships in Week

JUN 14 1942

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), June 13.—U-boat attacks were declared in a special announcement from Adolf Hitler's headquarters today to have sunk 41 Allied merchant ships, totaling 212,200 tons, and a destroyer in the last week.

Twenty-seven merchant craft and the destroyer were destroyed in convoy lanes, the report said. (Presumably these were in the North Atlantic).

The vessels are reported destroyed "in the course of tenacious fighting—lasting sometimes for days—against protected convoys and on shipping lines defended by the United States Navy."

"Including successes in the Atlantic, off the East coast of America, in the Caribbean Sea, before the Panama Canal and in the Mediterranean reported in war bulletins from June 10 to 12," the announcement said, "the enemy lost in the last six days 40 ships totaling 212,200 gross register tons as well as one destroyer."

Sailing Ships Pondered

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—Construction of 300 wooden sailing vessels in Latin America to offset part of the shipping losses caused by Axis submarine action in the Caribbean was reported under contemplation today by the Board of Economic Warfare.

At the same time, some Congressional sources said orders might be orthcoming soon for the construction of 200 gasoline-powered cargo vessels for use on Caribbean routes.

A bottleneck in the production of cargo ship engines was said to have turned attention of the board to the possibility of using windjammers to bring vitally needed cargoes of oil, rubber, coffee, sugar, leather, wool and other commodities to the United States from

30-24 17081

30-24-17081

Latin-American countries.

Materials Available

Materials and facilities for the construction of wooden vessels of this type were said to be available in Latin America and proponents contended the whole idea could be carried out speedily without drawing upon the steel, engines or skilled workmen needed to keep the Maritime Commission's three-ships-a-day building program going full blast.

There was some doubt in the minds of members of Congress, however, that sailing vessels would become effective cargo carriers unless the sea lanes had been cleard of submarines.

Bracketed with the holiday was the designation of June 13 as MacArthur Day to commemorate the entrance of Gen. Douglas MacArthur into West Point.

twenty-eight nations will thus be

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Ambassador, will sign the "declaration" for Mexico, while President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, will represent the Pacific islands in uniting behind the common pledge aligned in the common cause against the Axis.

against a separate peace and for use of all resources available against the enemy.

"Not Fighting Alone"

Enlarging the significance of Flag Day in a proclamation issued on May 9, the President said:

"We as a nation are not fighting alone. In this planetary war we are a part of a great whole: we are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the valiant peoples of the United Nations, the massed, angered forces of common humanity. Unless all triumph, all will fail.

Allies Match American Tributes To The Flag

JUN 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Flag Day observances extending hrough the comradeship of war to ll the twenty-seven nations united against the Axis—multiple massings of standards such as the world never has seen—got under way in the United States today.

The Stars and Stripes waved from millions of homes. There were parades. The nation held stirring bservances to show its might.

Military reviews, meetings, broadcasts and religious services honored the United States flag and the Allied emblems in cities and field encampments on six continents, from Chungking to Capetown, from Manchester to Melbourne.

Churchill Giving Message

A keynote was sounded from London by the fighting Premier of Free Poland, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, in an order of the day to Polish forces. He declared victory "is coming to us much faster than was thought possible by our enemy."

The British radio announced that a message by Prime Minister Churchill would be read tomorrow.

Actually Flag Day is tomorrow but many of America's major cities soheduled their celebration today. New York and Chicago billed the largest parades, with thousands of marchers.

MacArthur Day, Too

Flags Of U. S. And 27 Allies Will Be Honored At Capital

President To Receive Representatives Of United Nations—Significance Of Day Increased

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—President Roosevelt will receive representatives of twenty-seven nations at a White House ceremony tomorrow afternoon, honoring the flags of the United States and her associates in the war.

The occasion—one of many to salute the colors of the United Nations throughout the world on a day ordinarily set aside only as America's flag day—will be marked by a five-minute speech by the President and adherence to the no-separate-peace "declaration by United Nations" by Mexico and the Philippines.

The President's speech has been recorded for broadcasting by radio at 5.50 P. M. tomorrow.

28 Nations Aligned

With Mexico and the Philippine Commonwealth joining the United Nations formally at the ceremony,

"For these reasons it is fitting that on our traditional Flag Day we honor not only our own colors, but also the flags of those who have, with us, signed the declaration by United Nations, paying homage to those whose lands have escaped the scars of battle, to those who have long been heroically fighting in the blaze and havoc of war."

NEW YORKERS CHEER TROOPS

Jammed Throng Of 2,000,000 Watches Armed Forces Pass In Review

"Biggest Show Of The War" Surges Through Town Until Late Hour

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 13—Wave after wave of America's mightiest fighting forces surged up Fifth avenue today in an awe-inspiring demonstration of "New York at War."

Manhattan Island's biggest show of the war rolled along in a mass parade of 500,000 army, navy, Marine Corps and civilian participants that wrung tumultuous roars of welcome from 2,000,000 jam-packed spectators pressed together on tiptoe to watch the spectacle.

It began with the massing of troops and units shortly before 10 A. M., swung into the line of march at Thirty-fourth street six minutes later, and ended long after nightfall when the last determined group passed in footsore but exalted wearliness before the final reviewing stand on Seventy-second street.

Panorama of War

To the watching, cheering crowds, this was a marching, wheeling, flying panorama of war—its horrors, implements, man power and the eventual victory for the democracies.

The parade reached a high tempo at 12.20 P. M., when the first division of the army passed the reviewing stand. At the same instant, overhead, eighteen fighter planes streaked across the sky from the southern to the northermost tip of the island.

Jeeps and tanks, field artillery and machine-gun units stirred the throngs. Band after band blared forth the marching songs of freedom between battalions of men in khaki, blue, green and white.

Wordless Ration Explanation

Hundreds of lumbering trucks filled with troops and scores of armored cars and tanks brought home graphically the reason why Americans are being rationed rubber and gasoline.

So constant and complete was the parade that Grover A. Whalen, chairman of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's "New-York-at-War" demonstration, announced at 3 P. M., that only about sixty per cent. of the total spectacle had come into view.

Among the watchers reviewing the gigantic show were Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, President Manuel A. Quezon of the Philippines, the Duchess of Windsor, Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal.

Drum Grand Marshal

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum served as grand marshal, with Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews as deputy marshal.

One of the striking parade figures was Mrs. Colin Kelly, widow of the first American hero of this war, who walked proudly, head up, alone. The crowds recognized her and were hushed.

Under a steady sun, scores of spectators valiantly fought to retain their composure and their places near the curb, but many fainted and hospital ambulances along the entire line of march were kept busy rushing emergency cases for treatment throughout the day.

Deafening applause and whistling met a company of evacuees from the Philippines and Pearl Harbor.

U. S. And British Heroes Welcomed At Capital

Washington, June 13 (AP)—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, received at the White House today fourteen American and British war heroes touring the country in the interest of the war bond campaign.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau stood behind the President as each of the fourteen stepped before the Chief Executive, snapped to salute, and shook the President's hand.

Miaja Offers To Aid Mexico

Mexico City, June 13 (AP)—Gen. Jose Miaja, the Spanish republican leader who held Madrid for years before General Franco's nationalist victory in the civil war, has offered to serve Mexico in the war against the Axis.

Generals Sebastian Pozas and Francisco Llanos de la Encomienda, among the other Spanish republican refugees here, also offered their services.

Mexico Seizes Axis Property

JUN 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, June 13—Mexico began the seizure of Axis business in the country today under a decree which permits the President to annual all sales of German, Italian or Japanese property since December 6, 1941, and to order the discharge of any employe of such firms for reasons of national security.

Included in the first seizures, as listed in the *Official Gazette*, were Casa Bayer, German drug firm; Banco Germanico de America del Sur, a principal German bank; Merck Mexico, another drug firm; two German retail drug stores, a hardware store, a dye company, thirty German coffee plantations and a Japanese coffee plantation.

Stores, banks and industries, among them the drug importing and wholesaling firm of Beick Felix and Company and the German and Japanese department stores, Casa Boker and El Nuevo Japon, are affected by a decree giving the Government power to act.

To Protect Jobs

The purpose is to protect the jobs of Mexican employes and to keep the nation's economic life undisturbed, an official announcement said.

Two groups will administer the seizure decree, one a commission of bankers and the other of Cabinet Ministers. Profits from operations will be deposited in the National Bank of Mexico and the owners will be given drawing allowances sufficient for their living expenses.

Final disposition of the accumulated profits will be decided in post-war peace treaties, the decree said.

MEXICO CITY June 13 (AP).—Cleanup of all centers of Axis espionage or other Fifth Column activity in the jungle country bordering Guatemala will result from a Government order taking control of 30 German-owned coffee plantations in that region informed sources said tonight.

The order followed a decree empowering the Government to take charge of the properties of Axis nationals.

Guatemala already has taken similar action against German-owned plantations on her side of the border.

Included in the first businesses seized today were Casa Bayer, German drug firm; Merck Mexico, another drug firm; Banco Germanico de America del Sur, a German bank; two German retail drug stores, a hardware store and a dye company.

A Japanese coffee plantation in addition to the 30 German plantations also was seized.

MEXICO SEIZES GERMAN LANDS IN SPY CLEANUP

Jungle Plantations Taken Over; Drug Firms, Bank Confiscated After Decree

Aircraft Carrier Is New Queen of Fleet

JUN 14 1942

Vast Navy Building Plan Calls for No Battleships, Plenty of Carriers

By CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Naval history turned a corner when an official proposal was made 10 days ago that the two-ocean Navy now a-building be doubled and that in all the vast new tonnage to be built there was to be not a single battleship.

Instead, more than one-fourth the tonnage was to be aircraft carriers.

These floating bases for warplanes, of which the United States had none in the World War, on that day sailed into at least an equal position with the battleship as the backbone of the fleet, and some experts hailed the carrier as the new queen of the seas.

The whole theory of naval strategy and tactics, based heretofore on the battleship, has undergone a revolutionary change. Traditional concepts of sea fighting have not been so shaken since the armored warship was born in the Civil War.

The battle of the Coral sea, results of which the Navy announced last week, provided a striking illustration of the destructive power of aircraft at sea. Airplanes, mainly carrier based, inflicted the most serious losses on both the United States and Japanese forces.

The events of this war have proved to naval leaders the surpassing value of the aircraft carrier with its planes and the need for as many new ones as can be built. What battleships we have are still essential, say the naval men, and they predict that we shall need them as long as other navies have them.

But because the supply of steel and shipbuilding facilities are limited, both battleships and great numbers of carriers cannot be produced, and carriers are needed infinitely more. Besides, they require less steel and less time to construct.

To Spend Eight Billions

Th new "four-ocean navy" program was introduced by Chairman Vinson (Dem., Ga.) of the House naval committee with the approval of the Navy Department. It calls for an $8,300,000,000 outlay to produce 1,900,000 tons of warships. Carriers will comprise 500,000 tons, and the remainder will be cruisers, destroyers and destroyer escort vessels, all of which are required as carrier escorts.

"The war in the Atlantic is a submarine war and the war in the Pacific is an airplane war," says Vinson. "But both must be fought largely with planes—patrol planes to spot and destroy submarines in the Atlantic, carrier-based planes to act as a striking force in the Pacific."

The value of the aircraft carrier has been heatedly argued ever since the last months of the World War. Its opponents have claimed that planes could never sink battleships; that carriers were too easily sunk, being lightly armored and vulnerable; that the carriers with their planes could never equal the striking force of the battleship.

Sunk by Airplanes

This war, however, has proved that:

Airplanes can sink battleships (of the 17 capital ships sunk on both sides, up to and including the battle of the Coral sea, 10 were sunk by planes, seven of these being battleships and battle cruisers, the other three being carriers).

Airplanes can seriously damage a great naval base and sink its ships at anchor (observers speculate that planes from three or four carriers made the attack on Pearl Harbor; British naval planes made the devastating raid on the Italian naval base at Taranto).

Airplanes can eliminate air defense and to that extent make possible the landing of a large force on a hostile shore (Jap planes practically destroyed the air fleet on Luzon Island before the Philippine invasion was commenced, thus making it possible for transports to approach the islands without serious danger of attack by land-based planes).

Airplanes can be the first weapon with which to carry the attack to the enemy's shores (i. e., the raid on Tokyo).

Could Not Hit Carrier

The American Navy's first major offensive action of the war, the highly successful raid on the Marshall and Gilbert islands, was carried out chiefly by carrier based planes. And a striking feature of this action was that, although the carrier was the Japs' prize target, they didn't even touch her.

Marcus Island, the smashing of Jap warships at Salamaua and Lae in New Guinea, and the triumph of aircraft in the battle of the Coral sea.

The leader of the Marshall and Gilbert islands raid, Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, says "the airplane serves in the dual capacity of the far seeing eye and the far shooting gun; an eye that sees hundreds—even thousands—of miles, and gun whose bullets, in the form of bombs and torpedoes, strike from equally distant points."

Affected by Weather

The large carriers are very fast, good for long, quick dashes and sudden withdrawals — of special value to navies that operate over the vast distances of the Pacific. Their planes, with a radius of about 300 miles, can patrol large areas and unload bombs and torpedoes hundreds of miles from the ship.

But, being lightly armored, they are more vulnerable than battleships. They are affected by weather, moreover, nor if conditions are too bad, their planes can't leave the ship. Their fighter planes, in addition, are no match for land-based planes, for the special equipment they need for landing and taking off on carriers decreases their endurance, speed and maneuverability.

As they must avoid, if possible, battles with land-based fighters, the air extremists—those who emphasize the importance of air power almost to the exclusion of other weapons—view carriers as of limited value. The answer, they decsire, is giant land-based planes, able to traverse half the world and needing no help from ships on the surface of the sea.

But few naval aviators look so far ahead. And most naval authorities retain a great respect for the battleship. What if the weather is bad, they ask, and the carriers can't launch their planes? Only the battleship can then protect the convoy or the task force. What if the carrier or carriers are sunk, and their planes must flee or crash? If enemy battleships are being engaged, battleships —, with their long-range guns, firing deeply penetrating explosives—will be needed to oppose them.

Need Carriers, Too

They predict that some great naval battle of the future will thus turn into an old-fashioned slugging match between two or more dreadnoughts. As long as the enemy has such ships, we'll need them too, they say. But, it is freely admitted, battleships cannot operate without the protection of a carrier's planes.

The aircraft carrier has achieved its present eminence in slow stages. Although the British had one at the close of the World War, this country didn't get its first carrier until 1922. By 1931 the United States had only three carriers, to 15 battleships; on Navy Day of 1940 there were six carriers and 17 battleships. The plan for the two-ocean navy, announced late in 1940, called for 18 carriers and 32 battleships.

The carrier advanced in importance, some say, in proportion to the improvements in aviation. Planes now can fly faster, take off more easily and safely, bomb more accurately than in the World War; they have more fire power, have heavy armor and can fly in worse weather.

But the Japanese, apparently, have accorded far more recognition to the growing importance of the naval air arm than either America or Great Britain. A year or two ago, it has been estimated, they had 15 carriers, compared to seven each owned by this country and the British.

Jap Carriers Small

Most of their carriers are small, accommodating not more than 30 to 40 planes. It is believed that we lately have been converting cargo ships into carriers of this size. But most of our older carriers have been large vessels, carrying 80 to 100 planes—a squadron of fighters, one of torpedo bombers and two squadrons of scout bombers.

The converted cargo ships are slow compared to large, 25,000 to 33,000-ton carriers, which are as fast as any element of the fleet. In action the slow carriers must stay well behind the battleline and allow their planes to land and refuel on the decks of the large carriers at the front.

What size and how many carriers are to be built under the new program has not been announced. But it is the guess of experts that before the construction is completed, the fleet will have at least two or three times as many carriers at battleships.

Admiral Nimitz Noted 'Rassler'

Learned Sport as Youth, But Aided Friends in Mathematics

JUN 14 1942

By TRUDI McCULLOUGH

NEW YORK (Wide World)—For two generations the tradition of Nimitz men as seafarers had been broken.

When Adml. Chester William Nimitz's grandfather broke it, he did it in such fashion as to remove himself from temptation.

He traveled far from salt water to the plateau country of Texas, and there in Fredericksburg built the Nimitz Hotel.

The hotel, with its excellent kitchen, genial saloon and commodious stables thrived, and Grandfather Nimitz decided to build an addition.

When it was finished the Nimitz neighbors were not surprised at the sight of a structure that jutted out and up over the sidewalk looking for all the world like the prow and superstructure of a ship.

Passengers who stayed over at the Fredericksburg stage stop forgot it was the Nimitz Hotel and began calling it the "steamboat" or "battleship hotel."

It was there that Chester "Cottonhead" Nimitz, whose father died shortly before Chester's birth, spent the first five years of his life.

Seafaring Tradition

There he and his cousins listened in the evening to the tales of an old sea captain who was a permanent guest of the hotel. There they listened to their grandfather talk about the Nimitz seafaring tradition and prophecy that because he broke it if he ever got near the sea again it would "gobble him up."

As Chester grew older it looked as though he might be the third generation of Nimitz men who would have to beware of being "gobbled up" by the sea. It looked as though Chester would make a good business man.

His mother had married his father's brother who ran the St. Charles Hotel in Kerrville. Chester helped with many jobs around the hotel and was always finding others, such as driving the delivery truck for the butcher shop, to add to the cash in his pocket.

But his industriousness was in no sense exclusive. He spent hours fishing in the Guadalupe river, hunting for deer in the nearby woods. He was a practical joker who organized "snipe hunts" for the unsuspecting.

Precision in Sports

In all his sports there was precision. "Cottonhead" Nimitz was the champion "rassler" in town. He bought a copy of "wrestling rules," which he and a friend on prearranged occasions would read, put down, then wrestle "according to the book."

Other books he spent much time with were his algebra and geometry texts. He excelled at and coached lagging friends in the mathematics so important to the career he was to choose at 16.

Then, almost through high school, "Cottonhead" read that examinations were being given in San Antonio for entrance to Annapolis.

Chester wanted to take the examinations because says his stepfather, he thought it would insure him a good education. His grandfather would have been more likely to say he wanted to because his name was Nimitz.

He got the appointment. At Annapolis, in his first year, Chester who had refused to learn to dance, was hazed by being made to dance around the room with a broomstick.

When he was 17 his grandfather wrote him, "If we understand the numbers right, your marks place you between good and very good."

Stroked Navy Crew

"Cottonhead" stroked the Navy crew in his third and fourth years and always he had scores of friends—it was that trait 35 years later that made one Navy-knowledged man say: "He has made it a point to know the personnel of the Navy as far as it is possible for one man to do so * * * There isn't an admiral afloat who has as many personal acquaintances with as many men as Nimitz has."

Today at 57, that friendliness and consideration show in his manner. In his face is reflected the austerity, the hardboiledness of that unbending policy toward any clamor to know where the fleet is.

But one thing the public could be sure of: Wherever Admiral Nimitz's Pacific fleet was the men and officers aboard were serving under an admiral for whom there was unanimous personal and professional respect and liking. He is no martinet and runs a "happy" rather than a "taut" ship.

Nimitz was jumped over 40 senior admirals to take command of the Pacific fleet, and even from men who are said to have thought themselves entitled to the job there was praise and satisfaction.

But the public shouldn't expect that after he has drawn up his battle plans in headquarters at Pearl Harbor, Admiral Nimitz will be walking the bridge of the flagship in such battles as those of the Coral sea and Midway Island.

'No More Jutlands'

In this war, engagements are scattered, and Nimitz must stay where he can get the perspective on them all.

Perhaps it was with this realization in mind that six months before war broke in the Pacific, Nimitz predicted there would be no more Jutlands.

"Naval Fleets," he told a House committee, "probably never again will fight in full force * * * No government today can afford to run the risk of staking its entire naval force on a single battle. Therefore it is probable that in the future, fighting will be done by special (task force) units * * *."

Thus far in this war the man who was given command of the Pacific fleet after Pearl Harbor has proved himself. Men who know him attribute some of his success to his quality of seeing mistakes and his willingness to admit and profit by them.

Strong Finisher

Before he placed himself behind a desk in Honolulu, Nimitz sat at a desk in Washington as head of the Bureau of Navigation (personnel). But since the last war, when he was in command of the Atlantic fleet sumarine force, Chester Nimitz has known sea duty on other pigboats, battleships and cruisers.

In the determined execution of all his jobs is mirrored the remark of an old Texan friend: "I've never known Chester Nimitz to start anything he didn't finish."

One thing the admiral started was re-establishment of the Nimitz seafaring tradition. Another son of the sea who is helping to carry it on is Chester William Nimitz Jr., lieutenant, USN, Pacific fleet sumarine force.

Aid to Russia Big Problem

JUN 14 1942

Shipping of Supplies Depends on Number of Naval Escorts

By CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON (Wide World) — The visit of Vyacheslav Molotov came at a crucial and strategic moment.

When it was announced on Thursday that Joseph Stalin, Premier of Russia, had sent his foreign commissar, the man who for more than 20 years had been his closest henchman, to Washington for nearly a week of conferences with President Roosevelt, observers agreed that the hour was ripe for such talks, from the point of view both of the United States and Russia.

3024-17083

Russia's prestige was never higher in this country since the Bolsheviks took over. Her victories over the Nazis have endeared her to Americans who never had a kind thought for Russians since the revolution.

Hitler's promised offensive was teetering on the brink. This was, perhaps, the last moment when the United States and Russian diplomatic negotiations could be carried on with equal advantages to both sides.

JUN 14 1942

Supplies and Second Front

The Russians want supplies, and they want a second front. The United States wants Germany defeated, and while it is determined to jump in and do the job itself at the earliest possible moment, it wants the Russians to keep up a strong fight in the meantime. The United States, moreover, wants an enduring peace, and on Russia depends the structure of that peace to a large extent. The future of Poland and the Baltic countries, for instance, undoubtedly can be rewarded as one of the big issues to be ironed out in the peace negotiations.

Both Russia and the United States can make and exact promises now that might be impossible later. American promises of abundant supplies and an early opening of the second front could induce Russia to make some concessions to the American point of view regarding postwar Europe, and to renew her pledge that she shall never negotiate a separate peace with the Germans.

Time for Bargaining

But once Hitler's massive war machine has gotten underway on the Russian front, if ever, the time for bargaining on a basis of equality may be passed. If Russia should defeat Hitler alone this summer she might be in a position to turn a deaf ear to outside pleas as to the shape of a postwar Europe. If Russia should be defeated or seriously weakened, however, she will have to deal with the United Nations pretty much on their own terms.

Still another consideration made the timing of the visit excellent. The United Nations obviously are engaged in a war of nerves against the Axis, preliminary to the opening of their offensive. They loudly announce the landing of one convoy of troops after another in Ireland; they make no secret of the presence of powerful flotillas of warships in European waters; highest ranking officers of the Army and Navy talk of a second front on visits to London and in speeches in this country.

The meeting in Washington of Mr. Roosevelt, Hitler's big hate of the moment, and of Molotov, right-hand man of Stalin, the only person who ever handed Hitler a bad licking, is well calculated to add to the jitters of the dictators and their subjects. It is also grounds for hope and inspiration in the conquered countries.

Shipping Problem

What Molotov and the President agreed on can only be guessed; the official announcement indicated merely that all had gone off very satisfactorily. But one can confidently assume that the shipping problem was at the heart of the discussions.

Molotov has no need to argue about the quantity or type of supplies that Russia needs. This country is ready to offer as much as Russia wants and can receive. And now it has the goods to give.

The trouble is, however, that the goods can be laid down at the ports, but bottoms in which to ship material to Russia is a much greater problem, and naval escorts for convoys is an equally big obstacle. As this is a joint problem for the British and the United States, their merchant marines and navies being equally involved, one can have no doubt that Britain figured as prominently in this phase of the talks as either of the other countries.

As though to give assurance that Britain saw eye to eye with the Russians on this matter, the British in London announced a 20-year mutual assistance agreement with the Russians on the same day Molotov's visit was revealed. London for months had been pouring out war materials to the Russians, but there had always been doubt in some British circles as to whether the Russian-British friendship would prove lasting. Now that this was decided in the affirmative, both nations, in league with this country, could join arms wholeheartedly in the struggle against Hitler.

Surinam Forces In Key Position

U. S. Task Unit Takes Over South American Army Base

JUN 14 1942

By CHANDLER DIEHL

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY FORCES IN SURINAM (Wide World)—The United States Army task force operating in and from this South American base in Surinam is in highly strategic position to throw its weight into the war's fast breaking world developments.

Suriman, last large stronghold of the free Netherlands, is strategic not only as the United Nations' most advanced Western Hemisphere base but especially in connection with any eventuality that might arise from Axis-inclined trends in Vichy France.

Surinam (Dutch Guiana) is within plane hop from French Dakar. It is directly across the Maroni river from French Guiana. The men of Surinam must be alert; they are alert.

Meanwhile, regardless of any eventuality in the future, this U. S. task force is playing an important part in the war effort now.

Most important, the combined air and ground forces are providing a defense against any possible Axis raid on the Dutch colony's rich bauxite mines—vital to production of aluminum in the United Nations' war program.

Additional duties include protection of shipping lanes off the South American coast and joint measures with Dutch troops for the defense of the colony itself.

It is rugged work spread over rugged hours.

Ground troops maintain constant alert at outposts, gun positions and bases. They patrol certain areas, and receive training, in turn, on the latest developments in jungle fighting.

Air forces patrol long hours, at all hours, daily searching both inland and offshore for any sign of suspicious activity. Sea patrols are alerted for submarine-hunting, swinging far out over the ocean and also along coastal waters with special lookout along the mystery-shrouded shoreline of French Guiana.

The men of the U. S. task force are well seasoned for their work. Already veterans of rugged life from field service in Panama and Trinidad, these soldiers arrived at Paramaribo last December 3 and for six months now have served in the dense, steaming jungle-land and on the sandy, scorching savannas of Surinam's bush country.

Landed December 3

The night of December 3 is one to be remembered — the noisy, happy, full-throated, full-hearted welcome accorded by the citizens of Surinam when Uncle Sam's soldiers arrived—but so of course, is December 7.

With the United States in the war, the task force had a large order on its hands. It had its wartime duties to perform in strange surroundings and it had to get its own quarters and gun positions constructed at its many posts.

The veteran troops, inured to privations of a frontier, pitched in and by Christmas Eve the men were in prefabricated wooden barracks ready to celebrate Christmas with a big dinner.

Camps had been established near Paramaribo, the seat of Dutch colonial government; far in the wild interior near the centers of bauxite mining; and near Zandrij, where some air forces are based.

Hospitals were constructed at two of the camps immediately.

Health Record Good

The force's health record has been so remarkably good, however, in this country long regarded as dangerous for white men, that the hospitals have seen little serious use.

"Due to the types of trained and seasoned soldiers in our outfit, the amount of sickness has been very low," Col. Harry M. Henderson of Fort Worth, Texas, the commanding officer, reported.

He pointed out that the medical corps, applying lessons learned in Panama, had rapidly cleared camp areas of mosquito-breeding factors and set high sanitary standards as a barrier against the fevers and diseases of equatorial jungle-land.

Privations still are many—outposts are away from civilization and men live off field rations—but morale is good, the outgrowth of friendships established in shoulder-to-shoulder work of the toughest kind.

Thousands of 'Hello' Men Being Trained in Jersey by Army

By BILL BONI
Wide World Military Editor

FORT MONMOUTH—The crossed signal flags and torch which form the insignia of the U. S. Army Signal Corps were truly emblematic in Civil War days, when the Signal Corps got its start. Now they are as outdated as a muzzle-loading rifle, yet it would be hard to devise a more appropriate insignia because of the manifold activities for which the modern Signal Corps is responsible.

It turns out specialists in such rudimentary occupations as truck-driving and digging telephone post-holes. It also produces the men who operate the hypersensitive aircraft warning devices which guard our coastlines, devices perfected by the Signal Corps.

It maintains the intricate communications lines through which the chief of staff in Washington keeps contact with his commanders in the field, whether that field is Australia, Dutch Guiana or Northern Ireland. It also is responsible for installation and repair of the radios over which an air force squadron leader directs his planes in a bombing attack on Japanese warships in the Coral sea.

Says Col. W. O. Reeder, assistant commandant of Fort Monmouth, which is Signal Corps headquarters:

"We handle all the Army's communications, and plan, procure, maintain, frequently design and in most cases operate the equipment necessary for that task."

That is as close as one can come to an over-all description of the Signal Corps' duties.

Trouble Getting Men

But even this does not make allowance for the production of Army training films and "newsreels" of actual operations, valuable as records for the future and as instruction for the Army and information for the public right now; the never-ending experiments carried on in expanded, closely guarded in laboratories here by a huge staff of officers and civilian scientists; the job of devising new codes for our Army's use and of intercepting and breaking down enemy messages.

At the moment the Signal Corps is having trouble getting enough men, and more particularly the right type of men. All too rare are such recruits as the bank clerk who came into the corps with some amateur radio experience and now "is one of the happiest men I've ever seen in the Army—and surely a far better radio man than he ever was a bank clerk," Colonel Reeder adds with a broad grin.

Proportionately, the Signal Corps is being expanded perhaps more rapidly than any other branch of the service. Every three months it now must turn out several thousand radio electricians alone. It has had little or none of the glamorizing publicity of the Army air forces, and to those eager for action the Marines or a tank brigade may have more appeal.

Casualty Rolls High

Yet the corps can direct the "Lemme at 'Im" lads to its first World War record, when its casualty rolls were third in all the Army. For the men with an eye to the day when the Axis is beaten it offers a chance to help gain that victory and at the same time learn a trade that will be valuable in the future.

Even the raw recruit who goes through only the replacement training center will learn at least how to drive a truck or keep it in good repair, how to operate a teletype, or some of the fundamentals of radio or telegraphy.

If he shows sufficient aptitude there he goes on to the enlisted men's department of the Signal Corps school, where, working with equipment of the latest commercial design, he becomes an expert radio, telegraph or telephone repair or maintenance man, a cable splicer or a high-speed radio or telegraph operator.

Carrier pigeons? Sure, the Signal Corps also has carrier pigeons. In fact, it has more and smarter pigeons now than ever before. By secret methods, developed at Fort Monmouth, some have been trained to fly at night—pigeons don't like to fly at night) and others even have been trained for two-way flights—they'll take your message and wait for a reply.

But, perhaps because even the brightest pigeon can't fly from Washington to New Caledonia, not so much is being said about pigeons these days.

Fort Monmouth is both the headquarters and the "university" of the Signal Corps—a university with a present enrollment of many thousands (exact figures, of course, can't be given) and a bad case of growing pains.

The attack is so severe, in fact, that a frantic program of emergency barrack construction can't keep up with the mounting flow of new students, and even that mounting flow can't keep pace with the demands for qualified signalmen. As a result, two new schools capable of handling additional thousands have just been opened, one in Florida and another in Missouri.

Junior college to this university is the replacement training center, where hundreds of selectees arrive each week from reception centers all over the country and in 13 weeks are given in the Army's basic school course—military courtesy and discipline, how to make a pack and make a bed, how to handle a rifle, and so on—as well as instruction in the elementary Signal Corps work.

That qualifies them for assignment to Signal Corps units in the field. But the brighter boys—several hundred out of each class—are chosen through examination and personal interview for more advanced study in the enlisted men's department, the college in this university.

Cable Splicer in Three Months

The EMD, which draws the balance of its enrollment from the regular Army, now handles several thousand men. Its goal is an additional thousand, and it will get there before another three months are up. A year and a half ago the enrollment was 250.

Colonel Reeder, who has direct supervision of the Signal Corps school, is extremely proud of its operation.

"Take cable-splicing as an example," he says. "Commercial companies always went on the principle that a man had to serve a long apprenticeship to become a cable-splicer. We turn out a man who can do a fine job under all sorts of conditions in three months."

Classroom work is semi-tutorial, self-educational. A student receives a mimeographed information sheet, which he may study in the classroom or in barracks. If there's anything he doesn't understand he asks an instructor. Generally he goes straight to the laboratory, however, to put the lesson into practice. Then if he should run into trouble, there again are instructors—all enlisted men—to lend a hand.

Graduate School

Besides giving each man virtually individual instruction, this system also makes it possible to keep a constant flow of students moving through the school (they can start their courses on any day in any week) and to make maximum use of equipment and instructors.

What would correspond to a university's graduate school is divided into three divisions—the officers' candidate school, which draws from the EMD itself and from other Army branches, had an enrollment of several hundred on May 1, but will be tripled next month; the officers' department, which qualifies company officers for field duty with special reference to the Signal Corps, and the aircraft warning department, which gives a three-month course and has grown so rapidly that it is to be moved to its own establishment next month.

The surface similarities between the Signal Corps school and a civilian university are numerous, but so are the differences.

The same groups of students hastening to and from classes—but these are in khaki, and march in formation.

The same rows of trim brick dwellings, which might be fraternity houses, but here are officers' quarters. The same expanses of green turf—but here they are drill and parade grounds.

The same concentration on classroom study—but here it is more urgent, more determined.

"By the same comparison I suppose I become the university president," says Colonel Reeder, a battery commander in World War I. "In that case, I bet I'm the only one who doesn't have to solicit alumni contributions."

King George of Greece

A Danish Prince, His Devotion to Greece Has Been Proved By Fire

By TRUDI McCULLOUGH

NEW YORK (Wide World)—George II of Greece is a king by chance, an exile by fate, alive by good luck.

Others founded his dynasty. George has not a drop of Greek blood in his veins.

After a military revolt in 1862 the Greek National Assembly asked Great Britain—one of the protectors of the Aegean kingdom at the time—to designate a new ruler for them.

Britain looked over the field and gave the nod to the second son of Christian IX of Denmark. He was George's father.

Fate has made George II an exile—once by the Allies, once by his people, once by the Axis. Visiting foreign capitals as he now visits Washington, D. C., is no novelty for him.

In 1917 the Allies demanded his father's abdication, barred Crown Prince George from the throne because they feared he had German leanings, and placed his younger brother Alexander on the royal dais.

But Alexander died after a five-year reign and George took the throne for a year until the Greeks decided they didn't want any king at all. He began another exile during that dozen years of the state's republichood.

When Dictator John Metaxas recalled him in 1935, George sought insurance against this game of musical chairs. At his own insistence, his recall was made subject to a people's plebiscite. The vote for him was 90 per cent strong.

Good luck kept him alive when death's odds were 100 to one.

When Greece fell, after nearly six months' heroic defense, George was on the battleground of Crete with his armies. When Crete fell, as the Berlin and London radios maintained a running debate with counter claims that he was trapped, that he had escaped, George was making a 72-hour trip toward the island's South Coast and a waiting British destroyer.

His way was barred by 7000-foot mountains. The gait of the mule he rode was the limit of his speed. He dodged German air-borne troops, was hidden in caves by shepherds, was missed by the bullets of Allied troops who thought his party to be more German parachutists in Greek uniform. At last in Cairo George's third exile began.

Exile had been the scene of many of the birthdays George has celebrated. And if he celebrates his 52nd in this country in July, it will find him still dapper, still monocled, lean-faced and gable-eared.

It will find him a man with a love for good literature, a man who prefers tea to liquor, a king divorced by his queen, a king used to lean years but who kept up appearances in his previous exiles on the small income of an estate left by his grandfather.

When he left Cairo after his escape from Grete, George sailed through the Suez Canal, around Africa to England.

From England, in frequent broadcasts—as he had once urged the Greek people of invasion to resist "to the very end"—he has urged the Greek people of occupation to resist until help comes again.

JUN 14 1942

Punch Alaska Highway Across Tundra, Through Mosquitoes

America's Burma Road, 1,459 Miles Long, Being Built Through Mud

By SIGRID ARNE

FORT ST. JOHN, B. C. (Wide World)—The jeep, you know, is the Army's darling little blitz buggy which does the seemingly impossible. It growls through mud up to its belly; it squirms up culverts and prances down ravines.

But we'd reached a point on the Alaska highway even our jeep couldn't take. We were out on the farthest stretch—a point west of the British Columbia-Alberta boundary.

The jumping off point for the highway, at the southern end, is Fort St. John, 610 miles northwest of Edmonton, Canada. It's eight days—days!—from Seattle, what with the travel troubles that come up. No white man knows much of the country beyond St. John.

We parked our jeep and took to shank's mare: Capt. Fred Middleton Jr., Army engineer; Grant MacDonald, Wide World photographer, and I.

Our boots sank in the black muck each step. We sucked up our feet, and sank them back in again. Ahead we could see young American Army engineers sweating, cussing, praying the new road into being.

The farthest crew hacked out brush with long-bladed machetes.

Just behind them—sinking shin-deep in muck—men whirred compressed-air saws through the bigger trees. And trees in the "north country" grow so thickly that it's impossible to ride horseback between them.

Every few minutes we heard the ringing cry of "T-I-M-B-E-R!" and another great silver poplar crashed through the forest. One more tree down on the race from Fort St. John to Fairbanks, Alaska—1,459 miles away.

Suddenly there was a crescendo of shouts.

Over the newly broken road behind us churned a giant bulldozer, the huge iron grasshopper which can nudge over forests. It ricocheted in the muck, swinging like a ship in a swell.

Through Black Custard

"They'll sink if they take the right," shouted an angry, sweating major. "They'll sink! Get them the hell to the left!"

Men shouted, the bulldozer's driver must have heard. The road giant roared through the black custard, another crisis had passed.

But they come every half hour on the Alaska highway.

It's rolling out now from three points: From Fort St. John north to Fort Nelson; from Whitehorse south to Fort Nelson, and both ways from Fort Nelson to meet the St. John and Whitehorse crews. Roughly the road will travel from Fort St. John to Fort Nelson, Watson Lake, Whitehorse, Fairbanks.

This is like no other engineering job this country has known. Maybe like none other the world has seen. There's 1,459 miles of highroad which must be shoved through at top-speed to keep Alaska from becoming another Bataan.

Men Get No Leave

It's the demand for speed that makes the problem. Everything goes on at once. There's no time for desk planning. The surveyors are only 30 miles ahead of the clearing crews. And for both of them trucks must keep rolling across treacherous muck to bring the food they eat, the machinery they work with.

The men working on the road never stop except to snatch sleep in the sunny nights of the North country. They've had no leave since the first troops arrived March 9. They'll get none.

They want more fresh meat, mosquito nets, chewing gum to slake their thirst as they hack across the dry, steaming tundra, and more mail from home.

They sleep in pup tents, eat Army field rations — and live on excitement. They're getting thin and hard.

There's no schedule on the road. It's just being punched through. Men roll off trains, onto trucks, into far work camps, and go straight to work. The road may cost 25 million. Maybe 50 million. At first it was to take 18 months. Now the date of completion is a military secret.

Canada Opens Doors

This highway has been a dream for decades. It's been the object of battles royal. Some men wanted it farther west to make a more direct haul to Alaska. But in February the Army engineers announced it would snake out east of the Rocky mountains to protect it from Japanese bombing.

It's a unique international happenstance that one nation, Canada, would open wide her gates to the armed troops of another nation, the United States, and say "Go ahead."

But the big story now is the titanic struggle between human beings and a wild, treacherous, unknown tundra.

The mud is the trickiest enemy. It slips like custard, under the huge American road equipment, and it sticks like black chewing gum to the truck wheels.

Even the old Canadian road feeding Fort St. John from the south goes out when the rains come. In half an hour the road is suicide. Planes are grounded because airports are too slick. Rivers rise, and the lone ferry on the route ties up. The whole country stops and twiddles its thumbs.

That happened to us on the way in. We were caught at Dawson creek, south of Fort St. John. It's the railhead for the whole North country—end of steel. The rains came, and the Dawson Creek Hotel delegated a man to scrape the mud out of the lobby with a hoe—a hoe!

Army of Road Builders

The Army had closed the roads, but we tried to get out. Our car swung crazily over ditches for two miles—but it was suicide to go on. We turned back, and then the sun came out. In four hours the road was white and hard as cement. Blinding clouds of dust sifted over it!

That's the road.

Then think what the American Army is pouring in over it:

Twenty-ton bulldozer's, huge caterpillars, trucks of men, and trucks of food to feed the men. Trucks of lumber to build bridges, trucks of ice, drums of gasoline to feed the trucks.

The peaceful hills of British Columbia roar with impatient Americans. And the Canadians watch, grin, and throw up wooden cafes—where they serve fresh meat and ice cream, providing the ferry holds out to bring it in.

The road is only tolerably difficult north to Fort St. John. But north from there the real fight begins. Work camps are strung out in the bush for many, many miles. They must be supplied. Some trucks shove through the wet, soggy, new road. Some sink, and winches on other trucks pull the great ton-heavy things out of the muck again.

Mud 25 feet Deep

Some camps are so far out that supply trucks have to snake over old Indian trapper trails which break down under the churning wheels. Repair crews race behind, and fill the holes with poplar trees, branches and dry earth.

But there's another mud that's worse. Canadians call it "muskeg." It's the stuff the Irish call "peat bogs." It looks like any other field but let some heavy truck in over it, and the truck sinks. Huge caterpillars have been completely swallowed by it, on other ventures. Its depth varies from one to 25 feet.

So the engineers' problem is to find the shallow spots, and there's some 100 miles of muskeg on the 250 miles between St. John and Nelson. The engineers are hugging the foothills to avoid it.

But where they cross it they have a system. Bulldozers chew off the peat surface, and let the sun dry out the quagmire beneath. The spongy spots which are left are bolstered with corduroy road, a blanket of tree trunks covered with earth. Ditches to the sides drain the corduroy.

Mosquitoes Drown Talk

The hunt through the muskeg started in March with dog teams. Now it goes on with pack trains of men, horses and Indian trapper guides. One such group has just left to make the whole 250-mile trip north to Nelson. They'll reach Nelson in two months if they're lucky. Then a plane will fly their findings back to St. John.

Now the warm days have come, and a new trouble: The insects. Mosquitoes float so thick over the road camps that you have to raise your voice over their hum.

Out on the last stretch I watched a curious conference: Lieut. Col. Albert Lane, in charge of the far work camps, was talking with an aide who'd beat his way back from a pack train. They stood in mosquito swarms, swinging their heads, slapping their arms, and stamping their feet—talking.

The mosquitoes will be followed by "no-see-ems," bugs so tiny that only their sting tells you of their presence; black fly, horse fly and deer fly. Fortunately, none of them carries malaria.

30-24-17085

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AY CREATED AN "OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION," HEADED BY ELMER DAVIS, THE WRITER AND RADIO COMMENTATOR, WHO WAS GIVEN AUTHORITY TO HANDLE ALL THE INFORMATION FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT. JUN 14 1942

THE NEW AGENCY WILL CONSOLIDATE ALL OF THE FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES, NOW HEADED BY ARCHIBALD MACLEISH; THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS, HEADED BY LOWELL MELLETT; THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION IN THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, IN CHARGE OF ROBERT W. HORTON, AND THE FOREIGN INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION, DIRECTED BY WILLIAM J. DONOVAN.

DIRECTOR DAVIS OF THE NEW OFFICE ALSO WILL HAVE AUTHORITY, SUBJECT TO POLICIES LAID DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF, TO "ISSUE DIRECTIVES TO ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR INFORMATIONAL SERVICES."

"HE WILL HAVE FULL AUTHORITY", SAID A WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT, "TO ELIMINATE ALL OVERLAPPING AND DUPLICATION AND TO DISCONTINUE IN ANY DEPARTMENT ANY INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITY WHICH IS NOT NECESSARY OR USEFUL TO THE WAR EFFORT."

DAVIS, 52, IS A NATIVE OF AURORA, IND., BUT HAS LIVED IN NEW YORK FOR MANY YEARS. SINCE 1939 HE HAS BEEN NEWS ANALYST FOR THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM. EARLIER, HE WAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS ON THE STAFF OF THE NEW YORK TIMES. JUN 14 1942

HE IS THE AUTHOR OF MANY SHORT STORIES AND ESSAYS AND ALSO OF A HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHILE THE ACTUAL PRESS INFORMATION SERVICES OF THE INDIVIDUAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES WILL CONTINUE TO REMAIN IN SUCH DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, THEIR INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITIES WILL HAVE TO CONFORM TO THE DIRECTIVES OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

THE EXISTING OFFICE OF COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION, EXCLUSIVE

30-24-17085

OF ITS FOREIGN INFORMATION SERVICE, WAS TRANSFERRED IN A SEPARATE "MILITARY ORDER" TO THE UNITED STATES JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TO OPERATE DIRECTLY UNDER THEIR SUPERVISION. JUN 14 1942

THE NAME OF THIS TRANSFERRED PART WAS CHANGED TO THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES, TO BE HEADED BY DONOVAN. IT WILL CONTINUE TO PERFORM ITS FUNCTIONS OF "COLLECTING SECRET AND STRATEGIC INFORMATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PERFORMING GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS STRATEGIC SERVICES ABROAD, OTHER THAN THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION BY RADIO, LEAFLETS, ETC. THESE INFORMATION FUNCTIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WILL BECOME PART OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NEW AGENCY -- THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION."

TO ASSIST DAVIS IN HIS NEW JOB WILL BE A COMMITTEE ON WAR INFORMATION POLICY. HE WILL BE THE CHAIRMAN OF THIS COMMITTEE AND [illegible] WILL BE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, WAR, AND NAVY, THE JOINT PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE COMMITTEE, AND THE COORDINATOR OF INTERAMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THIS COMMITTEE, THE WHITE HOUSE SAID, WILL "FORMULATE BASIC POLICIES AND PLANS ON WAR INFORMATION; BUT THE DIRECTOR, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH SUCH COMMITTEE, WILL HAVE FULL POWER AS THE EXECUTIVE HEAD OF THE NEW AGENCY."

THE OFFICE O[illegible]L CONSIST OF TWO MAIN DIVISIONS, THE FIRST DEALI[illegible]ATION OF INFORMATION WITHIN THE UNITED STATE[illegible]D HANDLING DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION IN ALL FORE[illegible] EXCEPT LATIN AMERICA.

NELSON A. ROCKE[illegible], AS COORDINATOR OF INTERAMERICAN AFFAIRS, WILL CONTINUE TO DIRECT THE INFORMATION SERVICE FOR LATIN AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER PROVIDED FOR CLOSE COLLABORATION BETWEEN BYRON PRICE, THE DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP, AND DIRECTOR DAVIS OF OWI, FOR THE PURPOSE OF "FACILITATING THE PROMPT AND FULL DISSEMINATION OF ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION WHICH WILL NOT GIVE AID TO THE ENEMY."

WHILE THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER DID NOT MAKE CLE[AR] HOW MACLEISH, MELLETT AND HORTON WOULD FIT INTO THE NEW SETUP, IT WAS DEFINITE IN ABOLISHING HORTON'S ALL EMBRACING DIVISION OF INFORMATION IN OEM. JUN 14 1942

ON THIS POINT, THE ORDER SAID THAT ALL THE PRESS AND PUBLICATION SERVICES RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CONSTITUENT AGENCIES OF OEM "ARE TRANSFERRED TO THOSE AGENCIES RESPECTIVELY, AND THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION IS ACCORDINGLY ABOLISHED."

HORTON HAS HEADED A STAFF OF SCORES OF FORMER NEWSPAPER MEN IN DIRECTING THE PRESS RELATIONS OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION, THE OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES, THE OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE, LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION, WAR LABOR BOARD, OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION, WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY AND THE OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

IN OTHER WORDS, ALL OF THESE AGENCIES HENCEFORTH WILL HAVE SEPARATE PRESS ROOMS FOR ISSUING RELEASES INSTEAD OF FUNNELLING THEM THROUGH HORTON'S OFFICE AT THE WPB.

THE EXECUTIVE ORDER ALSO DIRECTED THE NEW OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION TO COLLABORATE WITH THE DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD IN "FACILITATING THE BROADCAST OF WAR INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLES ABROAD."

IN NEW YORK DAVIS SAID HE HAD PRACTICALLY NO PLANS FOR DIRECTING THE OFFICE BUT WOULD GET STARTED "AS SOON AS THEY GIVE ME A CHAIR TO SIT ON IN WASHINGTON." HE TERMINATED A CONTRACT WITH THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TO ACCEPT THE POST. JUN 14 1942

HIS OFFICE, HE SAID, WOULD COLLABORATE WITH ESTABLISHED INFORMATION AGENCIES AND SLICE OFF OVERLAPPING AND REPETITION OF DUTIES AND PERSONNEL.

"BUT," SAID THE 52-YEAR-OLD JOURNALIST, AUTHOR AND RADIO COMMENTATOR, "I DON'T KNOW YET JUST HOW THOSE AGENCIES WILL BE AFFECTED."

HE SAID HIS STAFF WOULD BE COMPOSED OF PERSONS DROPPED FROM AGENCIES WHERE "OVERLAPPING" WAS FOUND AND THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE NEW EMPLOYES WOULD BE ENGAGED.

THE OFFICE WOULD HAVE AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER TO HANDLE EXECUTIVE MATTERS, DAVIS SAID, ADDING "WHICH WILL BE A RELIEF TO ME... I'VE NEVER BEEN AN EXECUTIVE." JUN 14 1942

DAVIS IS A NATIVE OF AURORA, IND., WHERE HE ATTENDED PUBLIC SCHOOLS. WHILE ATTENDING FRANKLIN COLLEGE, HE WAS CAMPUS CORRESPONDENT FOR THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR. AFTER BEING GRADUATED FROM FRANKLIN, HE STUDIED AT QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD, AS A RHODES SCHOLAR UNTIL 1913.

THE NEXT YEAR HE BECAME A NEW YORK TIMES REPORTER. HE WAS A TIMES EDITORIAL WRITER BEFORE BECOMING A FREE LANCE FICTION WRITER. IN 1939 HE BECAME A NEWS ANALYST ON A NIGHTLY FIVE-MINUTE COAST TO COAST CBS PROGRAM.

MRS. DAVIS IS THE FORMER FLORENCE MAC MILLAN OF KINGSTON, N.Y. THEY HAVE A SON, ROBERT LLOYD, 23, NOW AT OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL AT FORT BENNINGWN AND A DAUGHTER, ANNE, 16, WHO WILL ENTER SMITH COLLEGE IN THE FALL.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE JAPANESE CHOSE MACARTHUR DAY YESTERDAY TO BREAK SEVEN WEEKS OF AERIAL INACTIVITY IN THIS AREA AND SENT 27 HEAVY BOMBERS WITH FIGHTER ESCORT ON A HIGH-ALTITUDE RAID AGAINST THE NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN PORT OF DARWIN. JUN 14 1942

THE ASSAULT WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE AIRDROME THERE BUT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT AND THAT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

COMING IN AT AN ALTITUDE OF ALMOST SIX MILES, THE RAIDERS DROPPED BALLOONS TO TEST THE WIND DRIFT, THEN UNLOADED HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, INCLUDING "GRASS CUTTERS," -- FRAGMENTATION BOMBS.

MOST OF THE BOMBS FELL IN THE BUSH, DOING NOTHING MORE THAN STARTING GRASSFIRES WHICH THREW UP ROLLING CLOUDS OF SMOKE.

30.24 17087

30.24-17087

THE RAIDERS ROARED IN FROM THE EAST IN FORMATIONS OF NINE PLANES EACH. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE QUICKLY BROKE THE FORMATIONS. THE PLANES SWINGING OFF NORTHWARD.

ALLIED FIGHTERS WENT ALOFT QUICKLY, ATTACKING THE 12 TO 15 ACCOMPANYING JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTERS.

--UNDER DASH-- JUN 14 1942

IT WAS THE FIRST RAID UPON THE NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN PORT SINCE THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND ALLIED AIR FORCES JOINED IN SMASHING A JAPANESE INVASION THRUST TOWARD AUSTRALIA.

THE MELBOURNE RADIO, HEARD IN SAN FRANCISCO, SAID THAT 27 BOMBERS --THE SAME NUMBER REPORTED IN THE DARWIN RAID--ATTACKED DERBY, ON THE NORTHWESTERN COAST OF AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY. APPARENTLY THIS WAS A GARBLED VERSION OF THE DARWIN ATTACK.

FIFTEEN PREVIOUS RAIDS HAVE BEEN MADE ON DARWIN SINCE THE WAR'S START, THE LAST ON APRIL 27 WHEN ALLIED DEFENDERS SHOT DOWN THREE BOMBERS AND NINE FIGHTERS OUT OF A RAIDING FORCE OF 26 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, 17 OF THEM HEAVY BOMBERS.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 14-(AP)-AUSTRALIA OBSERVED HER FIRST FLAG DAY QUIETLY.

THE FLAGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FLUTTERED FROM MANY BUILDINGS. LARGE GROUPS OF AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS JOINED THEIR AMERICAN COMRADES AT CHURCHES WHERE SERMONS ALL TOUCHED ON ALLIED UNITY. JUN 14 1942

NEWSPAPERS FEATURED ARTICLES ON THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, [illegible] DAY, JUNE 14-(AP)-FIFTEEN UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND A SERGEANT WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS AND 35 ENLISTED MEN PURPLE HEART DECORATIONS TODAY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION AND DEVOTION TO DUTY DURING THE LONG-DISTANCE RAID FROM AUSTRALIA UPON THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES ON APRIL 11.

IN FOUR ATTACKS, THESE MEN DESTROYED SEVERAL JAPANESE TRANSPORTS, A NUMBER OF PLANES AND MANY GROUND INSTALLATIONS.

ONE OF THE SILVER STARS WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO SECOND LIEUT. JOHN J.KEETER, JR., OF THROCKMORTON, TEXAS. OTHER OFFICERS DECORATED WERE: JUN 14 1942

CAPT.PAUL I.GUNN, FIRST LIEUTENANTS FRANK P.BENDER, JOHN D.FELTHAM, GUSTAVE M.HEISS, JR., JOHN R.LINN, JAMES B.MACAFEE, JAMES H.MANGAN, HAROLD V.MAULL, THOMAS P.TALLEY, AND BENNETT G.WILSON; SECOND LIEUTENANTS MALCOLM E.PETERSON, EDWIN C.TOWNSEND, LELAND A.WALKER, JR., AND HOWARD B.WEST.

A SILVER STAR ALSO WAS CONFERRED ON STAFF SERGEANT RALPH E.MOUSER.

ENLISTED MEN WHO RECEIVED PURPLE HEARTS:

MASTER SERGEANTS FIRMAN S.ADAMS, RAY A.OLIVER, TECHNICAL SERGEANTS GEORGE H.BENGAL, NORMAN L.CATES, ALONZO J.JONES, MELVIN E.OWENS, ADEN L.SIMMONS, HENRY S.SIMPERS, WILLIAM B.WHERRY AND LUTHER D.WORD.

STAFF SERGEANTS JOHN P.BUTLER, WILLIAM R.CRUTCHFIELD, KENNETH W. GATEWOOD, GRYIAL A.MOORE, ARNOLD M.THOMPSON; SERGEANTS GUY E.CLANTON, O.C.COOK, KENNETH A.COOPER, LAWRENCE H.COOPER, JAMES W.MILLER, JIMMY D.MORRIS, NORMAS H.SALES, MARION K.SMITH AND LIONEL G.YOUNG.

CORPORALS ALFRED A.FAWE, NOAH FREQUEZ, CHESTER L.HATCHER, GEORGE H. NELSON, ROBERT H.NEWMAN, HODGES K.RIGDON, STEPHEN L.TAYLOR; FIRST CLASS PRIVATES FRANCIS M.FOWLER, JOSEPH A.PARADISO, FRANCIS H.PRYOR AND ARTHUR J.WHITE.

THE AWARD WAS CONFERRED POSTHUMOUSLY ON SERGEANT MORRIS, WHOSE HOME WAS IN JONESBORO, LA.

THE DECORATIONS WERE CONFERRED BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE H.BRETT, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN AUSTRALIA, AT THE DIRECTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

(EDITORS--NO ADDRESSES ARE AVAILABLE AT PRESENT EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF LIEUT.MAULL, WHOSE HOME IS BELIEVED TO BE IN SAN DIEGO.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-VISIONS OF A NEW ERA OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE ARE INCITING THE CHINESE PEOPLE TO CARRY ON, MADAME CHIANG KAI SHEK SAID TODAY IN A SPECIAL SHORTWAVE BROADCAST FROM CHUNGKING.

JUN 14 1942

THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK BY CBS ON THE OCCASION OF THE 25TH REUNION OF THE 1917 GRADUATING CLASS OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE, OF WHICH MADAME CHIANG KAI SHEK WAS A MEMBER.

THE CHINESE LEADER'S WIFE SAID SHE HAD FAITH THAT THE DEMOCRACIES WILL LEARN THE LESSON THAT IT IS BETTER TO PREVENT WARS THAN TO WINTHEM.

"WAR CAN ONLY BE PREVENTED," SHE SAID, "IF WORLD SOCIETY IS SO CONSTITUTED THAT ALL RACES ARE GIVEN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP THEIR NATIVE GENIUS, NOT HAMPERED BUT AIDED BY THE STRONGER AND MORE ADVANCED RACES.

"IT IS PARADOXICAL BUT TRUE THAT NATIONS LIKE INDIVIDUALS CAN ONLY PERMANENTLY ENJOY PRIVILEGES AND RIGHTS IF THEY ARE WILLING TO SHARE THEM WITH OTHERS. IF THEY ATTEMPT TO RESERVE THEM SOLELY FOR THEMSELVES THEY WILL LOSE THEM. HISTORY HAS ILLUSTRATED THIS TIME AND AGAIN.

"EXPLOITATION, IMPERIALISM AND ALL THE OTHER ANACHRONISMS OF THE PRE-WAR WORLD SOCIETY MUST BE SWEPT OUT OF EXISTENCE.."

"THEREIN YOU CAN RENDER VALUABLE HELP. HUNDREDS OF MY AMERICAN FRIENDS HAVE WRITTEN ME ASKING HOW THEY COULD BE OF SERVICE TO CHINA AND ME. I SHALL ANSWER YOU NOW.

"YOU COULD MOST HELP CHINA AND THE WORLD BY MARSHALLING ALL OF YOUR POWER AND INFLUENCE TO SEE TO IT THAT AMERICA HELPS TO CONFER UPON ALL RACES THE FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND EQUALITY THAT AMERICA HERSELF ENJOYS.

"YOU WOULD, THUS, ALSO HELP ME BECAUSE THIS IS THE VISION THAT I HAVE HELD OUT TO OUR PEOPLE.

CAIRO - ADD NIGHT LEAD LIBYAN X X X THE BRITISH SAID,
AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT DETAILING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FREE FRENCH GARRISON FROM BIR HACHEIM, LOST SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE BRITISH GAZALA LINE, SAID THE BRIGADE UNDER GENERAL PIERRE KOENIG, ALSATIAN VETERAN OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION, HAD DESTROYED 70 AXIS TANKS, INFLICTED HEAVY PERSONNEL LOSSES ON THE ENEMY AND RECAPTURED MORE THAN 1,000 BRITISH PRISONERS DURING THE BIR HACHEIM BATTLE. JUN 14 1942

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID KOENIG HIMSELF WAS BELIEVED SAFE.

WM120SPEW

LIBYAN

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) JUNE 13-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S ARMORED FORCES, PUSHING ON FROM CAPTURED BIR HACHEIM, "ENGAGED IN SUCCESSFUL FIGHTING WITH REMNANTS OF ENEMY FORCES WEST OF EL ADEM" IN THE LIBYAN DESERT.

(THE BRITISH SAID AN AXIS ATTACK ON EL ADEM, 15 MILES SOUTH OF TOBRUK, WAS REPULSED.)

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS) JUNE 13-(AP)-ITALIAN TORPEDO BOATS SANK A MOTORSHIP AND HIT A LIGHTSHIP IN AN ATTACK ON BLACK SEA SHIPPING OFF THE BESIEGED RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE OF SEVASTOPOL, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

(SINCE THE ITALIANS HAVE NO DIRECT ACCESS TO THE BLACK SEA EXCEPT THROUGH THE DARDANELLES AND BOSPORUS, WHICH TURKEY PRESUMABLY HAS KEPT CLOSED TO WARSHIPS, THE TORPEDO BOATS MIGHT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED TO BULGARIA, RUMANIA OR AN AXIS-HELD RUSSIAN PORT FOR ASSEMBLY AND LAUNCHING IN THE BLACK SEA THERE.)

ON THE LIBYAN FRONT, THE WAR BULLETIN REPORTED "785534 184258,4"

JUN 14 1942

ON THE LIBYAN FRONT, THE WAR BULLETIN REPORTED "BITTER FIGHTING" YESTERDAY BUT GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE LAND OPERATIONS.

30.24-17089

30.24-17089

OFF TOBRUK -- (WHICH BRITAIN'S CAIRO COMMUNIQUE INDICATED WAS THE GOAL OF A NEW AXIS LAND OFFENSIVE IN LIBYA) -- THE COMMUNIQUE SAID GERMAN BOMBERS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON TWO SHIPS AVERAGING 6,000 TONS EACH AND "THESE SHIPS CAN BE CONSIDERED LOST." TWO OTHERS, A MERCHANTMAN AND PATROL VESSEL, ALSO WERE DAMAGED.

JUN 14 1942

WITH U.S. TROOPS ARRIVE

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-SOME OF THE TROOPS WHICH HAVE JUST JOINED UNITED STATES FORCES IN BRITAIN WERE DESCRIBED BY THE BRITISH AS HAVING LANDED STEATHILY, LIKE AN INVADING COMMANDO ARMY.

THOUSANDS OF THEM,, SAID THE DAILY MAIL, "CARRIED TOMMY-GUNS AS THEY PADDED SILENTLY ASHORE...THE OTHERS CARRIED RIFLES AND EVERY MAN HAD A REVOLVER."

THE NEWSPAPER CALLED THEIR WEAPONS "ONE OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE ARRAYS OF INDIVIDUAL ARMS EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY."

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-SWEDEN'S PARLIAMENTARY DEFENSE COMMITTEE TODAY APPROVED A FIVE-YEAR PLAN TO EXPAND THE ARMED FORCES AT A COST OF APPROXIMATELY $720,000,000, THE BBC REPORTED TONIGHT.

NEWS BROADCASTS FROM BERLIN SAID THE FARMERS PARTY LED SUCCESSFUL OPPOSITION AGAINST PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF TWO ADDITIONAL CRUISERS FOR THE SWEDISH NAVY, CONTENDING THAT EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON TANK DIVISIONS AND FIGHTER PLANES.

THE STRENGTHENED DEFENSE PROGRAM WAS DESCRIBED AS "OF URGENT NECESSITY.

JUN 14 1942

THE BRITISH BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 13-(AP)-A RUSSIAN DELEGATION OF SIX ARMY OFFICERS, ENGINEERS AND ECONOMISTS WHICH HAS JUST ARRIVED IN MEXICO WAS STATED OFFICIALLY TODAY TO BE EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITIES OF INVESTING IN MEXICAN WAR INDUSTRIES.

GENERAL SALVADOR SANCHEZ, CHIEF OF THE ARMY'S GENERAL STAFF, TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN THE RUSSIANS WERE HERE PURELY ON AN ECONOMIC MISSION AND THAT THEIR VISIT HAD NO MILITARY OR DIPLOMATIC SIGNIFICANCE.

JUN 14 1942

SANCHEZ DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE NATURE OF THE POSSIBLE INVESTMENTS, IN PARTICULAR, WHETHER THE RUSSIANS MIGHT BE CONTEMPLATING MERELY PURCHASES OF MUNITIONS AND ARMAMENTS OR WHETHER THEY MIGHT PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACTORIES.

THE PRESENCE OF THE RUSSIANS HAD AROUSED WIDESPREAD SPECULATION HERE, AS MEXICO HAS NO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET REGIME.

Leave Blank

Reds Beat Off Nazi Drives On 2 Fronts

SEVASTOPOL AND KHARKOV FIGHTS RAGE

Moscow Declares Soviet Forces Holding Firm To Positions

JUN 15 1942

Wave On Wave Of Tanks Hurled Into Battle By The Germans

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

(Associated Press Correspondent)

Moscow, *Monday*, June 15—Soviet forces of the south, pounded by the mounting fury of two major German offensives, held firmly to their positions yesterday in continued bloody and indecisive fighting about Kharkov and Sevastopol, the Government announced early today.

In addition, it was indicated in the daily midnight communique, bitter fighting is breaking out along many scattered points of the long front, possibly indicating a general opening up of this the world's foremost battle line.

Nazis Lose Heavily

The Nazis hurled wave upon wave of tanks and infantry into the Kharkov sector. In these reckless assaults the Russians said Marshal Timoshenko's men inflicted heavy losses among the enemy troops and machines.

Outnumbered in some sectors of the sevastopol front as much as five or six to one, the Soviet defenders battling the first general offensive against the beleaguered Crimean port since last December, were declared to have repulsed one after another of the German assaults upon the fifteen-mile-deep Russian defenses.

Whole Front Active

While the action in the south raged on with increasing violence by the hour, fighting acknowledged to be of local importance broke out up and down the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

In one sector of the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, the midnight communique said, the Germans launched an attack after a prolonged artillery barrage and the Russians let the enemy infantry forces approach almost to their positions before opening up and sending them in headlong flight.

A German cavalry charge on another sector of this front was reported smashed, while on the Leningrad front 400 Germans were killed and quantities of booty seized in the recapture of an important point identified only as "D."

Aerial Losses High

The great part that planes were playing in the bitter struggle was indicated by an official recapitulation listing 377 German and 135 Russian planes destroyed in the week ended Saturday.

Smashing anew at Murmansk, the Germans made five raids yesterday on the far northern port and Russian fighters shot down eight of the attackers.

In the Ukraine fighting the Germans admittedly drove wedges in Red army lines at some points before Kharkov by repeated tank-led onslaughts but the general Nazi advance was checked.

"Psychological" Attack

The Crimea heat was so intense that dispatches said some enemy troops were charging naked up the burning hills. Tass reported that two battalions of "drunken" Rumanian troops stripped themselves bare to the waist and staged a "psychological" attack on the Russians.

Tass said the Soviet machine-gun and trench-mortar fire stopped the Rumanians and caused heavy casualties.

The Moscow radio broadcast that the order of the day to the Sevastopol defenders was "not a step back."

Red Star, the Russian army newspaper, hailed the besieged Crimean port as the "Russian Troy."

Driving 'Deeper and Deeper' At Sevastopol, Nazis Claim

(Dispatches from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading information intended for propaganda purposes.)

By the Associated Press

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 14.—The German attack on Sevastopol has penetrated "deeper and deeper" into the dense fortified belt of that Russian naval base in the Crimea and "the modern strong fort of Stalin" has been captured in hand-to-hand combat, the German high command announced today.

At the same time, it was declared, the greater part of an encircled Red army force east of Kharkov has been annihilated and 20,000 prisoners taken while battling to wipe out the remainder is still in progress. Capture or destruction of 169 tanks and 113 guns was claimed.

"In front of Sevastopol, after bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the German attack penetrated deeper and deeper into the fortified region which is protected by all means of modern technique and nature," said the communique. "The modern strong fort of Stalin situated on a dominating height was captured."

Red army counterattacks failed to cancel the advantage gained by the German thrust, the war bulletin said, while Axis sea and air forces joined the assault.

Bombers sank a transport ship of 10,000 tons as it entered the harbor, destroyed an antiaircraft ship and damaged a destroyer in nearby waters, the communique said, while Italian motor torpedo boats were credited with the torpedoing of an escorted steamer in a night foray.

Russian attacks on the Volkhov River front below Leningrad were declared to have been repulsed. In the far north widespread air action was reported in which German bombers raided Murmansk town and port and Louhi railway station, and six out of seven Soviet planes which attacked a German airport were shot down.

Eleven Red air fleet planes were claimed to have been destroyed in air battles over the tensely active northern area.

High command sources said 2700 guerillas in forests behind the central front had been captured in fighting from June 1 to June 10.

Against England, the high command said, a lone bomber made a bold daylight dive bombing attack yesterday on an aircraft factory, while night raiders attacked a convoy off Bristol Channel and hit five merchant ships and a destroyer.

The D. N. B. news agency identified the aircraft factory as an engine works at Leamington, where, it said, the assembly hall was wrecked.

Nazis Plan Fresh Reprisals Against Generals, Moscow Hears

Tass Says Recent Hitler Threats Against Army Leaders Failed To Suppress Opposition

(By the Associated Press)

Moscow, June 14—The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported today that fresh reprisals against certain prominent army leaders were being contemplated in Germany after a recent conference at Adolf Hitler's headquarters at which the Fuehrer's threats failed to suppress the opposition sentiments.

The news agency in a dispatch from Geneva said reports circulated there declared that these military leaders, who were not named, insisted on reorganization of the supreme command and replacement of "politicians" by military experts.

Criticism Of Military Claimed

It was reported also that Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, recented presented a stack of intercepted letters to Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, once commander in chief of the German army, in which prominent military leaders criticized the military leadership of Hitler's headquarters.

The news agency's dispatch said the Hitler clique fears that the actual threat of appearance of a second European front this year has intensified the opposition of the generals and therefore a preventive purge is under contemplation.

A Tass dispatch from Stockholm quoted the Goteborg *Handels Tidningen* as saying that endless executions show German officials responsible for maintenance of order in the occupied countries have "lost their heads."

"Decisive Events Imminent"

The Goteborg newspaper also was quoted as saying that "decisive events are imminent and may break out any day."

Reports received in Istanbu through semi-diplomatic channel May 28 said Hitler had imprisoned Marshal von Brauchitsch and fourteen high Nazi party officials in a purge. These reports did not say just where von Brauchitsch fitted in the purge of the Nazi party officials, but it has been reported that Hitler tried to induce von Brauchitsch to return to his old duties as commander in chief, but the general declined. Hitler fired him last December after reverses in Russia.

JUN 15 1942

U. S. Raid Seen Aimed to Help Hold Caucasus

Our Attack Viewed As Tip That Nazis Are Preparing Drive

By the Associated Press

London, June 14—The reported bombing of Rumanian oilfields or German bases on the Black Sea by huge United States Army bombers caused military experts to suggest tonight that America's multifront airpower had been brought to bear against German preparations for a Caucasus-Middle East offensive.

If this were so, then Russia now in embattled defense of the Caucasus, and perhaps Turkey, nonbelligerent but a likely avenue for a German drive on the Middle East, would be the beneficiaries. Turkey has a lease-lend agreement with the United States as well as economic ties with Germany.

At least four of the big four-motored consolidated bombers landed in Turkey on Friday, evidently without fuel enough to return to secret bases, and the crews and planes have been interned under international law.

(An Ankara dispatch said United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt interviewed the 21 American airmen today and supplied them with money, drinks and cigarettes.

(The airmen expressed appreciation at the treatment they were receiving from the Turkish government. It was understood they probably would be allowed out of internment on parole soon.)

The Berlin radio pointed up the Caucasus-Middle East situation tonight by broadcasting the comment of the Madrid press on "reports from Ankara about a German landing on the Caucasus coast."

While the Germans have been in position for such an attempted landing since seizing the Kerch Peninsula of the Russian Crimea they have laid no direct claim to crossing Kerch Strait into the Caucasus.

Means More Than Oil

Without adding its own comment, the Berlin radio quoted the Madrid newspaper ABC as saying that while the "Caucasus landing" was primarily reconnaissance it "might well be the opening gun for a wholesale offensive."

"The Caucasus does not mean only oil," said ABC, "but it is moreover the road between the British Empire and the Soviet Union. Turkey is playing an important role, watching closely all developments which might affect Turkish neutrality."

ABC spoke of the possibility that "developments" would force Turkey "to decide for one or the other side of the belligerents."

The veil of secrecy about the U. S. planes in Turkey, some of which were damaged by gunfire with injuries to some crewmen, was held tight by official sources in Washington, Ankara and London. Military experts believed the bombers operated from bases in the Arab countries—possibly in Syria, Iran or Iraq.

JUN 15 1942

FLYERS SEE STEINHARDT

U. S. Airmen Report To Envoy On Flight And Landing In Turkey

Ankara Expected To Free Them On Parole—Some Reported Wounded

30.24 — 17091

30.24 — 17091

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 14—Twenty-one United States airmen whose bombers made forced landings in Turkey after reported raids on Gereman-held Black Sea bases (and possibly Rumanian oil fields), gave an account of their flight today to United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt.

The Ambassador interviewed the airmen, who have been interned by the Turkish Government, and supplied with money, drinks and cigarettes.

Both American and British authorities here declined any statement concerning the flight by the Americans who were reported to have haided Odessa and Nikolaev, German-occupied Russian ports on the Black Sea, and perhaps the nearby Rumanian oil fields at Polesti.

Flyers Grateful

The airmen expressed appreciation of the treatment they were receiving from the Turkish Government. It was understood they probably would be allowed out of internment on parole soon.

The Americans were in four bombers, each carrying a crew of seven. Some were reported wounded.

The planes were forced down last Friday, a week after the United States declared war on Rumania.

Officially, all information was lacking here on why the craft were flying over Turkish territory, where they came from or where they were going.

[In its first contradictory reports on the forced landings, the German radio said the bombers had been chased across the Turkish border from the Sevastopol front, indicating they might have taken part in the continuing battle for that Soviet Black Sea naval base.]

Nazis Get Treaty Shower

Moscow, June 14 (AP)—Soviet airmen have distributed among German units along the front numerous leaflets containing the text of the British-Russian treaty and the Russian-United States agreement, the Soviet Bureau of Information reported tonight.

London's Parade: Moral For Axis

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 14—Here's the moral the British radio drew in broadcasts to Europe describing London's United Nations Day parade:

"No one searched us for arms, and there were no policemen within dozens of yards of Prime Minister Churchill, the most-hated man in Britain, according to Goebbels. Around Churchill were men of all nations—Indians, Spaniards, Portuguese; even Germans and Italians. The London police led the way with the firemen's band, because we always put the civil authority before the military in Britain."

SMUTS HAILS ALLIED AIMS

Says United Nations Will Build Where League Failed

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 14 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, declared in a broadcast today that "what the infant League of Nations failed to achieve, the United Nations will attempt and will rebuild on deeper and surer foundations."

All of South Africa displayed the flags of the United Nations.

ALLIED FETE SPANS WORLD

United Nations Join In Great Celebration On American Flag Day

Observance Marked From Cape Town To Moscow To Washington

[By the Associated Press]

The United Nations dedicated themselves anew yesterday in a world-wide celebration of Flag Day, to putting an end to Axis tyranny and establishing a peaceful order in which all men can enjoy freedom, security and justice.

From Cape Town, South Africa, to Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking, the hope of Allied victory and a better world was expressed.

In Great Britain where a million flags flew and throughout the empire people heard a message from Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Sweeping Pledge Given

"In this ceremony," he said, "we pledge to each other not merely support and succor till victory comes, but that wider understanding, that quickened sense of human sympathy, that recognition of common purpose of humanity without which the suffering and striving of the United Nations would not achieve its full award."

Broadcasting to the Chinese people, Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Lord Privy Seal, declared "the time will come when we and America can strike Japan, and then together with you, our brave Chinese allies, who with your indestructible unity have fought so long and so tenaciously, we will win that victory which our combined power makes inevitable."

Big Parade In London

All of the armed services and all types of war workers paraded in London in midafternoon. King George and Queen Elizabeth, from a dais at the gates of Buckingham Palace, reviewed the marchers.

With them were the two Princesses and the Princess Royal, King Haakon of Norway, King Peter of Yugoslavia, Prince Bernhard, husband of Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, and heads of various Governments-in-exile.

Prime Minister Churchill stood at the side of the dais with diplomats, including United States Ambassador John C. Winant and the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky.

Tumultuous Demonstration

The spectators shouted tumultuously. As the King and Queen returned to the palace, the huge throng broke through the police lines. Hundreds climbed the palace railings, others clambered over the Victoria Memorial. The mall was practically impassible. When Churchill left, his car was held up by the shouting flag-waving thousands.

Scotland, too, gave an impressive demonstration. The turnout in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee was described as "magnificent."

In northern Ireland, Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, field commander of the AEF, said it was a privile[illegible] for American troops there "to participate with the Allies in such a demonstration."

Relief For The Oppressed

"We shall carry relief to the oppressed who, despite their severe torture, still hold to their faith that truth, honor and dignity will prevail," he said.

In Moscow, the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* explained editorially that "the United Nations chose the day of June 14 for their international demonstration in connection with the fact that for many years June 14 has been annually observed in the United States of America as the day the American flag was consecrated by the traditions and struggle of the American people for independence and liberty."

Chinese Stress Unity

"United we fight, united we win," was the favorite slogan in Chungking as the Chinese celebrated. Every house in the capital flew the national flag, and the colors of the United Nations hung outside Government offices and across many street intersections. Enthusiastic crowds shouted: "May the United Nations live ten thousand years!"

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, with foreign and Chinese notables, attended a Foreign Office reception. In the evening a big procession moved through the streets.

On the eve of the celebration there was a wide exchange of messages between Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States fleet; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others with various Chinese Government officials and organizations. British officials also sent greetings to China.

Celebration In India

Indian, United States, British, Chinese and Dutch troops paraded in New Delhi, India, a detachment of American troops leading the march past the reviewing stand. The Allied standards were carried by six-foot members of the Viceroy's bodyguard.

The Duke of Gloucester; Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy; Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell and Col. Franklin Sibert, of the United States Army, reviewed the parade.

F.D.R. Pledges Peace Based on Freedom of Man

JUN 15 1942

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt, welcoming Mexico and the Philippines into the great united nations alliance against the axis in a White House Flag day ceremony today, asserted confidently that:

"We of the united nations have the power and the men and the will at last to assure man's heritage."

He said the peoples of the united nations were "taking the sword from the oppressors' hands," and with it "they will destroy those tyrants."

Enter Alliance

Prior to today, 26 nations, including the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China had adhered to the "declaration by united nations" of January 1 embracing the four freedoms of the Atlantic charter and pledging each signatory to use its full resources in the war and not to conclude a separate peace with the enemy.

Adherence by Mexico and the Philippines brought the total to 28 nations and commonwealths.

Surrounded by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican ambassador; President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine commonwealth, and the diplomatic representatives of 25 other signatories, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"Today the Republic of Mexico and the Commonwealth of the Philippine islands join us. We welcome these valiant people to the company of those who fight for freedom."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke to the diplomatic representatives in the state dining room of the White House, sitting at a table used by President Lincoln.

The ambassadors and minister of the governments allied against the axis stood beside the flags of their countries forming a huge "V" on each side and to the rear of the President.

As the Mexican ambassador and President Quezon added their signatures to the "declaration of the united nations," the President remarked:

Attached to Document

"And may I add there is plenty room for more signatures."

The two signatures were placed on a supplement written in long hand by Mr. Roosevelt which will be attached to the original document kept in a safe at the state department.

Dated "June 14, 1942," the supplement read:

"Signed in the presence of the representatives of 26 nations who subscribed to the above original declaration."

Asserting the four freedoms were the rights of men of every creed and race wherever they live—a "heritage long withheld," the President said the people of the united nations "know that their faith cannot be broken by any man or any force."

"And we know that there are other millions who in their silent captivity share our belief," he added.

"We ask the German people, still dominated by their Nazi whipmasters, where they would rather have the mechanized hell of Hitler's 'new' order or—in place of that, freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

"We ask the Japanese people, trampled by their savage lords of slaughter, whether they would rather continue slavery and blood or, in place of them—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

Know the Answer

"We ask the brave, unconquered people of the nations the axis invaders have dishonored and despoiled whether they would rather yield to conquerors or—have freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

"We know the answer. They know the answer. We know that man, born to freedom in the image of God, will not forever suffer the oppressors' sword. The peoples of the united nations are taking that sword from the oppressors' hands. With it they will destroy those tyrants. The brazen tyrannies pass. Man marches forward toward the light."

The chief executive, who in a proclamation last May 9 expanded America's traditional Flag day into an occasion for honoring the colors of all her associates in the war, concluded his five-minute address by quoting a prayer written for united nations day by Stephen Vincent Benet, author-poet.

"God of the free, we pledge our hearts and lives today to the cause of all free mankind. Grant us victory over the tyrants who would enslave all free men and nations. x x x Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands, but throughout the world."

Roosevelt's Flag Day Speech

JUN 15 1942

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's united Flag Day address today follows:

Today on Flag Day we celebrate the declaration of the United Nations — that great alliance dedicated to the defeat of our foes and to the establishment of a true peace based on the freedom of man. Today the Republic of Mexico and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands join us. We welcome these valiant peoples to the company of those who fight for freedom.

The four freedoms of common humanity are as much elements of man's needs as air and sunlight, bread and salt. Deprive him of all these freedoms and he dies—deprive him of a part of them and a part of him withers. Give them to him in full and abundant measure and he will cross the threshold of a new age, the greatest age of man.

These freedoms are the rights of men of every creed and every race, wherever they live. This is their heritage, long withheld. We of the United Nations have the power and the men and the will at last to assure man's heritage.

The belief in the four freedoms of common humanity—the belief in man, created free, in the image of God—is the crucial difference between ourselves and the enemies we face today. In it lies the absolute unity of our alliance, opposed to the oneness of

the evil we hate. Here is our strength, the source and promise of victory.

We of the United Nations know that our faith cannot be broken by any man or any force. And we know that there are other millions who in their silent captivity share our belief.

Appeals to Axis People

We ask the German people, still dominated by their Nazi whipmasters, whether they would rather have the mechanized hell of Hitler's "new" order or—in place of that, freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

We ask the Japanese people, trampled by their savage lords of slaughter, whether they would rather continue slavery and blood or have in place of them, freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

We ask the brave, unconquered people of the nations the Axis invaders have dishonored and despoiled whether they would rather yield to conquerors or—have freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

We know the answer. They know the answer. We know that man, born to freedom in the image of God will not forever suffer the oppressors' sword. The peoples of the United Nations are taking that sword from the oppressors' hands. With it they will destroy those tyrants. The brazen tyrannies pass. Man marches forward toward the light.

Reads Special Prayer

I am going to close by reading you a prayer that has been written for the United Nations on this day:

"God of the free, we pledge our hearts and lives today to the cause of all free mankind.

"Grant us victory over the tyrants who would enslave all free men and nations. Grant us faith and understanding to cherish all those who fight for freedom as if they were our brothers. Grant us brotherhood in hope and union, not only for the space of this bitter war, but for the days to come which shall and must unite all the children of earth.

"Our earth is but a small star in the great universe. Yet of it we can make, if we choose, a planet unvexed by war, untroubled by hunger or fear, undivided by senseless distinctions of race, color or theory. Grant us that courage and foreseeing to begin this task today that our children and our children's children may be proud of the name of man.

"The spirit of man has awakened and the soul of man has gone forth. Grant us the wisdom and the vision to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit, that suffers and endures so hugely for a goal beyond his own brief span. Grant us honor for our dead who died in the faith, honor for our living who work and strive for the faith, redemption and security for all captive lands and peoples. Grant us patience with the deluded and pity for the betrayed. And grant us the skill and the valor that shall cleanse the world of oppression and the old base doctrine that the strong must eat the weak because they are strong.

"Yet most of all grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years—a brotherhood not of words but of acts and deeds. We are all of us children of earth—grant us that simple knowledge. If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure. Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands but throughout the world. And in that faith let us march toward the clean world our hands can make. Amen."

U. S. Planes Sinking Jap Sun In Pacific, General Asserts

Emmons Tells Flyers They Have Proved They Can Repel Enemy Whenever He Appears

JUN 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 14—Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, commander of all army units in the Hawaiian Department, declared today in an Army Hour broadcast from Honolulu that "aviation has, with bombs and torpedoes, etched on the Japanese consciousness in letters of fire a realization that their sun is setting in the Pacific."

Giving a message of praise to the officers and men of the Seventh Air Force and those attached, General Emmons stated that "before the entire nation I offer my praise to you for your courageous and determined actions in bringing to bay and smashing the Japanese invasion fleet off Midway Island."

Forced To Retire

"American air power has met again the Imperial Japanese navy, inflicted on it heavy losses in ships and men, and forced it to retire," Emmons said. "You members of the army, navy and Marine Corps have proved that you can and will repulse the enemy however and whenever you can find him."

Reminding his listeners that "we must never forget our comrades who are not here to share with us in the triumph," Emmons paid tribute to "Commander General Tinker and his gallant crew."

"Because he would not ask his subordinates to undertake a task that he himself would not accept, General Tinker selected himself as a flight leader of a combat commission requiring skill, courage and experience," Emmons said. "We mourn his loss, and that of his crew. Such leadership is an example of the spirit of our air forces which so inspires the public confidence in them."

Primary Air Operation

Willis A. Hale, commanding general of all combardment units in the Hawaiian area, declared on the broadcast carried by the National Broadcasting Company, that "the battle of Midway definitely was a major defeat for the Japanese navy" and 'it was primarily an air operation."

"It is not the final chapter in the Allied struggle in the Pacific but it was a chapter written the way Americans wanted it written," Hale said.

Lieut. Col. Brook Allen, of Wellington, N. C., leader of the bomber command in the Midway battle, asserted that "we had order to attack some battleships," and described highlights of his air attacks on Japanese capital ships.

Divided Up Job

Allen said he and his flight of eight planes found two Japanese battleships which had been damaged and "we divided up the job."

"Four of us went after one ship and four after the other," he said. "I think we scored at least two hits. Smoke began to pour out from the stern of one of the battleships as we left."

No More Jap Ships To Bomb: Story Of Lexington At Tulagi

Johnston Tells How Carrier's Planes Ran Out Of Targets After Sinking 14 Enemy Warcraft

This is the third of nine stories supplied to the Associated Press by the Chicago Tribune, whose correspondent, Stanley Johnston, was the only American reporter aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington in the Coral Sea battle.

JUN 15 1942

By STANLEY JOHNSTON

Chicago, June 14—I had long believed the aircraft carrier was superior to any other craft afloat as a naval weapon, but not until I had seen the two carriers in our task force in action in the developing stages of the epic battle of the Coral Sea did I understand how deadly a modern aircraft carrier can be, and how much superior to any other type of vessel it has become.

The demonstration was a convincing one. For within a period of eleven hours our pilots, gunners and carrier crews, on the day of May 4, destroyed more warships, transports and auxiliary vessels than ever before have been wrecked by airplanes in a single sustained bombardment. But that is getting a bit ahead of my story.

On Secret Course

We had been out of Pearl Harbor for two weeks, cruising fast and on a secret course that always kept us out of sight of islands where unfriendly eyes might mark our passing, when we arrived in Coral Sea waters. It was about April 30 that we had first evidence that we were in a battle area.

At that time, of course, we did not understand that the Japanese had sent one strong carrier task force to hold the Jomard Pass and a second striking prong far eastward around the Solomon Island group to seize control of the Coral Sea waters. We only knew that [illegible] beginning to take an [illegible] Australia and we had heard [illegible] invasion fleet was heading [illegible] Port Moresby, on New Guinea.

Took Roundabout Course

As we traveled the more than 5,000-mile roundabout route toward the Coral Sea, we had kept our airplane patrols out [illegible] of us. And on May 2, two of these scouts, flying together, surprised a Jap submarine on the surface. They dived on him and dropped three bombs. Although the pilots believed the sub was sunk, they could report only that it submerged and a huge patch of fuel oil spread over the ocean surface.

The next day our scouts reported having seen Japanese "snooper" planes at great distances. The snoopers escaped by ducking into the high cumulus clouds that were scattered far and wide over this ocean. The clouds are the sources of the daily rainsquals that are typical of the tropic seas in this season. These clouds are important cover for all air fighters and are constantly used by Japanese and American flyers.

Vigilance Increased

The clouds and the snooper planes raised the vigilance of every one in the flotilla. We got the "dong, dong—dong, dong—dong, dong" of the gong accompanied by the long trumpet call of "battle stations" several times daily.

The combined signal, most important one of all that goes out the ship's loudspeaker system, brings all other business to a halt and every man-jack goes to the station assigned him in battle and prepares for that job. There's not a man on board who hasn't his specific fighting job—even to the mess stewards who hand up ammunition for the anti-aircraft guns.

Most of these alarms came after the ship received radio calls from the air scouts. I spent hours in the radio room, listening to the conversations between the scouts in the air and between the scouts and the ship. The pilots have evolved a secret code, partially slang of their own, for transmitting information. They patrolled in pairs, each having a girl's name.

Jap Planes Named

When possible, pilots would name the type of Japanese plane—Mitsubishi, Nakajima, Kawanishi, the last a four-engined flying boat used for long-range patrol, or "snooping," as the pilots say.

We were moving northwest, approaching the Solomons, the afternoon of May 3 when a scout called the carrier:

"Jean to Carrier. Contact. Concentration enemy shipping Tulagi Harbor."

Tulagi is the capital of the Solomon Islands, which are nominally British territory. It is the one good harbor of the entire Solomon group. Tulagi is on the southern tip of the island of Florida, one of the smallest of the Solomons, but protected on the south by the larger, mountainous Island of Guadalcanal and on the northeast by Malaita. All are rugged, with peaks that climb to 6,000 feet.

Fletcher Takes Over

Our augmented task force had been taken over by Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher when we joined the second carrier, cruiser, destroyer squadron. He made his headquarters on the second carrier, which I must not name for reasons of national security. The information brought in by the scout pilots was detailed to Admiral Fletcher and to Admiral Fitch, who conferred briefly.

"High speed cruise," was the only order passed out. The pilots on both carriers rubbed their hands with glee, however, because our course, taken as dusk settled over the ocean, was due north. We were heading for the enemy, using the common carrier tactic of running in as close as possible through the darkness to deliver a dawn assault.

Learned General Plan

We learned the general plan that night after dinner. Conferences with all the squadron commanders were called aboard both carriers. The admirals hoped to catch the enemy at dawn and shatter them with torpedo and dive bombers.

After the squardon leaders conferred, each squadron was called together and the special plan for attack was described to the flyers. Timing, direction and flying speeds as well as fuel and bomb loads were given out.

It also was explained that Admiral Fletcher [illegible] to draw in close [illegible] of Guadalcanal [illegible] from Japanese [illegible] possible submar[illegible] would be there [illegible] the pilots, knowi[illegible] they must be at their best, were in bunks by 9 P. M.

"A Wonderful Sight"

All night long the flotilla knifed its way at twenty five knots northward. There was moonlight and brilliant starlight from the milky way, now and then obscured by big floating clouds.

I stood on the flight deck and looked at the fleet, drawn in close together. It was a wonderful sight. One I'll never forget. Sliding along as we were at terrific speed for ocean vessels, one got a magnificent sense of power. Every vessel kept station perfectly and each one had a curling, steep bow wave and the white "bone-in-the-teeth" that told the speed with which it was slicing the water. I had a cup of coffee, talked briefly with the "padre"—Lieut. Com. C. L. Markle—and turned in myself.

Awakened Before Dawn

"General quarters—the 'man all stations call' "—also a combination gong and trumpet signal over the ship's loudspeaker, awakened us long before dawn. Dawn and dusk always were considered the most perilous times for the ship and invariably the entire fleet was called to battle stations in preparation for either air or submarine attacks at that time. This morning we knew that we were going to launch a blow ourselves.

No land was in sight, we still were speeding over a starlit sea, the other ships being visible chiefly through the phosphoresence from their wakes. Now and again dimmed light signals would be exchanged between cruiser and destroyer.

Orders To The Pilots

"We are running in close to Guadalcanal," the pilots were told, "and from the point where you will take off it will be a 120-mile shot straight north to Tulagi harbor. Go up over the mountains of Guadalcanal and come down out of them in your dives for the Japs. Then come home the same way."

One carrier stood off to protect the force from flank or rear attack and in preparation for launching of fighter squadrons to protect the other carrier. The airplanes were

30.24—17093

launched at 6.15 A. M., the first group being eighteen Douglas monoplane scout bombers. These were followed in a matter of seconds by the same number of heavy dive bombers. Last of all, less than five minutes behind the leading scout, were eighteen Doublas TB's —three place torpedo bombers.

JUL 15 1942

Spread Out In Pairs

The scouts spread out in pairs and beat a swift patrol for fifty miles over the sea in all directions around Florida, Guadalcanal and Malaita, without going near Tulagi Harbor. This was done as a precaution against the arrival in the area of an enemy carrier during the darkness that also hid our own boats.

None was found and the scouts managed to join up with the dive bombers as they approached Tulagi. The torpedo planes climbed just enough to get our Guadalcanal's 6,000 foot peaks, catching the sun's first rays as they passed over the jungle gorges and rocky heights.

"We found the harbor a busy place crowded with ships," one dive bomber told me when he returned from this raid less than an hour after his initial departure. "Everything was in there from cruisers to rafts. Lighters were carrying troops and equipment from the troop ships to the shore. One of those troop ships was at least a 20,000-tonner and the others were in the 6,000 to 8,000-ton classes."

First Jap Warning

Apparently the first Japanese warning was the moan of an overspeeding engine as the scouts and heavy dive bombers came plunging straight down from their height. Special targets had been selected by the squadron leaders before these dives started: the largest transport; the three cruisers, one being a heavy cruiser, three destroyers alongside a seaplane tender, another destroyer anchored alone, being marked for first assaults.

"Down we came," another pilot said. "Not a gun was fired and we had sitting targets. The only annoyance was the fogging of my sights as I went through a warm layer of atmosphere. You couldn't miss. We held the dive, dropped our stuff, and were away before the first guns opened on us."

Sitting back on the carrier with the ship's officers and the fighter pilots who didn't go out with the first wave of bombers, we heard the calm voices of the squadron leaders selecting targets and announcing that they were on their way. Static and motor noise, always heard from the fighter plane radios, were so great that we couldn't tell they had entered their dives. The first pilots back to the ship, however, told us what they had seen.

Whole Harbor Churned Up

"That whole harbor was being churned up when I looked last," one man said. "There were huge columns of smoke, water and debris, and the sound of heavy explosions could be heard above our engines.

"Just as I was leaving the torpedo planes were coming in low. I could see their wake trails all over the harbor. I saw two explode against a ship and the resulting blast and water splashes completely hit it. Two others that missed ships went off on the beach. There was complete hell in that harbor and the Japs were running to cover."

At least two heavy bombs fell smack on the decks of the heavy cruiser, the last of the dive-bomber pilots said. Huge flames licked 200 feet into the air and the ship staggered under the impact. It began to settle at once, he reported. Explosions among the smaller craft tossed lighters into the air, spilled men into the water, and shattered to splinters the wooden auxiliary vessels.

Tender And Destroyers Hit

Two torpedoes struck the grouped tender and the three destroyers. When the smoked cleared, one destroyer already was under water, a second was turning over and the tender was seen to be in trouble, this flyer said.

An alert scout-plane pilot, having dropped his "little" bomb—the scouts carry more fuel than the heavy dive bombers and consequently could not carry the heavy bombs—saw a Jap seaplane fighter take off from one end of the harbor. Diving on the seaplane, he loosed one hundred rounds of bullets. The enemy plane went into a slipping dive and crashed. Then the same pilot noted five other seaplanes moored close ashore and shot them up, too, in a series of runs up and down the line.

The pilots reformed as the last of their bombs, torpedoes and ammunition was exhausted and when noses were counted they found that not a one was missing.

Carrier Gets Closer

The carrier had continued to steam in on Guadalcanal while the planes were fighting so that the return journey for the flyers was only eighty miles—or about half an hour's flight. The formations were as tight and as full, we noted with amazed thanks, when they came into sight as when they left us. The pilots broke into the landing circle, peeling out of formations one at a time, and alighted, hot, thirsty, and happy.

But the first men back demanded the utmost speed in refueling and rearming the planes. They said that while much damage had been done some of the Japanese warships with steam up had slipped their anchors and fled to sea. They wanted to return and get "the entire bag," as one squadron leader put it.

By 11 A. M. the entire formation of fifty-four planes was back in the air, fanning out to hunt down the fleeing vessels and to finish the work in the harbor.

"You Should See This Harbor!"

"Mazie to carrier," came in a call from a dive-bomber squadron leader twenty minutes after the second take-off. "You should see this harbor! Ships damaged in first raid now sunk or run ashore and burning. The tender and destroyer have disappeared—sunk. One cruiser and a transport are just leaving the harbor. We'll take them."

The planes caught the two in the harbor mouth. Direct hits, seen by more than a dozen pilots, and several heavy bombs that hit in the water close beside it, sank the transport in a matter of seconds. The cruiser was hit astern, came to a stop, and appeared to settle.

Anti-aircraft fire from shore installations and from two cruisers that had gotten to sea and were steaming parallel to each other about three miles apart was heavy. Down the squadrons went into a combined torpedo-dive bomber attack.

Ships Start "Snake Dance"

Both vessels went into what the pilots called "their snake dances," zigzagging and twisting. A torpedo plane attack by six machines was avoided when one of the cruisers managed to turn its stern after the missiles had been dropped, and all six churned on parallel to the Jap boat without hitting it.

But the dive bombers went down on the same vessel as it held its straight course to avoid the torpedoes. Seven heavy bombs, dropped on and beside it where they had the effect of a mine on the hull, took effect. It lost way and began to heel over.

Part of the reason for the failure of the torpedo plane attack was the bold interference of a single Japanese seaplane fighter. Its pilot dived in among the torpedo bombers, turning and firing in all directions to divert them. Several scouts pounced on the Jap plane, but found it so maneuverable that although they were three to one the unequal fight went on for minutes before a burst of fire finally dropped it.

JUN 15 1942

Plane Crash-Landed

Our pilots said the Jap plane was crash-landed near an island. The pilot tried to climb out of his cockpit, but slumped dead or unconscious. The rear gunner had jumped overboard and was last seen swimming ashore.

Returning for the second time to the carrier, the pilots reported the job not yet completed. The dive-bomber pilots complained of the seaplane fighter interference and said some Jap ships still in the harbor were not sunk. At 3.30 P. M., eighteen dive bombers, escorted for the first time by two teams of fighters, got away to finish the work.

Six of these bombers caught the second cruiser at sea and sank her. The other twelve dive-bombed two or three obviously damaged ships, but now there were more bombs than targets so they searched the shores, went down to fly around the harbor ten feet above water, and ranged the waters around the islands.

The fighter pilots found three Japanese seaplanes in the air and quickly shot them down. Then, still with the majority of their ammunition unusued, they cruised out to sea where a lone destroyer, sole surviving vessel of the entire concentration, was making off under forced draft.

Dived On Gun Crews

The leading pair dived on the anti-aircraft gun crews. The heavy steel bullets from the airplane machine-guns cut down these men as they tried to run for cover. The second pair shot up the bridge. After the second attack not a Jap crewman or officer was seen. All were hiding below decks.

The pilots then amused themselves by diving close to fire into the hull. To their delight their bullets appeared to cut the thin hull and deck plates like butter. Then they began a systematic effort to saw into the boilers and machinery with their high-velocity armor-piercing ammunition.

Destroyer Slowed

There were immediate results. The plunging destroyer began to slow down and soon came to a halt. Steam and smoke began to pour out of her hatches. Oil poured out of the hundreds of tears in the hull where the slugs, fired at close range, had ripped the steel.

Days later we learned by comparing information from several sources that the pilots destroyed fourteen out of fifteen warships and transports. The toll included three light cruisers and one heavy cruiser, three transports, one seaplane tender, two destroyers, four gunboats, and the seaplane fighters. The fifteenth ship was the destroyer caught by the fighter pilots.

No Planes Or Pilots Lost

We did not escape entirely unscathed, although we lost no pilot or plane due to Japanese action. Two of the flight pilots and one torpedo bomber overstayed their fuel limits in their enthusiasm. All three crash-landed on Guadalcanal—after reporting their intentions by radio. Friendly natives assisted the two fighter pilots to build a fire on the shore and they were rescued that night by a destroyer. The torpedo bomber pilot was picked up several days later.

Thus was the curtain raised on the Coral Sea conflict, which was to continue with rising intensity of action during the next four days as the two main striking prongs of the Jap invasion fleets' pincer movement closed in on us.

[Copyright, 1942, By Chicago Tribune]

U. S. S. NEOSHO HARD TO SINK

Naval Tanker Lost In Coral Sea Lived Through Ten Direct Bomb Hits

JUN 15 1942

Vessel, Badly Damaged, Had To Be Sent To Bottom By American Warship

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, *Monday*, June 15—The United States naval tanker Neosho lived through ten direct bomb hits and the crashing of a Japanese bomber in flames on her deck in the Coral Sea battle, but had to be sunk by a United States warship because she was so badly disabled, survivors of the engagement said today.

They told publicly for the first time how the Neosho and also the United States destroyer Sims went down. The men from the Neosho and sailors rescued from the Sims reached an Australian port today, some of them wounded.

Planes Sank The Sims

The Sims, which was escorting the Neosho, was sunk in a battle against three waves of Japanese bombers which attacked the two ships. A bomb dumped on her stern finished her off.

"She seemed to split at the keel and just disappeared," one survivor said of the Sims.

These sailors said the ships brought down nine Japanese bombers during the engagement.

When the Japanese bomber fell on the Neosho most of the men on the deck were killed or seriously wounded.

Many Were Scalded

Many below deck were burned or scvalded by steam. Some jumped from the tanker and were picked up with men from the Sims when they were seen five days later by an aircraft and rescued by a warship.

[The Navy Department in its story of the Coral Sea battle had said only that the Sims and the Neosho were attacked May 7; that the Sims was sunk during the attack and that the Neosho sank several days later as a result of the damage.]

The Neosho's partially empty tanks helped keep her afloat, but she was listing about twenty-five degrees, the survivors said, when she was sunk by the warship which rescued them.

ALASKAN SE PERIL BY

Delegate To Congress Against Complacency Ov Aleutian Landing

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 14—Delegate Anthony J. Dimond, of Alaska, cautioned tonight against a complacement view of the Japanese occupation of Attu as the absence of further military reports indicated that the enemy still held that rocky atoll at the western tip of the Aleutian Islands.

The islands, parsely settled by Indians, is of earthquake fiissured rock but Dimond envisoned the possibility that the Japanese might be able to create landing fields with mats and move in planes.

Could Be Most Serious

If the occupation could be exploited in this manner, Dimond said, it might prove "one of the most serious developments of the whole war" and "would find our work cut out for us." If a fleet of airplanes could be operated from Attu, Dimond declared the Japanese could move speedily to wipe out the naval base at Dutch Harbor and then launch an offensive at Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska.

Sherman As Defier Of Fate

[By the Associated Press]

San Diego, Cal., June 14—Defying fate is an old story to Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the Lexington.

While serving with the Naval Air Corps at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, several years ago ,his fighter plane cracked up in the Panamanian jungle.

Badly hurt but unaware of the extent of his injuries, he rode horseback five and a half hours before reaching a town. Examination showed his back was broken and his right arm shattered in four places.

JUN 15 1942

The prevalence of fog reduces the military value of the little island, but Dimond said this phase had been generally exaggerated and that the Aleutians were comparatively free of fog for the most part in June, July and August.

It was understood yesterday, however, that American pilots had encountered fog there and for more than twenty-four hours had been able to obtain only occasional glimpses of the surface of the sea.

A bit further eastward, at Kiska, enemy ships have been reported in the harbor, but the reaction of military and naval observers was that the presence of Japanese warships there was of comparatively little importance. Kiska formerly was a small coaling station for the United States Fleet.

o Plane Lost o Far Flying Aid to China

By William McGaffin

Associated Press Staff Writer

Chungking, June 14.—The big United States Army freight plane bringing me from New Delhi, India to China banked sharply and dived into a cloud.

It seemed strange to change our course so abruptly but I thought little about it. Our Texas pilot must have known what he was doing, beacuse the Army Ferry command hasn't lost a plane, while performing a grand job in this hazardous business. As the lone passenger, I settled down again amidst packages of breakfast foods, cigarettes and more lethal supplies and continued to admire the majestic view.

If I had known then what I knew later, I would have buckled on the parachute handed me at the takeoff in a hurry.

When we landed at Chungking, we were talking casually and stretching our legs when someone noticed some marks on the stabilizer.

"What's that?" someone asked. Pilot Capt. Bert Carleton, 24, of Proctor, Tex., stepped up and examined the spots.

"They weren't there when we left," he drawled. One was a scraping mark, another was made by a ricochetting bullet. Another was a hole about a foot away. They looked very much like marks of machine gun missles.

Carleton scrated his brown curly hair and a broad grin came over his boyish face as he said:

"Well, I'll tell you. Remember when I did that sharp bank and dived into a cloud when the mountains were right below? I didn't say anything then because I didn't want to scare you but I thought I saw a Jap plane. You may have noticed too that I changed course and flew a few degrees in the other direction right afterwards."

The others on board were Lieut. Verne Capender of Tremonton, Utah, the co-pilot, and Sergt. K. T. Aaltoen of Quincy, Mass.

That was just an incident in the daily flights at high altitude to get across the high mountains with vital supplies for embattled China, now nearing the end of its fifth year of war with Japan and virtually isolated from the outside world except for this growing air service.

JAPS TAKE NANCHENG

JUN 15 1942

Chinese Lost Town In West Flank, Reoccupy Tsungyen On East Wing

By SPENCER MOOSA

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Chungking, June 14—The western blade of the Japanese scissors has sliced through Nancheng, one hundred miles from its starting point in Kiangsi province, but its further progress toward a junction with the eastern blade from Chekiang is threatened by Chinese recovery of an important town in the rear, Chinese reports said tonight.

The *Central News* said the Chinese had recaptured Tsungjen, roughly half way between Nanchang, Japan's Kiangsi base, and Nancheng. If this report proved true, it appeared that the Japanese eastern blade had been broken in tow.

[That the Japanese may be experiencing difficulties was indicated by Domei broadcast which said a downpour had turned the Kiangsi countryside into a morass in which Japanese troops had been forced to abandon their shoes. Military airplanes had dropped thousands of pairs of army boots for the troops, Domei said.]

125 Miles Apart

Capture of Nancheng meant the Japanese were within 125 miles of closing the gap between their western and eastern forces.

Overwhelmingly outnumbered in a hand-to-hand fight after the Japanese had riddled their ranks with an artillery and aerial bombardment, the Chinese were forced to evacuate the town late Friday night but not before they had killed more than 600 of the invaders, the Chinese communique said.

[A German broadcast of a Thailand communique from Bangkok on China's southwestern front, said Mong Kuok, thirty-five miles north of Kengtung, in the Shan states, had been occupied.]

Chinese Press Drives

The Chinese pressed their harassing drives along the flanks of the Japanese. Anyi, west of the Japanese base of Nanchang, they said, was under siege, and Japanese positions northeast of Wuning, were said to be under severe attack.

More than 400 Japanese were reported killed in other attacks.

Japanese attacking north of Canon, in Kwangtung province, were declared by the high command to have used tear gas, but to have been beaten back and suffered heavy casualties.

Advance Westward Reported

TOKYO, June 14 (From Japanese broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—Domei reports today said a downpour had turned the Kiangsi countryside into a morass in which Japanese troops had been forced to abandon their shoes. Military airplanes had dropped thousands of pairs of army boots for the troops, Domei said.

Crack Japanese troops advanced rapidly yesterday morning, occupied Kwangfeng, eighteen miles southwest of Yushan, said the Domei dispatch, and continued on to a point within twelve miles of "headquarters of the enemy's third war zone." The fall of the headquarters was declared to be imminent.

NEW DARWIN RAID FOILED BY ALLIES

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 15 (Monday) (A. P.).—At least 18 Japanese naval planes attempted to raid the northern Australian city of Port Darwin yesterday for the second time in two days, but were intercepted by Allied fighters and four were destroyed, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

No bombs were dropped. One Allied plane was lost.

AN ADVANCE GUARD

A force estimated at between 18 and 25 Japanese "Zero" planes was reported in a communique to have been approaching Darwin as an advance guard to a bomber formation.

Allied fighters rose to intercept them, broke up their flight and shot down four. Only one Allied plane was lost, and the pilot of that was saved.

"This brilliant action probably forced back the bomber formation before it reached the target," the headquarters communique said. "No bombs were dropped."

FIRE ON SUSPECT VESSEL

In eastern Australia, coastal defenses at Newcastle, just north of Sydney, fired on a vessel suspected of being a Japanese submarine, the communique said.

(Two weeks ago, four midget Japanese submarines attempted to penetrate into Sydney Harbor and all were sunk.)

Allied bombers attacked Japanese installations at Sohana in the Solomon Islands in a night raid.

Six U. S. Airmen Reach India After 4 Days On Rubber Rafts

Forced Down At Sea After Burma Raid, They And RAF Sergeant Conquor Bay Of Bengal

JUN 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, June 14—Six American airmen and an RAF sergeant, missing since June 7, when their heavy United States bomber was forced to land in the sea after being damaged in a raid on the Burma port of Akyab, sailed their rubber rafts up the Bay of Bengal to a tiny Indian village and returned to their base today in a rescue plane.

The American survivors, who suffered only minor cuts and bruises, were:

First Lieutenant Clarke Johnston, of Dallas, pilot.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Murphy, of Shreveport, La., copilot.

First Lieutenant Harry McCool, of Oklahoma City, navigator.

Second Lieutenant Troy Drew, of Atlanta, bombardier.

Private Joseph Ayoub, of El Paso, gunner.

Corp. Hirman Cowen Thorp, of Washington, D. C., radioman.

Plane Damaged On Raid

The bomber, engaged in extensive reconnaissance along the Burma coast, swooped to within thirty feet of the Akyab airfield during the raid and was met by machine-gun bursts which struck the portside engine.

Johnston flew a seaward course, however, until forced to land his bomber at nearly one hundred miles an hour on the water.

Craft Capsized In Landing

The plane went down in fifteen minutes, and in that time the crew inflated their rubber rafts and salvaged emergency rations. They reached an uninhabited island where they replenished their water but failed to find food.

They then bound their rafts together, hoisted an improvised sail and headed for India on a long and grueling voyage.

Plunging through a pounding surf which capsized their frail craft, they reached the coast at dusk, four days after their crash. The famished castaways were taken in the next morning by friendly natives.

Lieut. Col. Conrad Necrason, of Cooperstown, N. Y., when informed by telegraph, arranged for Charles Sharpe, a veteran Yankee pilot, to pick up the missing men.

LIBYAN FIGHT FLAMES ANEW

Bitter Battle Resumed Before Tobruk After Duststorm Causes Lull

Rommel Reported Attempting To Slash Through To Mediterranean

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 14—British and Axis armored desert forces clashed furiously in continuing battle in the Acroma sector today after a slight letup due to local dust storms, front line reports said tonight.

The fight to the death was an extension of heated combats yesterday along the outer defenses of the vital and staunchly held port of Tobruk.

Marshal Erwin Rommel seemed intent upon driving to the Mediterranean coast and cutting the coastal road linking Tobruk and Ain El Gazala, northern anchor of the original British defense line extending to Bir Hacheim, which now has been pierced, outflanked and pulverized.

El Adem Attack Repulsed

A subsidiary Axis attack in the El Adem region, fifteen miles directly south of Tobruk, was repulsed by the British, who chased the enemy column to the south.

[All the German high command had to say about the Libyan battle was that it was taking "a favorable course" for the Axis.]

Front-line reports said the Axis concentrated the majority of its armor and a mass of infantry in the drive on Acroma yesterday, and at nightfall there were no indications of the way the battle was swinging.

"Both forces were still in this area (south of Acroma) at the end of the day," the British communique said, after telling of the "severe fighting."

Two Forces Slug It Out

Yesterday's battle started slowly, gathering intensity. By midafternoon the fighting was a wild melee of roaring tanks, shouting infantry and thundering guns as the two forces stood toe to toe slugging it out until sundown.

Then local duststorms began swirling over the battlefield, hampering vision, grounding the air forces and bringing temporary surcease to the battle-grimed warriors of both sides.

Even as the main battle raged at its peak, one of Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's mobile columns, operating from the south, slipped behind the main Axis force, disabling many tanks and armored cars and taking prisoners.

Howitzers Given Credit

The famed British 25-pounder howitzers were credited with routing the attacking Germans in the El Adem area. The British, in this sixth major Libyan campaign, are equipped with effective artillery, manned by a well-trained army of sun-blackened veterans.

British planes attacked ceaselessly over the battle zone, shooting down six enemy planes. They also set large fires at the secondary Axis supply port of Bengasi. The RAF lost seven planes, but saved two pilots.

The British communique said a column of the Fiftieth Division drove Italians from forward positions west of Mount Eifel two days ago. It also was disclosed that Gen. Pierre Koenig, commander of the gallant Free French garrison at evacuated Bir Hacheim, had left the southern fortress safely.

REPRISALS THREATENED BY FREE FRENCH UNIT

LONDON, June 14. — (AP) The French national committee declared today reprisals would be taken against "many enemy prisoners fallen into the hands of French troops" if the Germans treated Free French captives at Bir Hacheim as irregulars not entitled to recognition as prisoners of war.

The announcement referred to a Berlin broadcast yesterday indicating that such treatment was contemplated and added that "until notice to the contrary General de Gaulle and the French national committee regard this statement as intended for propaganda."

Taranto Base Raided 5th Time In 6 Nights

ROME, June 14 (From Italian Broadcasts) (A. P.).—Taranto, the big naval base on the Italian home peninsula, was bombed by the Royal Air Force last night for the fifth time in six nights, the Italian High Command announced today.

5 BRITISH 'CHUTISTS HELD

LONDON, June 14.—(AP) Five British parachutists were included in the latest list of prisoners in Italian hands which the Ministry of Information said today had been received from "enemy sources."

There was no indication where they were captured.

English Strikers To Return

London, June 14 (AP)—More than 2,000 miners who have been on strike at the Wooley colliery at Darton, Yorkshire, decided today to resume work pending negotiations.

Other pits in the Barnsley area, where there were disputes, began work again during the week end.

30.24 — 17095

30-24 — 17095

200,000 BOYS STUD IN AIR TRAINING CORPS

LONDON, June 14. — (AP) The Air ministry announced today that more than 200,000 cadets are enrolled in the air training corps, Britain's boys of 14 to 17 who hope to enter the R.A.F.

Studying part time, the youths learn the basic principles of flight using gliders, and also get mechanical training.

Lyttelton To Confer With Mackenzie King

Ottawa, June 14 (AP) — Oliver Lyttelton, British Production Minister, arrived by plane late today for conferences with Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Canadian production heads.

He flew from Washington, where he has been engaged in conferences with President Roosevelt, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, and Harry Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator.

Poison Minds

Nazi Party Enslaves German Boys

JUN 15 1942

By Angus Thuermer

World-Wide Daily Writer.

New York, June 14.—In a very real sense the words of the poet Wordsworth, "the shades of the prison house begin to close around the growing boy," can be seen in Nazi Germany today.

The modern "prison house" into which the young German nowadays is sent is the wall-less but confining structure of the Nazi youth organization. At the age of 10, unasked himself, and without the consent of his parents, the youngster being a training term of eight years.

Taught to Worship Hitler

Under the direction of ardent Nazi Party members, he is taught to believe in Adolf Hitler as an infallible leader, and that to die for Nazi Germany is the noblest lot that can befall a young Nazi.

The youngster wears a snappy uniform of short black pants and brown shirt in summer, and a ski-suit in winter. He learns to march. He carries a pack on his back like a soldier. He takes part in parades, gym tournaments, shooting matches and mass rallies.

To his meetings come Nazi warriors to boast of their prowess in battle. The pliable mind of youth is molded by every subtle means known to the modern science of propaganda.

And the eight-year "term" in the Nazi intellectual "prison" takes.

In the young Nazi mind is firmly imbedded the idea that the Nazi world is the only world, and the German "volk" the only "volk."

At the age of 18 he is due for six months in the labor service. For half a year he bends his back over a shovel, building highways or fortifications. After six months at labor, the youth is ready to be inducted into the armed forces. Normally he would serve two years' training in arms, but today some of the youngsters already have served five years.

After the regular service in the army, when and if he does get out, he can go to university or a technical school. To gain admittance into a library to do his doctorate, the student must be "politically sound."

The young student can no longer spend his free hours in comradeship with fellow members of a "korps," the ancient dueling societies which dominated university life of pre-Nazi Germany. Students are obliged to work in the fields on their summer vacations.

After having done their student work, finished their term in the army, many join the S. A., and some superheated Nazis join the elite guards of Hitler, the S. S.

Practice Grenade Throwing

The S. A. has been designated by Hitler as that organization which shall concern itself with the maintenance of military spirit and training in the German civilian population. Periodically members of the S. A. are called out to practice again the art of hand-grenade throwing and other such maneuvers.

When the Nazi youth is 12 years old he goes into a "super-Nazi" school, which is separate from the public school system. These "super" schools, the National Political Educational Institutes, are run on a strictly eyes-front, heels-together brand of Prussian military discipline.

"The teacher who has the future pilots in his class," the Frankfurter Zeitung wrote, "must have the ability to present his material in a vivid manner. That shows itself, for example, in the study of Latin where the teacher must bring the main interest of the student's reading of the Caesarian battles on the strategy involved in them, leaving the grammar to be thoroughly done, but somewhat as a side issue."

Aid Great Blitzes

There is no doubt but that any blitz panzer successes that Hitler might hope for in Russia this summer must depend partly upon the help of swift motorized squadrons of schoolboys, his motorized "Reichs labor service" squadrons.

In the past phases of the eastern campaign these 17 and 18 year old youths, attached to panzer divisions and armies, raced close on the heels of the battling tank units, and far ahead of the advance guard of the straining foot troops.

Literally, they have carried a spade in one hand and a rifle in the other. Their job was one of prime importanceholding open a good road to the immediate rear of the panzer troops so that rumbling columns of supply trucks could rush forward to the advancing tanks with munitions, gasoline, water and food.

The motorized Reich's labor service was organized specifically for the campaign in Russia, after the decisive aid given to the German army by the foot battalions of labor service boys in Poland, Norway and in the Western campaign.

German 17-year-olds may young but they are engaged extensively in hand grenade throwing, barbed wire clipping, orientation on strange terrain with map and compass, night marches, rifle fighting and a host of other military activities.

Germany would like a permanent settlement by June 25, the anniversary of the armistice, so she could trumpet progress in creation of the Hitler "new order," according to information from Vichy.

MASS EXECUTIONS OF JEWS REPORTED

258 Said To Have Been Shot By Gestapo For Plot On Anti-Soviet Display

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 14—A Stockholm dispatch to the Free French newspaper *France*, published in London, said today that 258 Jews have been shot in Berlin for complicity in a plot to blow up an anti-Soviet exhibition in which the Gestapo was reported to have discovered five unexploded bombs.

The executions were carried out by the SS (Elite Guards) in the barracks yard in the Gross Lichterfelde in Berlin on May 28, the day after the attack in the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia on Reinhard Heydrich.

The dispatch added that Berlin Jews have been warned that in the event "any plot against a single German" is discovered, 15,000 Jews will be shot simultaneously in Berlin, Prague and Vienna.

Extermination Threatened

The Jews in Germany and German-occupied lands were threatened with extermination in reprisal for British mass air assaults upon Germany in an article by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, published in the weekly periodical *Das Reich*.

Adding another terror under which the Jews in German-controlled areas must live, Goebbels wrote that "in this war the Jews are playing their most criminal game, and they will have to pay for it with the extermination of their race throughout Europe and, maybe, even beyond. . . ."

Three Belgians Executed

New York, June 14 (AP)—Three Belgians accused by the Germans of sabotage to railway lines and "important undertakings" connected with war production have been executed at Liege, Belgium, the British radio said today in a broadcast heard by CBS.

A 17-year-old youth at Rennes was given life at hard labor, in absentia, while three others received jail terms of up to five years.

At Douai, a 60-year-old woman was sentenced to a year in jail and fined 12,000 francs (roughly $240).

Czech Minister Asserts One Escaped Massacre

Boston, June 14 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czecho-Slovakian Government-in-exile, said today he had reports that a lone man had escaped from the Czech village of Lidice, which was wiped out by the Nazis in reprisal for the slaying of Reinhard Heydrich, but that the man was still somewhere in Czecho-Slovakia.

"I've heard from 'underground' sources," he declared, "that one man from that entire village escaped, either at the time or immediately before the Nazis murdered between 350 and 400 men in the community of 1,200 people, placed all the women in concentration camps, placed all the children in institutions and destroyed the village.

Atrocities Charged

"You can imagine what sort of institutions those children are in," he continued. "Thus it meant murder, rape and kidnaping."

Referring to the escaped man as "the only man of that town still living," Masaryk said, "our sources of information will have to be extremely guarded and care must be taken lest the man be endangered, but attempts will be made to reach him."

Executed for Food Violation

BERN, Switzerland, June 14 (AP) —Fascist newspapers received here today gave headline prominence to Italy's first execution for violation of the country's food laws.

While the case of a 22-year-old youth who was put to death by shooting in the back was complicated by the murder of the policeman who attempted to arrest him, Premier Mussolini's Il Popolo d'Italia declared that the execution demonstrated the revolution of the authorities to break every attempt to tamper with the food restrictions.

The youth was charged with illegal sale of flour.

Germany And Italy Propose Peace To France, Bern Hears

JUN 15 1942

Territorial Claims Of Axis, However, Expected To Prevent Immediate Settlement Of Armistice

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, June 14 — Germany and Italy have advanced new proposals to Vichy France to end the armistice, now approaching its second anniversary, but France's objections to their territorial clauses make it unlikely that they will realize their aim of negotiating a formal peace treaty, reliable foreign diplomatic quarters reported tonight.

Any settlement necessarily would involve the disposition of Italian demands for such areas as Nice, Corsica and Tunisia, and questions concerning the administration of some of France's African colonial possessions. Spain, too, is greatly interested, especially in a more even split of Morocco, and this is one of the things, it is reported, which prompeted the visit to Paris of Ramon Serrano Suner, Spain's Foreign Minister.

He departed for Rome after several days in France.

[A Berlin broadcast of a Madrid dispatch said he would sign an economic agreement with Italy.]

PARIS TOWN HALL DAMAGED BY BOMB

JUN 15 1942

Explosion Rocks Headquarters of Nazi-Appointed Governor of Metropolis.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 14.—(AP) The Paris town hall where Charles Magny, the governor of Paris since the German occupation, has his quarters, was damaged by an explosion this morning and the whole district was immediately cordoned off.

Two persons were injured, said dispatches from the French metropolis, but the extent of damage was not disclosed in an official statement announcing the "bombing outrage."

The Police prefect of Paris arrived on the scene a few minutes after the explosion at 7 a. m. and gave instructions personally for an investigation.

(Charles Magny, a former director of the Surete Nationale, the French secret police, was appointed prefect of the Seine department and governor of Paris in October, 1940, after the German occupation.)

Hand Out Stiff Sentences

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 14 (AP)—Anti-Communist courts in the occupied zone, whose verdicts are without appeal, have handed out stiff sentences to persons convicted of spreading party propaganda.

Attack Nazi Killers, Envoy Urges Czechs

WASHINGTON, June 14 (A. P.).—A Czechoslovakian diplomat urged his compatriots today to attack "the German killers" and declared that "the world today admires your courage."

"The German killers must be handled with force and therefore attack; do not spare anyone," said Dr. Jan Papanek, Czechoslovakian information director in New York with the rank of minister, in a Flag Day address to his homeland.

"The fact that the executors of the fair judgment upon Heydrich have escaped the Gestapo proves that with thorough preparation and enough care it is possible to fight thus. Be directed by this experience."

SUB OFFICER AIDS VICTIMS

Survivors Of Small Dutch Vessel Told How To Reach Coast Of United States

Captain Says Gun Crew Opened Fire On U-Boat After Being Shelled

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, June 14—Survivors of a small Dutch merchant ship, whose shelling and sinking was disclosed today by the navy, reported that an Axis submarine officer gave them a course for reaching land.

The ship's master, picked up with twenty-eight other survivors of a crew of thirty-five four days after the attack, said his gun crew had fired one salvo at the U-boat. The submarine approached the lifeboats as the men were pulling away from the ship, and an officer asked:

"Why did you fire on us?"

Course For Port Given

The officer then gave the men in the three boats a course for making port, the captain said.

Crew members declared that the attack occurred about 8.30 P. M. some days ago in the Atlantic. Two

men were killed when the ship was struck by incendiary shells from the submarine's deck gun, and four were reported missing.

The captain said he had told his gun crew not to wait for orders to fire when they sighted a submarine, and they had carried out his instructions.

Memorial Services Held For Navy Sub Victims

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 14 (AP)—Navy men from admiral to seamen joined today in an impressive memorial service for six sailors killed in the Caribbean area, the United States Navy's first men to die in these waters during the present war.

Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover, Caribbean commander, and members of his staff participated in the tribute led by a navy chaplain. The six men were killed in action on an undisclosed ship at an undesignated point.

As the names of the six victims were read, six sailors, each standing behind a lighted candle on an improvised altar, stepped forward, presented arms and extinguished the tiny flame.

The victims were:

William K. Baron, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stephen Barbieri, Brooklyn.
Wayne G. Sutton, Summit, S. D.
Michael A. Tancredit, Brooklyn.
Charles Holmes, Clinton, La.
Oscar Reeves, Lynch, Ky.

As the solemn ceremony ended, the chaplain pledged—"We shall not forget."

45 Survivors Land

Madrid, June 14 (AP).—The Spanish freighter Monte:Orduna arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, with 45 survivors from a British tanker torpedoed in the Atlantic recently.

OIL FOR ITALY

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, June 13.—(Delayed)—(AP) Two Italian tankers left today for Curacao in the Dutch West Indies for oil after refuelling the Italian repatriation liners Saturnia and Vulcania which arrived here June 11 from British East Africa with thousands of Italian colonists.

"Excess" Germans Sail

New York, June 14 (AP)—The 9,000-ton Portuguese liner Nyssa sailed last night for Lisbon with 180 German nationals among its 200-odd passengers.

Argentines Assail Germany's Extension Of Sub Blockade

JUN 15 1942

Parliament Members Of All Parties Give Hint Of Republic's Future Policy

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 14—Members of the Argentine Parliament representing all political parties today condemned Germany's extension of her Atlantic submarine blockade, giving a hint of future policy of one of the two American republics which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The legislators' statements came independently as they awaited a declaration on foreign relations by Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister, before the Chamber of Deputies Wednesday.

[Only Argentina and Chile among the American republics have declined to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis.]

The tone of a statement by Deputy Reynaldo Pastor, floor leader of the Government Conservative party, was considered in informed quarters as likely to reflect the official attitude.

Gravest Consequences

Germany's move, he said, "signified the absolute abolition of the international concept of neutrality," adding "the German decision will have the gravest consequences now and in the future because when the hour of peace comes, there will not be a single neutral voice to sustain an impartial judgment in the disposition of the war."

"In fact, it means that a state of war has been declared by Germany against the American continent," Radical Deputy Carlos Cisneros commented.

Ruiz Guinazu discussed Germany's new, extended blockade zone, covering the Atlantic as far south as Key West, with Roberto Gache, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs today, but officials refused to comment.

"Little Change"

Germany's extension of unrestricted submarine warfare seemed aimed chiefly at South American countries maintaining trade with the United States.

The newspaper *La Prensa* said in an editorial that it would make little practical change since even the shipping of Argentina and Chile, who maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis, has not been spared.

The newspaper said, however, that Argentina and Chile had suffered less than some South American nations and that they may "not retain the relative immunity they have enjoyed up to now."

Press Censorship Imminent in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 14 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros announced tonight that tomorrow he would give Chilean newspapers a "guide" for treatment of news of international character.

His suggestions will be made as the aftermath of a reported protest by the German Ambassador against the tone of some pro-democratic publications.

The newspaper Critica, exponent of breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis, greeted the announcement with "soon we will have have to write 'Heil Hitler.'"

ELMER DAVIS AIMS TO CLARIFY NEWS

Information Office Head Cites Bungling On Rubber, Gas Data

NEW YORK, June 14 (A.P.).—Elmer Davis, director of the new Office of War Information, declared today that in the past there had been too many conflicts in information on specific subjects handled by Government officials.

Davis, appointed to the post yesterday by President Roosevelt, cited the varying pronouncements by officials on the gasoline and rubber supply situation as examples of the mishandling of information, and asserted there "has also been a dearth of information on some subjects which skirt close to military information but do not quite touch it."

The keystones of his policy, Davis said, will be "to give more news and to clarify news."

He said he planned to leave Tuesday night for Washington.

WAR'S WORST YET TO COME, NELSON SAYS

WPB Head Asserts U. S. Hasn't Reached "Foothills Of Hardship"

Reports Labor-Management Groups Exceed Expectations

JUN 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 14—General Motors announced today its AC spark plug division in May had broken all its records for production of Browning machine guns, exceeding its original schedule for the month by ninety-three per cent. and topping April output by sixteen per cent.

"The increase," according to George Mann, Jr., general manager of the division, "may be attributed to our expanded facilities which have resulted in more employment and the introduction of the 'swing shift' which allows utilization of manufacturing time twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, June 14—Donald M. Nelson said today that America was "over the hump" in war production, but warned that "as for the inconveniences, discomforts and hardships that you and I will have to endure—why, we haven't even got to the foothills yet."

In a speech prepared for delivery at a mammoth patriotic assembly in Soldier Field in honor of Gen Douglas MacArthur, the War Production Board chairman painted a somber picture of the sacrifices the war effort will exact, but envisioned a post-war period in which "the power which was used to win the war" would be turned to satisfy human needs.

One Little Sample

He said the rubber shortage was "one little sample" of how Americans were going to have to learn to "take it and keep on taking it to the end of the war."

"Before we get through we'll get an equal or greater jar in every single part of our daily lives. We'll pay taxes as we never paid them before and we'll do without a lot of things until it really hurts every single one of us."

Turning to the post-war period, Nelson said "one thing we can be sure of—we can look ahead to the future with hope."

Real Job To Come

"Our America today is really beginning to work at full speed for the first time," he said. "We are learning things about production; about the use of materials, about the way to make more out of less than we ever knew before. . . . This war will be over some day. Then our real job will just be beginning. We actually have in our hands the materials out of which a freer, richer, happier world can be made. Let no one imagine that we shall lack the good sense to use those materials properly.

"This world will need many things when the war is ended . . . and when those needs are met, there will be still another demand—an irresistible cry from millions of plain people who will insist that in one way or another the power which was used to win the war be turned to satisfy human needs."

Fish Says Willkie Does U. S. Disservice

Newburgh, N. Y., June 14 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish accused Wendell L. Willkie today of the "disservice" of impeding America's all-out war effort by "trying to resurrect" pre-Pearl Harbor interventionist and non-interventionist issues.

"I was a sincere non-interventionist and did everything in my power to keep America out of foreign wars until prepared and unless attacked," Fish asserted in a statement, and said his views represented those of eighty per cent. of the nation's and Twenty-sixth Congressional district voters.

"It is a matter of record," he added, "that I voted for all army, navy and air force appropriation bills since 1938."

Willkie, addressing the Republican Association of the Rural Counties of New York State at Watertown last night, urged that Fish be met on the issue of "his opposition to measures which would have permitted the United States to prepare itself before Pearl Harbor."

DRAFT ASSURANCE GIVEN 'FAMILY MEN'

JUN 15 1942

They're Not Likely To Be Called Out This Year, Senate Committeemen Say

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 14—Members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee expressed the opinion that most "family men"—those with dependent wives and children—could feel fairly certain of not being drafted for military duty any time this year.

Senator Lee (Dem., Okla.) said this was, in effect, the testimony offered by both selective service and army officials to the committee on the measure that would provide allowances to the wives, children and other dependents of lower-paid men in the armed services.

Final Action This Week

Senators Austin (Rep., Vt.) and Thomas (Dem., Utah), others who have been active in pushing the measure, agreed that present pools of single men or those without dependents should meet all man-power demands of the fighting forces through the rest of 1942 and well into 1943.

The Dependents Allowances bill is expected to receive final Congressional approval this week. Senators said a provision recognizing "family relationships" as a basis for draft deferment probably was as far-reaching and important as the allowances intended to take care of the fighting men's folks back home.

Would Keep Family Intact

"Our purpose in this was to give expression to the Congressional intent that the family shall be left intact as long as possible and that financial dependency is not the controlling point so much as the status of a man as head of a family," Lee said. "We want the unmarried men taken first.

"This is recognizing in a legislative way that the family is the fundamental units of organized society."

Austin said the provision "recognized a social policy for the nation, namely that established families should be guarded to the maximum extent that is consistent with the prosecution of the war."

Tough on 'Colonels'

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 14 (AP).—Teenage officers of the United States Army Air Force take a lot of kidding from their older comrades in arms, as evidenced by the following notice appearing recently over the bar of the Officers' Club of the San Juan post:

"Positively no alcoholic beverages will be sold to Air Corps lieutenant colonels under 21 unless accompanied by their parents."

FBI Broadcasts Alarm For 2 German Prisoners

Minneapolis, June 14 (AP)—The escape of two German prisoners from the Angler prison camp north of Port Arthur, Canada, and who were believed headed toward the Twin Cities, was broadcast tonight by FBI authorities.

Martin Maennich, 25, one of the escaped Germans, was described by the FBI as being five feet, five inches tall, 147 pounds, and having blond hair and blue eyes. He was clean-shaven, had several scars on his face, spoke little English and wore a German flyer's uniform.

The other, Eric Schmidt, 22, is five feet, six and one half inches tall, weighs 165, dark, wavy hair, clean-shaven, speaks a little English, has scars over eyes, and is wearing a German naval officer's uniform.

30.24 — 17097

Congregation in Tears For Pastor Jailed as Spy

Visiting Clergyman Offers No Special Prayer for Molzahn

PHILADELPHIA, June 14 (AP).—Members of Old Zion Lutheran Church, who refused to believe their pastor is a Nazi spy, broke into tears today when a visiting clergyman besought them to keep their faith in America.

The pastor is the Rev. Kurt Emil Bruno Molzahn, who was jailed last Wednesday on charges of permitting use of his parsonage as a "postoffice" for a Nazi-Japanese spy ring.

The Rev. Fritz O. Evers, of Zion Lutheran Church, Baltimore, filled the pulpit here today, and the congregation appeared tense and worried when he announced, in German, his text: "Cast Not Away Your Confidence."

There were audible sobs when he said:

"We have a basis for the confidence and trust which God gave us in our life, our family, our friends and in our faith in our land, America, and in America's destiny."

He spoke of "America, our land" as one of the congregation's "God-given blessings."

He offered no special prayer for Mr. Molzahn, who was indicted by a Federal jury at Hartford, Conn., with Gerhardt Wilhelm Kunze, American-born leader of the German-American Bund, and three others. Mr. Molzahn protested his innocence to government charges that they conspired to deliver defense information to the German and Japanese governments.

Members of the congregation, which numbers 265, wept as they discussed the case with Mr. Evers following his sermon. They said they would attempt to raise $25,000 bail for Mr. Molzahn.

What's Behind The War News

JUN 15 1942

By EDWARD E. BOMAR
(Wide World War Analyst)

After days of decidedly optimistic news from the Pacific, there are indications that the war pendulum may be about to start on a discouraging, if temporary, swing back the other way.

Jolts to United Nations' complacency may impend in Russia, Africa and eastern Asia. Sevastopol is clearly in dire peril. Hitler's win-or-lose summer offensive is developing. Tobruk is in danger. Malta is in sore straits. Even in Pacific sea warfare the bat- Japanese remain capable of inflicting severe blows.

Following the Coral sea and Midway triumphs and the hopeful preliminaries to setting up an eventual second front in Europe, it may be useful as a cushion to disappointment to look for a number of early reverses.

The possible fall of Sevastopol is the most serious of those which threaten immediately, because its loss would enhance Hitler's chances for victory over Russia. In their third major assault, the Nazis give every indication of willingness to pay the full cost of taking the fortress city as a step toward winning full control of the Black sea route to the east.

In Sunday's communique, the German high command asserted the attackers were penetrating steadily into the defenses and claimed the capture of a dominating fort. Only a few days ago Moscow acknowledged the situation was tense, and that estimate probably still underlies the subsequent reports of repulsing the foe.

Around Kharkov, confused operations suggest the start of the anticipated Nazi grand offensive may be awaiting the occupation of all the Crimea.

Threat to North Russia

Far to the north, where the Germans are reported to have moved two additional divisions into Finland and to have massed 12 to 15 in Norway, a delayed drive to close the northern gateway to Russia continues a grave threat.

In Libya, American and British military authorities give the Nazis no more than a fair chance to take Tobruk, but concede that strategic Mediterranean strong point is in peril. Its loss would impose an added burden on the defense of Egypt and Malta at a critical period.

In China, the Japanese attempt to entrap several large Chinese armies while knocking out air fields and important centers of resistance contains new and ominous dangers.

Toward the Siberian border, Chinese reports say, the Japanese are moving further reinforcements, bringing nearer an attack on Russia's Far East, whose success would be a grievous blow to future possibilities of hammering Japan into submission by air assault.

These are only a few grim reminders that the margin between good news and bad promises to be narrow for the next several weeks.

30.24 — 17097

NEW YORK, JUNE 14 (AP)-THE HERALD TRIBUNE IN A COPYRIGHTED DISPATCH FROM LONDON TONIGHT QUOTED "A RELIABLE SOURCE" AS REPORTING THAT 24 MEN AND THREE WOMEN WERE SHOT TO DEATH IN FOOD RIOTS IN HAMBURG FRIDAY NIGHT. JUN 15 1942

THE DISPATCH SAID IT WAS STATED THAT DISCONTENT HAD BEEN GROWING IN THE LARGE GERMAN CITY OVER SHORTAGES OF FOOD AND UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION, AND ON FRIDAY SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN TRIED TO RUSH A MARKET PLACE AND WERE DISPERSED BY POLICE.

"LATER," THE DISPATCH CONTINUED, "A MUCH LARGER CROWD DEMONSTRATED IN THE STREETS. TROOPS WERE CALLED OUT AND ORDERED TO FIRE. THEY THEN CHARGED AND THE CROWD WAS BROKEN UP, BUT 27 PEOPLE HAD BEEN KILLED.

"THE SAME SOURCE GAVE DETAILS OF THE MACHINE GUNNING OF 258 JEWS IN THE BARRACKS DRILL YARD IN THE BERLIN SUBURB OF GROSSLICHTERFELDE. THEY HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN A GESTAPO RAID THE NIGHT BEFORE FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF FIVE TIME-BOMBS IN AN ANTI-BOLSHEVIK EXHIBITION."

BERN - ADD PEACE X X X FROM VICHY.

TENSION IS SAID TO BEE HIGH IN SAVOY AND NICE WHERE FRENCH MANIFESTATIONS AGAINST ITALY HAVE OCCURRED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS RECENTLY, AND THERE HAVE BEEN INSTANCES OF COUNTER-DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BORDER AT MILAN AND TURIN. JUN 15 1942

WHEN ITALY RENEWED HER PRESSURE FOR TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS LAST MONTH, GERMANY ADOPTED A HANDS-OFF POLICY. PIERRE LAVAL, PRO-NAZI CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT AT VICHY, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED TO CONSIDER THE DEMANDS, ESPECIALLY FOR TUNISIA.

BUT THE UNCERTAIN POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE AND ADAMANT PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST THE AXIS PROVED THE GREATEST HINDRANCE TO LAVAL'S PURPOSES.

NOW GERMANY IS REPORTED TO HAVE ABANDONED HER POSITION OF RESERVE AND TO BE URGING A SETTLEMENT WHICH HITLER THINKS WOULD FREE ITALIAN TROOPS FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

KING VITTORIO EMANUELE REVIEWED ABOUT 300,000 ITALIAN TROOPS ALONG THE FRENCH BORDER LAST MONTH.

NEUTRAL VICHY DISPATCHES INTERPRETED THE FEELING IN FRANCE THUS:

"THE PEOPLE DEPLORE THE DEATHS OF HOSTAGES...THEY TOLERATE THE CONQUEROR WITH DIFFICULTY...THEY RESENT THEIR PRIVATIONS WHILE ARRIVALS (SUPPLIES ARRIVING AT MARSEILLE) ARE PERMITTED FOR GERMANY AND ITALY."

THE PEOPLE FEEL "NO GREAT REMORSE" OVER MADAGASCAR, THESE DISPATCHES SAID, WHILE THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING BY THE FRENCH WHEN THE BRITISH COMMANDOS ATTACKED ST. NAZAIRE LAST MARCH SHOWED THE QUICKLY THE FRENCH TEMPER COULD FLASH INTO DEADLY ACTION. JUN 15 1942

THUS HITLER MAY BE FORCED TO BE SATISFIED WITH A PARTIAL CONCESSION OF MORE FRENCH WORKERS FOR HIS ARMAMENT FACTORIES.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF WORKERS FROM THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE UNDER A NEW ARRANGEMENT, LEFT FOR GERMANY LAST WEEK, AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT LAVAL HAS PROMISED 150,000 MORE LATER.

THOUSANDS FROM THE OCCUPIED ZONE ARE WORKING IN GERMANY, AND THESE, ADDED TO THE 1,500,000 WAR PRISONERS, HAVE LEFT A SORE NEED IN FRANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO COMBAT THE WORSENING FOOD SITUATION.

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 14-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY THAT ITALIAN TORPEDOBOATS OPERATING IN THE BLACK SEA HAD CRIPPLED A 10,000-TON RUSSIAN MUNITIONS SHIP, ENABLING GERMAN PLANES TO FINISH THE VESSEL OFF WITH BOMBS.

THE ACTION, A COMMUNIQUE SAID, TOOK PLACE OFF THE BIG CRIMEAN NAVAL BASE OF SEVASTOPOL, WHICH THE GERMANS ARE BESIEGING BY LAND.

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 14-(AP)-ITALIAN INFANTRY IN THE AIN EL GAZALA SECTOR BEAT OFF ATTACKS BY BRITISH ARMORED AND MOTORIZED UNITS YESTERDAY AS THE BATTLE IN THE LIBYAN DESERT CONTINUED UNABATED, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

"THE ENEMY WAS DECISIVELY REPULSED AFTER HAVING SUFFERED NOTABLE LOSSES," A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JUN 15 1942

FURTHER INLAND AXIS ARMORED FORCES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ATTACKED A LARGE BRITISH FORMATION WEST OF EL ADEM, 15 MILES SOUTH OF TOBRUK, DESTROYING 50 ENEMY TANKS AND CAPTURING SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS.

GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES WERE CREDITED WITH DESTROYING THREE BRITISH PLANES IN AIR COMBATS.

THE ITALIANS ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF ONE OF THEIR OWN PLANES IN AN ATTACK UPON MALTA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 14-(AP)-AMONG GENERAL MACARTHUR'S FLAG DAY CALLERS TODAY WAS WILLIAM B. FAIRWEATHER OF MELBOURNE, WHO CLAIMED HE WAS THE FIRST MAN TO CARRY THE AMERICAN FLAG INTO BATTLE IN THE WORLD WAR.

FAIRWEATHER, WHO WAS TWICE WOUNDED WHILE SERVING WITH THE SCOTTISH BLACK WATCH REGIMENT IN THAT CONFLICT, SAID THE FLAG WAS GIVEN HIM BY HIS AUNT, MRS. WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER, 443 PALISADES AVENUE, HOBOKEN, N.J., WHILE SHE WAS TOURING THE BRITISH ISLES.

FAIRWEATHER'S YOUNG DAUGHTER PRESENTED MRS. MACARTHUR WITH A BOX OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE FLOWERS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-"OHIO NO LONGER MEANS 'GOOD MORNING' IN JAPANESE," CABLED CLEVELAND'S MAYOR FRANK J. LAUSCHE TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. "THE WAY YOU ARE WORKING IT MEANS "GOOD NIGHT."

(OHAYO MEANS GOOD MORNING IN JAPANESE.)

THE MAYOR'S CABLE WAS ONE OF A FLOOD OF MESSAGES GEN. MACARTHUR RECEIVED FROM INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, WAR MOTHERS, SCHOOLS AND LABOR GROUPS IN CELEBRATION OF MACARTHUR DAY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FIRST AWARDS OF THE SOLDIERS' MEDAL IN THIS AREA TO FIRST LIEUT. EDWARD HUBBARD, MEDICAL CORPS, AND PRIVATE WOODROW RAVENSCRAFT, FIELD ARTILLERY, FOR SAVING LIVES AT THE RISK OF THEIR OWN LAST MARCH 22.

HUBBARD'S HOME IS AT PETERBOROUGH, N.H., AND RAVENSCRAFT LIVES AT GREENFIELD, O.

THEIR HEROISM WAS DISPLAYED WHEN A FLYING BOAT TRANSPORTING MILITARY PERSONNEL STRUCK AN OBJECT WHILE LANDING IN THE DARKNESS AT AN AUSTRALIAN PORT. THE CRAFT TURNED OVER AND BEGAN TO SINK IN THE SHARK-INFESTED WATERS.

HUBBARD BROKE THROUGH THE CABIN WINDOW AND CRAWLED ONTO A WING. TWICE HE RE-ENTERED THE NEARLY SUBMERGED CABIN TO RESCUE TWO ENLISTED MEN.

RAVESCRAFT, BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE, RELEASED ANOTHER SOLDIER WHO WAS PINNED DOWN BY A MACHINE GUN. HE REACHED TEMPORARY SAFETY BY CRAWLING THROUGH A WINDOW ONTO THE WING WHEN ANOTHER SOLDIER WHO HAD BEEN RESCUED UNCONSCIOUS FROM THE CABIN DRAGGED HIM UNDERWATER.

RAVENSCRAFT FREED HIMSELF AND REGAINED THE WING WITH THIS SOLDIER. THE CITATION SAID RAVENSCRAFT WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN SAVING THE LIVES OF TWO OTHERS.

JUN 15 1942

TORONTO, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LEGION OF CANADA ENDORSED THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AND DEFENSE POLICIES IN EFFECT BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES AND APPROVED THE FOREIGN AND WAR POLICIES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS AT ITS CONVENTION HERE YESTERDAY.

E.G. FORTUNE, OF MONTREAL, WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN SECTION.

JOHN F. SULLIVAN, OF ST. ALBANS, VT., NATIONAL VICE COMMANDER OF THE LEGION, SAID THAT IF THE UNITED STATES HAD HEEDED THE PREPAREDNESS WARNINGS ISSUED REGULARLY BY THE LEGION AT ITS ANNUAL MEETINGS THE PRESENT WAR MIGHT NOT HAVE DEVELOPED.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 14-(AP)-FOUR JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN DURING A NEW RAID ON PORT DARWIN, THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID TODAY. ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS LOST.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY THE CBS LISTENING STATION, SAID 18 TO 25 JAPANESE PLANES TOOK PART IN THE RAID. NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED. JUN 15 1942

30.24 — 17099

SCHREIBER, ONT., JUNE 14-(AP)-TWO GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR, WHO ESCAPED WHILE EN ROUTE TO A TRAIN FROM A PRISON CAMP IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO, WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

THE MEN, ERIC SCHMIDT, 22, OF THE GERMAN NAVY, AND MARTIN MAENNICH 25, OF THE NAZI AIR FORCE, ESCAPED FROM THEIR GUARDS INTO THE DENSE BUSH COUNTRY AT 11 A.M. SATURDAY.

A REPORT RECEIVED HERE TONIGHT FROM NEYS, ONT., 170 MILES NORTH-EAST OF PORT ARTHUR, SAID THE MEN HAD BEEN RECAPTURED TODAY. NO DETAILS WERE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

30.24 — 17099

Lieutenant General Henry H. Arnold, Army air chief, gave this accounting of Japanese losses:

Sunk—One cruiser.

Damaged—One aircraft carrier, three cruisers, one destroyer, one gunboat and one transport. (The damage to several of these vessels was severe.)

Attacks Continuing

Army and Navy aircraft, hampered by fog and foul weather, are continuing their attacks, the communique said, and the indication was that more successes might be expected. So far, no American losses have been reported.

"Except for these continuing air attacks upon the enemy landing parties and their supporting naval contingents, the general situation in the Aleutian Islands appears unchanged," the Navy declared.

No Word of New Landings

This statement was interpreted authoritatively to mean that no word had come through of further Japanese encroachments on Aleutian territory in addition to those reported last Friday.

It was stated at that time that a small-scale landing had been effected in Attu Island, a rocky chunk of land with a small and treacherous harbor which lies 769 nautical miles west of the base at Dutch Harbor. It was also disclosed that enemy ships had slipped into the harbor at Kiska.

But, authorities said that American aircraft had driven the landing party away from the only populated place on Attu, and had forced them to flee out of the Kiska harbor.

U.S. AGAIN SMASHES AT JAP NAVY, BLASTS 8 WARSHIPS IN ALEUTIANS

Cruiser Sunk, Carrier Is Damaged by Bombs

Army and Navy Planes Pound Invasion Fleet —Three Other Cruisers, Destroyer, Gunboat And Transport Also Hit—Attacks Are Continuing—Another Great Sea-air Victory Seen in the Making.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, June 15. (AP)—Striking again at the Japanese, this time far north in the Aleutians, American air power has sunk at least one cruiser and damaged seven other vessels, including an aircraft carrier, it was officially disclosed tonight.

The blows were delivered against a Jap force striving desperately to break into the Western Hemisphere by conquering a few bleak islands far out in the Northern Pacific.

3d Great Victory in Making

While officials refrained from making any decisive claims, it appeared to many authorities that a third great American sea-air victory was in the making to add to those which only recently repelled the enemy, in destructive routs, from Australia in the Southwest Pacific and Midway Island in the mid-Pacific.

Breaking a three-day silence on Japan's attempt to gain a hold on the rocky islands at the tip of the Aleutian chain, a Navy communique and a report which came directly from

U. S. Strength Underestimated

Presumably, the Japanese did not know the strength of the forces which could be brought against them in the remote section where they might have expected relatively light resistance.

Today's announcement showed that they had not withdrawn before the full force of available American air power could be brought to bear.

They might well have remembered what happened to them in the Coral Sea and off Midway, however. A careful compilation of their total losses in those two engagements—the first of which secured the approaches to Australia and the second the approaches to vital Pearl Harbor—shows that they had 18 ships sunk, including four cruisers and three aircraft carriers; 27 damaged, including three battleships, three cruisers and three carriers; three probably sunk, including one cruiser and one carrier; and three probably damaged, including two cruisers and one carrier.

Today's reports, including the successful attacks reported by General Arnold, raised the grand total of ships which the Japanese have had put out of action in their attempts to crack the American defense line in the Pacific to 59, in-

cluding eight aircraft carriers.

Arnold Congratulates Plane Firm

The report by General Arnold was made in the form of a congratulatory telegram to the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore aircraft manufacturers, whose planes include the B-26 medium bomber.

Arnold's telegram to the company said that B-26 planes carrying torpedoes had sunk one cruiser and damaged an aircraft carrier.

The part of the telegram received by Martin follows:

High praise for the B-26s the men and women in your employ have sent to Army air forces has come coincidentally from two far-flung battlefronts as General (Delos C.) Emmons in Hawaii and General (S. B.) Buckner in Alaska report the magnificent part your bombers played in the recent successes off Midway and the Aleutian Islands.

A flight of four of your airplanes attacked a cruiser or battleship in the former engagement and scored one positive hit with another probable.

In the Aleutian Islands a group of B-26s made three attacks on the main Japanese task force sinking a cruiser and scoring two hits with torpedoes besides dropping a torpedo on the deck of the carrier.

May I extend my gratitude to you and your company for the extremely important part you have played and are playing and I am sure will continue to play in the success of the Army Air Forces both at home and abroad.

Report Not Formally Confirmed

This report was not formally confirmed by the Navy communique which simply did not mention the ships Arnold had enumerated. Naval authorities said in explanation only that the communique contained the latest information available to them.

This was the second time that B-26 medium bombers have struck smashing blows against Japan's warships. Four participated in the Midway battle, also as torpedo bombers. Two failed to return to their base, but the officers of the other two reported they had scored direct hits on Japanese carriers. Officials said that the Midway engagement saw the first use of Army bombers as torpedo planes in actual combat.

Text of Navy Communique

The text of the Navy communique follows:

North Pacific area:

1. The Army and Navy are continuing air attacks against the Japanese forces which recently were reported to have landed on western islands of the Aleutian group.

2. Foul weather and fog, characteristic of this locality at all seasons, are hampering our reconnaissance and attack operations, but reports to date indicate that at least three cruisers, one destroyer, one gunboat and one transport have been damaged, some of them severely.

3. Except for these continuing air attacks upon the enemy landing parties and their supporting naval contingents, the general situation in the Aleutian Islands appears unchanged.

Torpedo Planes Sank Cruiser

BALTIMORE, June 15 (AP).—American torpedo planes sank a Japanese cruiser and scored a direct hit on an aircraft carrier of the main Japanese task force off the Aleutian Islands, a telegram from Lieutenant General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Force, to Glenn L. Martin, aircraft manufacturer, disclosed today.

The text of the telegram received by Martin follows :

"High praise for the B-26's the men and women in your employ have sent to Army Air Forces has come coincidentally from the far-flung battlefronts as General (Delos C.) Emmons in Hawaii, and General (S. B.) Buckner in Alaska report the magnificent part your bombers played in recent successes off Midway and the Aleutian Islands.

"A flight of four of your airplanes attacked a cruiser or battleship in the former engagement and scored one positive hit with another probable.

"In the Aleutian Islands a group of B-26's made three attacks on the main Japanese task force, sinking a cruiser and scoring two hits with torpedoes besides dropping a torpedo on the deck of a carrier.

"May I extend my gratitude to you and your company for the extremely important part you have played and are playing and, I am sure, will continue to play in the success of the Army Air Forces both at home and abroad."

JUN 16 1942

ALEUTIAN ACTION MAY HAVE BEARING ON RUSSIA'S PLANS

Japanese Aims Against Siberia May Be Involved in Island Seizure.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(AP)—Where the North American continent curves a long, bony finger of islands toward Russia and Japan the Pacific war has entered a new phase which may have an important bearing on any part Russia plays in the fight against the Axis partner in the Orient.

Strategists said today that the present situation is too full of "ifs" to permit any except the most tentative analysis and the qualified conclusion that, depending on what happens in the next five or six weeks, Japanese aims regarding Russia may prove to have been deeply involved.

Attack on Russia Expected

For several weeks military experts here have been predicting that Japan would have to attack Russia. The prelude to such an action would logically be an attempt on Japan's part to sever the most direct supply route from the arsenals and aircraft factories of the United States to Russia's Siberian army.

The Japanese might assume on the basis of geography, that sooner or later bases in the north Pacific area would be used not only for moving materials to Russia but also for long range American bombing attacks on their homeland. An attempt to neutralize these bases would be a logical defense move on their part.

(Whether the American success in sinking one Jap cruiser and damaging seven other vessels has nipped such an attempt in the bud remains to be seen.)

Seek Easy Conquests

Another consideration is the fact that having failed for three months to make any spectacular new territorial gains to report to their people at home the admirals and generals in Tokyo may be trying now for what they would regard as easy conquests to put through while they nurse their wounds from the Coral sea and Midway.

Future events it is believed here, may support any or all of these theories of the enemy's main objective. About the only certainty, experts say, is that further operations are to be expected in the north Pacific.

Authorities said that, taken by themselves the Japs' landing on Attu island in the Aleutians and their abortive move into Kiska harbor could represent only an attempt to recoup their prestige somewhat by making an advance into the edge of the western hemisphere with slight risk of loss.

Three Strategic Areas

The experts emphasized that the northern Pacific may be divided into three strategic areas:

(1) The outer Aleutians, lying between Dutch Harbor and Russian waters, (2) The inner Aleutians lying between Dutch Harbor and the mainland and (3) Alaska itself.

Just as in the mid-Pacific, the seriousness of the enemy's intentions can be disclosed only by the campaign he actually undertakes and locations of the points at which he actually strikes.

Loss of Wake island in the mid-Pacific was a bitter blow to American interests but not, in strategical terms, a vital one. Loss of Midway, because of its relation to Pearl Harbor, would have been extremely serious and the fact that the enemy attacked it in force disclosed the full extent of his aims regarding Pearl Harbor.

Conquest of the outer Aleutians would give the enemy in a strictly military sense little except incidental advantages. From there he might operate limited seaplane interception, inefficient at best, against planes outbound from the continent. Seaplane reconnaissance could also be undertaken but both activities would depend on Japan's ability to keep a base fully supplied, since the islands are not self sustaining.

A conquest of Dutch Harbor would be much more advantageous for the Japanese since it would put them in possession of a base from which to operate land-based planes.

U.S. Urged To Hit Japs Now

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 15—The China *Times* urged in an editorial today that action be taken at once to drive the Japanese from their foothold in the tip of the Aleutian Islands and "pursue them right to the heart of Japan."

"Now is the time," the newspaper said, "for American and Canadian air fleets to strike hard."

The newspaper also urged that Soviet Russia give United States plane bases in the Vladivostok area and on the Kamchatka Peninsula, from which to attack Japan.

JUN 16 1942

U. S. Cruiser and Sub Sunk, Declares Tokyo

TOYKO (From Japanese Broadcasts), June, 15 (AP)—Imperial headquarters announced today that Japanese naval forces had sunk a cruiser of the San Francisco type and a submarine in the battle of Midway Island in addition to losses previously reported inflicted on the United States fleet.

There was no confirmation of such a claim from any source. The United States Navy department has listed American losses in the battle as one destroyer sunk and an aircraft carrier damaged. The Japanese previously had reported the sinking of two American aircraft carriers.

The high command also boosted the total number of United States aircraft reported destroyed off Midway to 150.

The San Francisco is one of seven cruisers of the Minneapolis class, all of which were built between 1933 and 1936. The vessels vary from 9,375 to 9,950 tons, carry a complement of about 594 men and mount nine 8-inch guns in addition to lesser armament.

The other ships in the class are the Minneapolis, Astoria, New Orleans, Tuscaloosa, Quincy and Vincennes.

Dive Bombers Blasted Jap Carrier to Bits In Coral Sea Battle

Writer Tells Thrilling Story of American Air Assault on Enemy Warships By Planes From the Lexington.

(This is the fourth of nine stories supplied to The Associated Press by the Chicago Tribune whose correspondent, Stanley Johnston, was the only American newspaperman aboard the aircraft carrier, Lexington, in the Coral Sea engagement. In the preceding stories Johnston told of heavy losses inflicted on the Japanese, of the Lexington's destruction several hours after it had beaten off Jap attacks, and of the devastating American air attack on enemy ship concentrations in the harbor of Tulagi, capital of the Solomon Islands. This latter action he described as the curtain raiser to the Coral Sea fight).

JUN 16 1942

By STANLEY JOHNSTON

Foreign Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune

(Copyright 1942 by the Chicago Tribune)

CHICAGO, June 15.—A pillar of flame and smoke—the funeral pyre of 12 Japanese airmen—opened the second stage of the epic five day Coral Sea battle. This was one of the unforgettable sights I saw during the tense moments of this, the first of the world's fights between modern aircraft carrier forces.

Huge Jap Plane Downed

It was awful, majestic and a threat of what was ahead for all of us, for the big Nipponese patrol plane that burned there so fiercely in the sky and on the sea, fell right into the heart of our speeding two carrier task force.

Our fighter planes, patrolling in pairs, found the Jap—a Kawanishi four engined long range flying boat with a 132-foot wing span—lurking in the cloud layer that covered us at the 8,000 foot level. The plane was first seen right over the Lexington which was in the center of our protective cruiser and destroyer screen.

Lieut. Comm. Jorgensen, leader of the patrol then in the air, called to us on the signal bridge over the fighter radio circuit: "Tally-ho a plane. Kawanishi at 8,500 feet, right over you." His voice died away, then came in strongly from the loud speakers that carried its sound to every part of the great 880 foot vessel. He said: "Wait a minute and I'll show him to you."

All of us who could, rushed to scan the sky. We saw only the clouds for a moment, then a glow showed through. Out of the cloud vapor less than a mile away popped the huge Jap plane, afire and spinning madly in an uncontrolled descent. This ship was larger than the Pan American Airways Martin transoceanic air liners, but it spun exactly like the small German fighters and bombers I'd seen shot down over England two years ago.

The flame, barely visible at first, bloomed swiftly. The turning wreckage crashed into the water. The fire turned to thick black smoke. Jorgensen called his shots for the whole fleet to see, and delivered as he promised.

Just Another Incident

All this was just an incident in the broader battle picture. It happened the morning of May 7 while 76 planes from our nest were in the air speeding toward a Japanese carrier force that had been located at dawn 175 miles northeast of us. Jorgensen's feat served to ease momentarily the pre-action tension that inevitably built up among the carrier's crew when her planes were out on a fighting mission.

Our task force had drawn away southward after the victory on May 4 at Tulagi harbor in the Solomon Islands. Although we had not recognized it as such, total destruction of the occupation force, cruisers, destroyers, and the all-important transports in Tulagi harbor, had been only the opening wedge of the desperate fight in which we now found ourselves.

On May 5 and 6 we had refueled at sea—never stopping our steaming but taking on fuel through hose lines that connected tankers with us. It was not essential for us to fuel, but Rear Adm. Fletcher, who was commanding the entire task force, and Rear Adm. Aubrey Fitch, commanded the Lexington group, believed that they should have their tanks as nearly full as possible at all times.

First of Jap Fleet Found

During the afternoon of May 6, our air scouts located the first of the Jap pincers fleet. It was 250 miles northeast of what then was our positions, and was described as two big carriers, four heavy destroyers. This was the fleet sent to hold the Jomard Passage at the southeastern tip of New Guinea.

Adm. Fletcher at once turned our force and steamed hard to be in position to hit the Japs the next day.

Off before dawn the morning of May 7, our scouts did not find the enemy for some hours. Shortly after 8 o'clock, however, they made contact. The Japs had split up during the night, and our planes found only one carrier, three heavy cruisers, and six destroyers. The other cruisers and carriers, plus six destroyers, had parted company with the main force and were not seen again on May 7.

The American air fleet stalking the Japanese consisted of 24 torpedo planes, each with one heavy torpedo; 36 scouts and dive bombers, each with one 1,000 pound bomb, or one 500 pound bomb and two 100 pound bombs, and 16 fighter planes to deal with Japanese defensive and scout patrols.

The route they followed was chosen to bring the airmen against the Japanese near the island of Misima, the northernmost island of the Louisaides Archipelago that is flung out o: the eastern tip of New Guinea. Climbing through the clouds they leveled off in clear air then were able to see the ocean when the cloud layer ended.

Their course took them along the northern edge of the island of Tagula, then north past the eastern tip of Misima. Lieut. Comm. Hamilton, leading the dive bombers, picked out the Japanese 50 miles away. Visibility was perfect, the sky cloudless, and the white wakes of the vessels showed as silver streaks on the emerald-blue sea.

"We came over at 12,000 feet," Lieut. Comm. Bob Dixon explained later. "Enemy fighter patrols were in the air, but they barely reached

30.24 — 17101

us as we eased off into our vertical dives. These fighters came right on down with us in a terrible free-for-all mix-up, staying with us right to the water. Naturally we went for the carrier first.

Japs Caught by Surprise

"It was obvious we had caught them by surprise. They had a number of planes on deck, and one was coming up from the hangar deck in the elevator.. I could see it all clearly as I kept my eye on them, sighting for the release point."

A dozen or more pilots told of that "fighting dive" the scouts had made. The enemy were in Zero (navy) fighters—best Jap combat ship —and they seemed to be confused by the refusal of the scout pilots to be distracted from their dives. While the pilots kept their sights, the rear gunners with heir twin .30 caliber machine-guns dealt with the Zeros.

Fighter pilots sitting at 16,000 feet with the heavy dive bombers reported that Dixon's dive was perfectly made and his 500 pound bomb hit the Jap carrier deck amidships. Behind him Ensign P. F. Neely dropped his 500 pounder near the carrier's port side. The blast of Neely's bomb tossed two burning planes over the side.

Ensign Smith put his 500 pounder on the carrier's starboard anti-aircraft battery. It silenced the guns and blew three more planes overboard.

Lieut. J. A. Leppler's scout bomber was attacked as the dive steepened to the vertical. His rear gunner, John Liska, shot down two Zeros that closed to point blank range, firing their cannon and .25 caliber machine guns as they came. Leppler saw a Zero on the tail of the Scout ahead of him and veered in the dive enough to get it in the sights of his front guns. This Zero never came out of its dive and crashed into the sea. Leppler's 500 pound bomb missed the carrier, and he immediately zoomed away to make a second dive from 4,000 feet on a Jap cruiser. One 100 pound bomb hit the cruiser's stern.

Ensign O. J. Schultz hit the carrier with his 500 pound bomb, but was attacked by four Zero fighters as he recovered. Schultz' rear gunner shot down one of these and the other banked away. Schultz brought his plane home although it was riddled with machine gun and cannon shot.

The scout's dives had taken away the enemy fighter protection and the heavier dive bombers, toting their 1,000 pounders, were unhindered in their attacks. The few seconds required for the first attack had given the accompanying Japanese vessels time to fan out, presumably to give the carrier maneuvering room. All the Japanese vessels put up a thick anti-aircraft fire.

The heavy dive bomber and the torpedo plane assaults were coordinated and the Zeros which had followed the scout bombers swept off in an effort to turn aside Lieut. Comdr. Jimmy Brett's torpedo planes now closing in. Brett radioed for fighter assistance. Lieut. Baker and his wingman, who had just shot down a Jap seaplane fighter, bored in. They dropped two Zeros and cleared off the rest.

Carrier Torn Apart

"The next few minutes were beyond decription," Lieut. Comdr. Jimmy Flatley told me. "The sight of those heavy dive bombers smashing that carrier was so awful I was physically ill. They followed each other at 3 to 4 second intervals and about every second a bomb landed and exploded aboard the ship. Those powerful explosions were literally tearing the big ship apart. She burst into flames from bow to stern."

All this action was taking place within split seconds and actually happened in a shorter space of time than it now takes to detail it. Comdr. Brett, whose torpedo bombers were close to the water, took advantage of smoke and flame clouds already pouring out of the carrier as they approached. They swung in at an angle so the smoke screened them from most of the cruiser and destroyer anti-aircraft fire.

This enabled the TBD's (torpedo bomber Douglas) planes in his squadron to score hits with 12 of their "tinfish." They blasted the carrier to bits and she sank in a cloud of steam and smoke three minutes later. In all, 16 of the 1,000 pound bombs, three 500 pounders, and the 12 torpedoes hit the ship.

"It all happened so fast and the results were so final," one Navy dive bomber pilot reported later, "that when it came my turn to dive I saved my bomb. It wasn't needed. I picked out one of the cruisers instead."

Several of his comrades said they saw his bomb hit flush on the cruiser's deck. There was a blinding flash and when the smoke cleared the cruiser had stopped. In a few minutes, they said, it slid under the waves, sunk by this one hit.

Back on the Lexington, of course, we knew nothing about this magnificent action. The crew remained at battle stations and the ship's loudspeakers were connected with the airplane intercommunication radio circuits. We could hear a confusion of commands and conversation, but all this was dimmed by distance—they were over 165 miles away from us as we steamed on toward them—and by static.

Then came a strong clear call to the carrier from Lieut. Comm. Dixon. His message reechoed over the entire boat: "Scratch one flattop." This was Navy parlance for the sinking of a carrier—a crisp expression of victory. Cheers rang all over the vessel. Men pounded each other on the back in exuberant expressions of joy.

3 Planes Fail to Return

Three planes failed to return from the flight—all scout bombers. Two were believed destroyed by anti-aircraft fire. The third, flown by Lieut. Quigley, was landed on Rossel, easternmost island of the Louisiades. Quigley and his rear gunner were rescued several days later.

JUN 16 1942

One of the missing planes was piloted by Lieut. Edward Allen, one of the first pilots I met on coming aboard the Lexington. As I write I have been informed he was awarded the Navy Cross on June 5 for his determination and courage in action on Feb. 20 when his ship was attacked by 18 Jap bombers (the same action in which Lieut. O'Hare, shot down five and damaged a sixth).

Almost all of our returning planes bore bullet holes and one rear gunner was wounded. The day's fighting was not over, however. The afternon weather was bad, with rain squalls and low clouds, but our fighter squadrons went out. Just at dusk, with a mist beginning to obscure the ocean they ran into a Japanese Zero squadron of nine. There were four of our ships, led by Lieut. Paul Ramsey.

In the ensuing melee, with the little waspish planes diving and circling, we heard the following radio dialog: "Mable to Agnes. Japs. Nine Zeros. Tally-ho. You take the center pair and I'll take the last pair, chum," came Ramsey's voice. "Here we go, see you later," came the voice of "Agnes." There was the usual jumble of static and minutes passed. Then Ramsey's voice again. He was speaking to Lieut. Comm. Flatley who had come into the scrap and attacked the leading five Zeros.

"Paul to Flatley. How many did you get, Jimmy?"

"Three for sure. How many did you get?"

"Only two, darn it," was the reply dripping with disappointment.

Back on board the Lexington we learned that Lieut. Baker had collided with a Jap fighter in the second scrap and both crashed at sea. Baker was the only casualty, but one other American pilot was unable to return to the carrier in the poor visibility and after an hour and a half of milling in the darkness he alighted on an island.

A group of us were standing on the Lexington's flight deck talking over the day when the final thrill came. Nosing out of the murk were nine planes, planes we neither knew or recognized. They droned directly over us, peeled off into the single file landing circle, and flashed on their lights. The leader began a regular flashing of a code signal.

Recognized as Jap Planes

It happened that our own landing code signal that day started in the same manner so that all of us stood stunned with surprise for a moment. Then a gunner on one of our protecting cruisers recognized the planes as Japanese. He opened fire and was followed by every gun on the other flotilla members. I often wondered what would have happened if we had allowed the Japs to make a landing.

But this was not to be. They snapped off their navigation and landing lights with the first shot, and almost immediately disappeared. Following them a lone scout plane reported that they were seen alighting on a carrier only 30 miles away. This scout, directed home by radio from the Lexington, said that he counted a huge Japanese force accompanying the carrier.

All this meant peril for our flotilla. The Japanese unquestionably were warned and perhaps hunting us through the darkness. In spite of the weather a night action impended, and the ship's company remained at action stations.

In a lull I counted up the day's results. We had sunk a large Japanese carrier and a cruiser, and knocked 23 planes out of the air. Besides this number there were also the Jap planes that went down aboard their carrier.

In our enemy we recognized a tough, fanatical foe whose courage and cunning could not be discounted. Our forces appeared about equal. It was a question of who would get the first blow home. We had seen what planes could do to a carrier in the day's action. Tomorrow would come the world's first battle between two strong carrier forces, each knowing of the other's presence. History was in the making as we groped through the pitch black night.

My next story will tell of the Lexington's last battle.

6 More Jap Planes Shot Down at Darwin

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Tuesday, June 16 (AP)—Six Japanese fighters escorting 27 bombers which attacked the Northern Australian City of Darwin yesterday for the third time in three days were shot down by Allied fighters, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today. Two of our fighters were lost.

Twenty-seven Japanese bombers participated in the attack, which centered on residential areas and the port itself. They were escorted by fifteen naval fighting planes, a communique said. Material damage and casualties were slight, it added.

Four of the eighteen to twenty-five raiders which came Sunday were shot down, and one was felled Saturday. The Allies lost a single plane on each previous raid.

Bomb fragments hit some houses, most of them empty.

Jap Base Attacked

The Allies reported that their planes made a night attack on a Japanese base at Sohana, a small island in the Solomon group about 800 miles northeast of the Australian mainland.

Japs Raid Darwin Third Day, Cause Casualties

JUN 16 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 15—Darwin, Australia's north-coast base, was raided by Japanese warplanes today for the third successive day and a few casualties resulted, General MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Twenty-seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters, the largest force yet to reach Darwin in the series of assaults over the week end, came over this afternoon. The headquarters announcement, which was not a formal communique, said damage was slight.

Some residences, most of them empty, were damaged by bomb fragments in this afternoon's raid.

A number of the raiders were believed shot down.

The Japanese attacked Darwin also on Saturday and yesterday.

Fighters Downed

Allied flyers, who tore into a formation of eighteen to twenty-five Japanese fighters over Darwin yesterday, shooting down four in a furious dogfight, were credited officially with saving the city from a raid.

The Japanese fighter squadron, General MacArthur's headquarters said, apparently was covering a formation of bombers lurking off the coast to repeat Saturday's assault on Darwin.

Bombers Turned Away

The swift action of the Allied flyers in intercepting them caused the bombers to veer off without reaching their target. Only one Allied plane was lost in the melee, and the pilot of that craft was reported saved.

Twenty-seven bombers, escorted by twelve to fifteen fighters, participated in Saturday's raid—the first aimed at Darwin in seven weeks. One Japanese plane and one Allied plane were shot down during the assault, which was said to have caused little damage and no casualties.

Sohana is situated in Buka passage, which separates Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon group, from Buka, the most northerly island of the chain.

U.S. Soldier Found Dead In Australia

Melbourne, June 15 (AP) — The body of a United States soldier was found today in a railway flatcar. Pending a complete investigation, officials said they were inclined to believe he had been slain.

The body was turned over to United States Army officers for identification. A head inqury apparently had caused the soldier's death, it was stated.

Chinese Admit Gain By 2 Jap Columns

Invader Applying Powerful Nutcracker Squeeze on Defenders of Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces—Heavy Losses For Both Sides.

JUN 16 1942

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 15. (AP)—Two powerful Japanese columns, applying a nutcracker squeeze on the ill-equipped Chinese troops in Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces, had driven tonight to within 75 or 100 miles of a junction on the vital Nanchang-Hangchow railway.

Street Fighting Under Way

One column of perhaps 50,000 China s[illegible] Brig. Gen. James Doolittle led U. S. Army planes over Tok[illegible] and three other Japanese cities in a destructive raid April 18. (The Japanese apparently were striving to find and destroy the "Shangri-La" bases from which the U. S. planes operated).

men, which overran northern Chekiang province south of Shanghai last month, has made steady progress into bordering Kiangsi province, a Chinese communique acknowledged.

"Heavy fighting is in progress on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border in the areas south of Kiangshan, southwest of Yushan, and at the outskirts of Kwangfeng," the communique said. Street fighting, in which both sides suffered heavy casualties, was said to be raging within Kwangfeng, which the Japanese entered Saturday night.

Another column believed to be of about equal strength has driven southeast from Nanchang, Japan's Kiangsi base, at least as far as Tengpu, 100 miles from Nanchang and about the same distance from Kwangfeng.

New Japs Gains Admitted

Tonight's Chinese communique reported a further advance for this column. After failing Friday and Saturday in attempts to cross a river at Tengpu (Tengchiatu), it said, the Japanese made their crossing Sunday and advanced several miles eastward to a point where it ran into determined Chinese and heavy fighting followed.

(The Japanese today asserted their westbound column had occupied Shangjao, 25 miles west of Kwangfeng. If true, this would narrow the gap between the Japanese columns to less than 75 miles).

Shangjao, some 50 miles inside Kiangsi province, was raided by "scores of airplanes" operating in relays, the communique said. Several fires were set.

Much-bombed Yushan, a shambles just within Kiangsi, has fallen to the Japanese. Yushan and Shangjao have been the most heavily bombed points in eastern

to be to sever southwest China from the rest of the nation and to protect Japan's western flank against air raids. Authorities here also have expressed belief that the Japanese are attempting to seize complete control of railways and highways along the eastern seaboard to provide a direct overland communication route from the Japanese mainland through French Indo-China and Thailand to Malaya and Singapore.

Such an achievement would go far to consolidate the sweeping Japanese conquests in her six months war against Britain and the United States, and relieve the strain on her merchant fleet.

Japanese in Kiangsi Reduce Chinese Hold On Vital Rail Line

Enemy Penetrates Into Kwangfeng, 25 Miles From Chekiang Border

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 15.—An invasion column of Japanese striking into Kiangsi Province from the east has penetrated into Kwangfeng, 25 miles beyond the Chekiang border, cutting the Chinese-held central section of the Kiangsi-Chekiang rail line to less than 100 miles, the high command said tonight.

A communique said the Japanese first wedged into the city Saturday night and that fierce hand-to-hand fighting was continuing in the streets.

Casualties were said to be heavy on both sides.

(The Japanese claimed that they had driven 25 miles deeper into Kiangsi from the east, reporting the capture of Shangjao (Kwangsin), 50 miles by railroad from the Chekiang border.)

The communique said scores of Japanese planes raided Shangjao, dropping incendiary bombs which set many buildings afire.

Chinese Capture Positions.

Striking at the western base of Japan's Kiangsi-Chekiang Province offensive, Chinese troops have captured positions just across the Kan River from Nanchang, invader-held capital of Kiangsi, the Central Daily News reported.

It said the gains were made yesterday in a "series of fierce battles."

Nanchang is the western terminus of the rail line from Hangchow which the Japanese have been pinching off section by section in assault from both ends.

(The Japanese said today they had occupied Shangjao (Kwangsin) 50 miles by railway into Kiangsi from the Chekiang border, cutting the Chinese-held central section of the rail line to less than 75 miles).

Nanchang, in Japanese hands since 1938, has been attacked several times by the Chinese. Twice they succeeded in penetrating the outer defenses of the heavily guarded city, but never were they able to dislodge its defenders.

Japs Slice Through Nancheng.

The western blade of the Japanese scissors has sliced through Nancheng, 100 miles from its starting point in Kiangsi Province, but its further progress toward a junction with the eastern blade from Chekiang is threatened by Chinese recovery of an important town in the rear, Chinese reports said last night.

The Central News said the Chinese had recaptured Tsungjen, roughly half way between Nanchang and Nancheng, if this report proved true, it appeared that the Japanese left blade had been broken in two.

(That the Japanese may be experiencing difficulties was indicated by a Domei broadcast which said a downpour had turned the Kiangsi countryside into a morass in which Japanese troops had been forced to abandon their shoes. Military airplanes had dropped thousands of pairs of army boots for the troops, Domei said.)

Capture of Nancheng meant the Japanese were within 125 miles of closing the gap between their western and eastern forces.

Occupation of Shangjao Reported by Japanese

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), June 15 (AP).—Japanese forces occupied Shangjao, in eastern Kiangsi Province, this morning, according to an announcement from the headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary forces in China.

Shangjao lies between 25 and 30 miles from the Kiangsi-Chekiang border. Japanese forces crossed from Chekiang into Kiangsi last week, driving a spearhead westward into Kiangsi at the same time as other units were driving down through the province from Nanchang.

Japs' Leader at Nanking Touring South China

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 15.—Wang Chiang-wei head of the (Japanese-dominated) national government of China at Nanking, has arrived in Canton by plane on a tour of Japanese-held areas in South China, Domei reported today in a Canton dispatch.

Speaking at a reception in his honor, Wang said "China will be freed completely of her present trials and tribulations only when Asia is emancipated through final Japanese victory in the Greater East Asia war."

Manchukuo Chief Returns

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), June 15 (AP).—A Domei dispatch from Hsinking reported that General Chang Tso-hsiang, one of the most powerful leaders of the Chinese regime which the Japanese Army ousted from Manchukuo in 1931-'33, arrived at Hsinking today in response to Emperor Kang Teh's offer of safety and welcome for members of the old regime desiring to return home. (Chang Tso-hsiang was Governor of Kirin, one of the provinces of Manchukuo. He fought against the Japanese from 1931 to 1933, when he fled to Tientsin and thereafter dropped out of the news.)

Gandhi Threatens Early Move Against British Rule in India

Declares Action 'Will Be Felt by Whole World'; Is Willing to Have Allied Forces Remain to Fight Japanese if Freedom Is Granted

By Preston Grover

WARDHA, India, June 15 (Wide World).—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared today he will soon launch a movement against British rule in India that "will be felt by the whole world." He made the statement in an interview in a little whitewashed room in this baking southern India town near which he lives much of the time on a sort of ranch surrounded by a colony of followers.

Throughout the interview Gandhi toyed with a wet towel on his head. He wears it constantly to help keep cool. He wore little else, save a twist of white sheeting about the hips. He sat on a padded mat, his back resting against a roll like a padded hot-water tank.

Gandhi declined to outline the nature of the proposed movement, although I raised the question several times.

As the interview progressed for upward of an hour, the impression was forced upon me that he himself had not determined on the nature of the movement-to-be.

Still further, it was evident that he was troubled about the extent to which he would be supported by the important All-India Congress (Nationalist party), which has been one of the principal aids in his long fight for India's independence.

But while he was both mysterious and mystical in discussing the new movement, Gandhi reiterated he will not wait until the war ends.

He said that if freedom for India were granted by the British he would be willing to have British and American forces remain in India to fight the Japanese.

Asked what would be the next move in the event that a freedom demand was rejected—something he agreed was by far the greatest likelihood—he replied:

"It will be a move which will be felt by the whole world.

"It may not interfere with the movement of British troops, but it is sure to engage British attention.

"It would be wrong of them to reject my proposal (for immediate independence), and that India should remain slave in order that Britain may win or be able to defend China. I cannot accept that degrading position.

Says Free India Would Fight

"India free and independent will play a prominent part in defending China. Today I do not think she is rendering any real help to China.

"We have followed a non-embarrassment policy so far. We will follow it even now, but we cannot allow the British government to exploit it."

Gandhi asserted he had been misinterpreted on statements that he wanted British and American forces to quit India at once. He insisted such an interpretation came from extracting sentences from their context.

If Britain granted India freedom, he said, the country would welcome British and American troops "as allies" against Japan.

Referring to reports that hte United States was pressing Britain to make drastic concessions to India to bring her wholeheartedly into the war, I asked if he expected any results from any such action. He replied that he didn't expect results—but held some hope.

"But British diplomacy is so clever," Gandhi said, "that America, even though it may not be committed (to Britain retaining control of India), in spite o fthe desire of President Roosevelt and the people to help India, may not succeed.

"British propaganda is so well organized in America against the Indian cause that the few friends India has there have no chance of being effectively heard. The political system is so rigid that public opinion does not affect the administration."

Wants People to Oppose Japan

Replying to questions what India would do to aid in the war against Japan if she were granted freedom, Gandhi said: "Great things. I can say that at once, although I may not be able to specify them today."

He insisted India's energies would be freed. At present, he said, this country is being carried by the Allies as "a huge corpse."

With freedom, Gandhi asserted, India would respond with real cooperation.

"I cannot say today that the whole of India will be in arms against the Japanese," Gandhi said, emphasizing the word "today" with an upraised hand. "I have a fear that they may degrade themselves as some Burmans did.

"I want India to oppose Japan to a man. If India were free, she would do it. n twenty-four hours her mind would be changed."

Gandhi said the United States must share some responsibility for India's position because it is fighting actively beeside Britain, which, he said, is holding India in subjection.

"The Allies have no moral cause for which they are fighting," Gandhi asserted, "so long as they are carrying this double sin on their shoulders—the sin of India's subjection and the subjection of Negroes and other African races."

Axis Agents Say Aim Is To Free India

JUN 16 1942

New York, June 15—The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, reported that diplomatic representatives of Germany, Italy and Japan told a meeting of Indian representatives at Bangkok today that the Axis was motivated by lofty purposes in wishing to see India attain independence, and had no territorial interests there.

(The so-called Indian Independence Conference called by Japan at the Thai capital is being attended by Indian Nationalist elements for the most part excluded from India or rounded up from the Indian colonies in Japanese-conquered Burma, Thailand and Malaya.)

"Interested In Culture"

The German radio said that dispatches from Bangkok reported Teiji Tsubokami, the Japanese Ambassador, said that Germany, Italy and Japan had been in complete agreement on the Indian question since the beginning of their alliance. He declared that the time had come for action if India ever was to be free.

The Germans reported that the Italian Ambassador, Guido Crolla, said Italy had been interested in India's culture and independence since the days of Marco Polo.

Army Representatives Cited

Dr. Ernst Wendler, the German Ambassador, was quoted by the radio as saying that in contrast to the British and Americans, whom he asserted "invariably oppressed peoples in their sphere of power," the Axis was striving for a new order under which India could control her own destiny.

One dispatch from Bangkok said that at the meeting were representatives of an Indian national army being formed to cooperate with the Japanese, the announcer reported.

Japs Offer "Aid"

The Japanese radio broadcast a Domei report from Bangkok today that Gen. Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier, told the Indian conference in a special message that Japan "is quite willing to extend the fullest support and aid to the independence campaign."

Tojo was quoted as saying that "there are British military establishments in India and British forces are being reinforced daily. . . . As long as American and British forces remain on Indian soil, Japan is firmly resolved to smash them."

The Japanese radio said that Indian representatives were told that the only way to spare their country from the calamities of war were "to have Britain abandon her designs regarding India or for India to sever all relations with Britain."

30.24 — 1703

30.24 — 1703

Jap Court-Martial Awaits 3 Allied Writers

JUN 16 1942

New York, June 15—A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post today quoted a Shanghai dispatch saying that three widely known journalists are being held for Japanese court - martial on charges of "espionage and disturbing the peace."

The men are J. B. Powell, American editor of the China *Weekly Review*; F. B. Opper, American, former editor of the Shanghai *Post* and *Mercury*, and H. G. W. Woodhead, veteran British writer.

(Powell, former Chicago *Tribune* correspondent and one-time faculty member of the University of Missouri, has been in Japanese hands since shortly after Japanese seizure of the international settlement at Shanghai last December 8.)

Helped Provoke War

The Shanghai dispatch quoted an announcement of the Japanese *gendarmerie* (military police) as saying that the three were "charged with having carried out their activities under protection of official organizations of their respective countries."

The announcement added that these "activities were instrumental in aggravating Japan's international relations, and they could be held responsible for one of the factors that led to outbreak of the Pacific war."

Jap Court Martial For Newsmen Doubted

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP)—The State Department said tonight that it "does not credi" a radio repor from Berlin that the Japanese intend to court martial two American newspaper correspondents.

The two men are J. B. Powell, former editor of the China Weekly Review, and W. B. Opper, former editor of the Shanghai Post and Mercury. They were in Shanghai at the outbreak of the war with Japan.

The Berlin radio, purporting to broadcast a dispatch from Shanghai, said the two, with H. G. W. Woodhead, a British writer, were held for court martial on charges of "espionage and disturbing the peace."

The State Department in an announcement, said it did not place credence in this broadcast because "the Japanese government has formally agreed to include these men in the group of Americans who are to be repatriated, and who are to leave the Far East under safe conduct this week."

Japanese Want Vatican To Bar Chinese Envoy

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 15.—Domei issued the following statement today:

"It is learned that Ken Harada, Japanese minister to the Vatican, has called to the attention of Vatican authorities that in the event the Vatican permitted the stationing of a Chungking representative at the Vatican it would ignore Japan's position, as Japan now is fighting the Chungking regime."

Last Tuesday the Chungking government announced the appointment of Sien Shuh-kang as the first Chinese minister to the Vatican.

Its original announcement that it had arranged for an exchange of diplomatic representatives with the Vatican came within a week after Japan on March 27 announced the appointment of Harada as Japan's first minister to the Holy See.

AMERICANS TO SAIL VIA SHANGHAI SOON

683 From This Hemisphere to Be Repatriated.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 15 (A. P.).—A Shanghai dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio today said that 683 citizens of the United States, Canada and Latin American nations, who are to be repatriated under an exchange agreement with Japan, are now scheduled to sail from Shanghai between June 23 and 25 aboard the Italian steamship Conte Verde.

They are to be exchanged at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, for Japanese nationals sent from the United States aboard the Swedish liner Gripsholm.

All 683 are now in Shanghai, many having arrived over the week end from Manila, Peiping and Tientsin. (Americans from Japan are expected to be sent to Lourenco Marques aboard a Japanese liner.)

The Swiss consulate at Shanghai, which is assisting in the arrangements, said that the names of the repatriates would not be published until the Conte Verde leaves Shanghai.

JAPANESE MAKE PLAY FOR CHIL

JUN 16 1942

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts) June 15 (AP)—Premier Hideki Tojo Japan, "praying that Chile will not made to suffer the ravages of war told a group of Chilean newspaperm today that he hoped the already friend relations between the two countr will be strengthened in the future. T correspondents are soon to leave f home.

Hu Shih Sees Peace Terms Excelling Those of 1918

By the Associated Press.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 15.—Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, expressed belief today that the kindred character and aims of the United Nations and their openness in dealing with each other would yield a better peace than that of 1918.

Dr. Hu Shih spoke at Wellesley College's 64th commencement, which included the granting of an honorary degree of doctor of laws to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek of China, who was graduated from Wellesley 25 years ago.

"The international alignment in the present war is much more closely and rationally defined" than in the first world struggle, Dr. Hu Shih declared. "On the whole, the United Nations can be classed as a group of peaceful and peace-loving nations, varying in degrees of democratic development. All the aggressor States have flocked together by idealogical affinity."

"The absence of secret treaties and the existence of such open and idealistic declarations as the Atlantic Charter are two factors which, I believe, will greatly enhance the chances of success of idealistic Statesmanship in constructive peacemaking after this war," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA BLACKOUT

DURBAN, South Africa, June 15—(AP)—Durban and Maritzburg on the east coast of South Africa were blacked out tonight shortly after 8 p.m.

(The reason was not given, but there have been unofficial reports of Japanese submarines operating in that vicinity.)

2 Tars Get Wish: Medals Japan Gave Them Are Returned Attached To Bombs

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 15—The chronology of two medals:

October 9, 1908—The Emperor of Japan presented them to Master Rigger Henry Vormstein, of Lakeview, N. Y., and Shipwright John B. Laurey, of Brooklyn, seamen on the USS Connecticut when the United States battle fleet visited Japan.

January 26, 1942—Vormstein and Laurey sent them to Navy Secretary Knox and asked that they be returned, attached to a bomb.

Sent To Ordnance Chief

January 26, 1942—A letter from the Navy Secretary to the chief of Bureau of Ordnance:

"Subject—Two medals, return to Japan.

"1. Forwarded for appropriate action in consonance with the request. . . ."

April 18, 1942—Mission fulfilled.

"Returned To Emperor"

Official correspondence released today by the Third Naval District read:

"From Secretary of the Navy.

"To Master Rigger H. Vormstein, Navy Yard, New York.

"Via commandant, New York Navy Yard.

"Subject: Medals—Delivery of to Japan.

"Reference: (a) Your letter of January 26, 1942.

"1. Through the courtesy of the War Department your Japanese medal and a similar medal turned in for shipment by Shipwright John B. Laurey were returned to his Royal Highness the Emperor of Japan on 18 April, 1942.

"Appropriate Ceremony"

"2. I am informed by the Secretary of War that the medals, attached to a 500-pound bomb, were delivered at Tokyo on 18 April, 1942, by Lieut. Ted W. Lawson, United States Army, with appropriate ceremony.

"(Signed) FRANK KNOX."

Laurey is now at Pearl Harbor, having volunteered on the first call for civilian workers to repair damage done by the Japanese.

180 German Tanks Smashed, Assert Reds

JUN 16 1942

MOSCOW, Tuesday, June 16—(AP)—Russian defenders smashed 180 German tanks and thwarted enemy assaults in a great and continuing battle on the Kharkov front yesterday while Sevastopol's stalwart defense stiffened appreciably with the help of the thundering guns of the Black Sea fleet, the Russians reported totday.

The massive clash of men and machines in the Kharkov area was reported in the midnight Soviet communique after earlier accounts had indicated a momentary lull in the furious German offensive there.

Before beleaguered Sevastopol in the Crimea the official announcement said only that fierce battle continued, indicating that the fleet's participation in the battle for the Black Sea naval base had blunted the mounting German attacks there.

Elsewhere the communique said there were no significant changes. However, sharp local actions in many sectors promised soon to set the whole vast battlefront aflame.

The communique credited the Soviet air force with destroying or damaging 64 German tanks in various sectors on Sunday, along with destruction of 220 truckloads of Nazi troops and supplies, and an enemy transport and a number of motorboats, presumably around Sevastopol.

Nazis Repulsed

On the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, where sharp fighting on a local scale has been in progress for days, the Russians reported German tanks and infantry engaged positions held by a single Red army unit but were thrown back after losing four tanks and a large number of men killed and wounded. The communique indicated this local engagement took place Sunday.

The Black sea fleet, normally based on Sevastopol but now probably driven from that strongest of Crimean fortresses by the intensity of German bombers and artillery, was reported to have blasted great gaps in the massed ranks of attacking Axis troops in a barrage laid down on the siege lines.

Latest unofficial reports placed the fleet's strength at one old battleship, the lone Russian aircraft carrier, and unspecified numbers of cruisers, destroyers, submarines and small craft.

The epic stand of Sevastopol—now in its seventh month of siege with its people and troops driven into the mole-like existence in the catacombs and underground fortresses—was pointed up by the Soviet press as "an example to the Red army and the Soviet people."

The Russian communique ignored the battle for Sevastopol.

The carnage around Kharkov, however, was totaled in the communique as "2,850 men and much materiel" in two days. There the bitter old antagonists, Marshal Semeon Timoshenko and Nazi Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, seemed to have fought their Ukraine armies into exhaustion for the second time this spring with neither making significant progress. Nineteen tanks and 11 planes were reported destroyed there overnight.

(The Germans, indeed, said through "military quarters" in Berlin that the Kharkov battle had ended. The high command claimed 25,000 prsioners and the destruction of "remnants of the beaten enemy." Around Sevastopol, the Nazis claimed officially to have seized several positions.)

On the front west of Kalinin and northwest of Moscow, the Russians said two sharp German attacks were hurled back, with 400 Nazis killed. Another 1,355 were reported slaughtered by guerrillas in a five-day struggle about Leningrad.

Murmansk, the Arctic supply port through which American and British tanks, planes and other material are siphoned to the front, was attacked five times by German planes Sunday, but the Russians said there was no military damage.

(The German communique claimed successes in local attacks on the northern and central fronts and the repulse of Red attacks near Volkhov. A Soviet force was said to have been encircled and annihilated in Lapland.)

A Battalion of German storm troops attempted to attack the Russians on the northwest front, the Soviet communique said. "By a strong counterblow our men threw the enemy back," it added. "Many Germans were killed."

Red Navy Joins Sevastopol Fight

Heavy Toll Taken Of Axis Forces by Fleet's Barrage

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 15.—Steaming into the fight for Sevastopol with its guns thundering, the Soviet Black Sea fleet was reported today to have brought aid to the hard-pressed land garrison by laying down a deadly barrage which took a heavy toll of the Axis assault forces.

The battles in the tight-drawn siege lines around the Crimean port and on the shell-pocked front east of Kharkov in the Ukraine continued with undiminished fury.

However, there were no further reports of German gains on either front since dispatches of yesterday which said the Germans had pushed forward in some sectors at Kharkov and turned loose a full-scale onslaught against Sevastopol in an attempt to smash the Russian defenses by sheer weight of men and armor.

Warships Not Identified.

Dispatches from the Crimean flank of the battlefront did not identify the warships whose guns

were reported in action for the first time since June 5 when the new battle for Sevastopol began.

The principal units of the Black Sea fleet are the cruisers Red Crimea and Red Caucasus, which played an important part earlier in the Russian recapture of Kerch and Feodosiya.

The warships previously had been engaged in maintaining a line of supply and comunications for the port and naval base which has been cut off by land since last fall. Naval infantry has been in action ashore for some time.

The Germans were reported to have bolstered their assault forces with strong reserve strength including units shifted from other fronts.

Their former timetable of attack —from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.—was said to have given way to 24-hour-a-day assault.

Nazis Have Little to Show.

The Nazis, however, have little to show for their heavy sacrifices in either of the key battles of the coming Russian campaigns.

In the last two days, the Soviet Information Bureau said, the Germans lost 2,850 men and much material on the Kharkov front alone.

Both the mighty thrust against Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's armies of the Ukraine and the onslaught to batter down the defenses of besieged Sevastopol had failed to develop the crushing momentum of Hitler's big 1941 offensives.

The rest of the long Russian front, meanwhile, showed signs of shaking off the winter stalemate and bitter fighting at many scattered points suggested that the whole line may be springing into new action.

Frightful Toll Taken.

The 15-mile deep defenses of Sevastopol were said to be exacting a frightful toll of the attackers as the Germans made assault after assault with manpower at some points five and six to one against the defenders.

In scorching heat, the enemy charged from all sides and was said to have reached the crest of one bombed and shelled hill before a quick Red Army counterattack backed them down. The hill was said to have changed hands four times.

(The Germans, claiming to have wedged into the fortified belt surrounding Sevastopol, may have meant this hill in their report of having captured the "modern strong fort of Stalin" which, they said, was taken in hand-to-hand fighting on a "dominating height.")

Within Sevastopol, all civilians were reported armed with rifles and hand grenades, waiting coolly for any Nazi attempt to drop parachutists inside the fortifications.

Temporary Nazi Success.

As the troops battled under orders that there be "not a step back," the civilians were said also to be resolute and calm despite a rain of iron bars, rails, tractor wheels and plows dropped from German planes along with bombs in an effort to snap their nerves.

Although Marshal Timoshenko's men were said to have dealt the Germans heavy losses in men and machines, the Nazis admittedly gained a temporary success at some points below Kharkov. However, the Russians said the tank-led Nazi onslaughts were checked despite some wedges in the Soviet lines.

While the action in the south grew steadily bloodier, actions of local importance flared from the Black Sea to the Arctic.

On the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, a war bulletin reported two German attacks repulsed. It said 400 Nazis were killed in the recapture of an unidentified important point and 1,355 others were slain by guerillas in a five-day period on the Leningrad front.

Five times yesterday, German planes struck at Murmansk, the Arctic gateway for United States and British aid, but were said to have scored no military damage.

This is the psychological week for Hitler to show his people, if he can, that the winter disaster on the Russian steppes has not drained the German army of its lightning power.

Spring was the season heralded by the Germans for new progress deeper into Russia. In another week it will have faded into summer with Germany's 1942 offensive a dud so far except for the re-conquest of the Kerch Peninsula.

One week from today Germany's invasion of Russia will be one year old. Without a solid achievement to feed on since the Red Army line recoiled before Moscow and started pushing the Nazis back last fall, Germany's men will be asked to fight and her people to support a second year of war against a foe whose army, they were told long ago, was crushed and broken.

Claim Battle Ended

This report, broadcast by the Berlin radio and attributed to "competent military quarters," followed a High Command announcement that 25,000 prisoners had been taken in the battle east of Kharkov and that "remnants of the beaten enemy" had been destroyed.

Military informants said the battle in that area to smash the Russians' northern pincer now had ended.

In the battle for Sevastopol, the High Command communique said the Russians had been thrown out of stubbornly defended positions before the Soviet Black Sea naval base.

Military reports quoted by DNB, said that Soviet warships attempted to approach the Crimean coast near Yevpatoriya, above Sevestopol, but that they suffered several hits in an artillery duel and were driven off.

JUN 16 1942

The German communique said Soviet attacks had been repulsed in the Leningrad sector and south of Moscow while local Nazi assaults on the northern and central sectors were declared to have taken "a favorable turn."

Russians Hurled Out Of Crimea Positions, Nazi Command Says

25,000 Prisoners Taken In Battle East of Karkov, Reich Claims

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 15.—Despite stubborn resistance, Red Army units defending the Red Navy base of Sevastopol in the Crimea have been thrown out of several positions, the German high command said today.

In the battle east of Kharkov, the communique declared, "remnants of the beaten enemy" have been destroyed and 25,000 prisoners have been taken.

Military quarters said this battle, fought to break off the northern pincer of the Russian forces, now had ended.

20,000 Reported Taken.

The declaration that the remnants of an encircled force there had been mopped up, followed a high command report yesterday that most of the force had been annihilated and 20,000 prisoners taken.

The high command raised its figures of captured or destroyed war material in this sector to 266 tanks and 208 guns.

Several fortified positions on the southern side of Sevastopol's thick belt of defenses were captured by German infantry which fought its way deeply into the Russian lines, the communique said.

Over the fortress area, German bombers and their fighter escorts were declared to have shot down 16 defending aircraft.

All along the front action was reported.

Red Attacks Repelled.

Russian attacks east of Kursk, in a sector south of Moscow, and on the Volkhov front south of Leningrad, were declared to have been repelled, while the Germans said their own local assaults "in the rear area" of the central and northern sectors "took a favorable turn." Regular Red Army troops, as well as guerrillas, were said to have participated.

The Russian attacks below Leningrad were described as "fairly strong" and the fighting heavy.

A Soviet force was said to have been wiped out in fighting in a roadless forest area of Lapland, while the German air force made numerous attacks on Murmansk.

quarters here said they might not wait for the fall of that naval fortress before beginning their grand attack.

The heavy thrusts are expected to be from Kharkov and Taganrog on the Black Sea, and military quarters believe that Von Bock's fondest dream is to smash from Kharkov to Stalingrad on the Volga. He thus would cut off all the Russian armies below Kharkov and in the Don and Donets regions, and sever Russia from her main oil supply in the Caucasus.

The vital area now is a 50-mile front around Kharkov, where massed artillery appeared to be playing a larger role than heretofore. Military quarters said the Germans apparently were holding their main air strength in reserve for a more open type of warfare.

Say Donets is Crossed.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 15 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio broadcast a Transocean news agency report tonight that "German formations east of Kharkov have crossed the Donets River at all important points in the course of their advance eastward." Transocean said that this information came from "competent Berlin military quarters."

Axis Land, Sea Drive On Leningrad Reported

NEW YORK, June 15—(AP)—The British radio said tonight that information from enemy sources said German and Italian troops had launched a new offensive by land and sea on long-besieged Leningrad.

"The enemy even claims to have succeeded in landing some troops behind the Soviet lines in barges," the BBC as heard here by CBS said. The attack was said to be supported by artillery and bombers.

Italians Reported at Leningrad.

Stockholm, June 15 (A. P.).—The newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda said today that powerful and especially trained Italian storm troops and assault boats were taking part in a heavy land and sea assault on Leningrad. This account said that the attack started two days ago with violent bombing and artillery fire.

Gayda Spoke of Soviet Waters.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, said last week that Italian naval units had reached "Soviet waters." Where these were was not specified. An Italian communique said last Saturday that Italian motor torpedo boats, which might have been transported overland, attacked a Russian convoy in the Black Sea off the Crimea.

HITLER PRAISES RUMANIAN ARMY

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 15 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler expressed gratitude today for the "notable contribution made by Rumania and her brave army" in a message to Rumania's Prime Minister, Marshal Ion Antonescu, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday.

Rumanian General Dies In Air Crash

New York, June 15—The Associated Press listening post has recorded the following broadcast from Berlin:

"Word from Bucharest says Rumanian Gen. Dutmitzu Vasilu was killed in an air crash over the Crimea on June 11. King Mihai has decorated Vasilu posthumously with the highest grade of the Order of Rumania."

designed to thwart Marshal Erwin Rommel's armored forces.

Some London quarters held that the outcome of the Libyan campaign depended on developments of the next 48 hours. The capture of Tobruk is part of the German plan which aims at a descent into Egypt and a northeastern drive on Iraq. Without possession of Tobruk as well as Bengasi, port which the Germans now hold, such an advance would be impossible.

Far to the north, German forces under General Fedor von Bock hurled themselves at Soviet lines in the first of two anticipated thrusts toward Stalingrad and the approaches to the Caucasus.

U. S. Bombers in Action

Four motored bombers bearing the stars of the United States Air Force were reported to have swept far behind the German lines in raids upon the Rumanian oil fields, chief source of Hitler's present fuel supply, in one phase of the American-British efforts to aid Russia.

The giant Ploesti fields were believed to have been targets of these bombers, some of which made forced landings in Turkey last

Great Pincers Drive By Nazis Taking Form

Hitler Offensives in Libya and Russia Seen as Supreme Effort at Capturing Coveted Middle East Oil Fields.

JUN 16 1942

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 15. (AP)—On battlefields 1,500 miles apart Adolf Hitler's armies smashed across the tortured sands of North Africa and Russia's wreckage-littered Ukraine tonight in a supreme effort aimed eventually at closing a vast pincers about the coveted oil fields of the Middle East for which his need grows daily.

Coordinated Thrusts

These coordinated thrusts toward the great land bridge between the Caucasus and Suez, an area producing a seventh of the world's petroleum cupply, appeared to be the opening phases of a campaign on which the Nazi Fuehrer is expected to gamble everything for victory in 1942.

In the Libyan battle, on which hangs the fate of Egypt, the Germans were hammering at the approaches to Tobruk and the Italians claimed they had smashed through to the Mediterranean to isolate South Africans west of Ain El Gazala, plainly a dangerous threat to the Allies.

There the British Eighth Army counter-attacked up and down the fluid desert line in a series of blows

week. These Rumanian refineries feed oil to the German armored divisions attacking in Russia, and telling blows against them would be of immense help to the Soviet defenders.

"As the war ringed the Middle East, with the United States playing an increasingly important role, military experts in London declared that a German blow through Turkey to supplement offensives already under way now was unlikely.

"There are no German troops massing on the Turkish frontier or in the Balkans," said one informant. "There is some evidence that Hitler contemplated this move but demands on his manpower and machines made by the Russian and Libyan fronts made it impossible."

But, this source said, failure on

Army Advancing East Of Kharkov, Say Nazis

Report Russian Pincer Drive Smashed, 25,000 Prisoners Taken—Red Warships Hammer German Lines at Sevastopol.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 15. (AP)—The Transocean News Agency reported tonight that German forces advancing east of Kharkov "have crossed the Donets River at all important points."

Big Drive Not Yet Begun By Nazis, British Say

LONDON, June 15 (AP).—The main German attack in Russia has not yet been started, despite the ferocity of the action around Kharkov and Sevastopol, informed military quarters said today after scanning battle reports from Moscow, Berlin and Stockholm.

A general German offensive is believed impending, however, and soon Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock is expected to smash at the stubborn Russians on a 220-mile front from Kharkov to the Black Sea.

The Germans are attempting to clear their rear in the Crimea by attacking Sevastopol, but informed

30.24 — 17105

30.24—17105

the Russian front may yet force the Germans to attempt a move through Turkey.

Turkish Army Strengthened

"This would be a much more difficult operation than a year ago," he added, "for the Germans would encounter not only a reequipped Turkish Army but the British Armies in Syria would come to Turkey's aid."

Experts here declared the present Nazi offensives lacked the precise timing of German campaigns of 1940 and 1941. Russian Marshal Timoshenko's May offensive against Kharkov was credited with upsetting Hitler's plan for simultaneous advances in Libya and the Ukraine.

A general offensive on Russia's southern front, dwarfing Rommel's efforts, is expected to strike across the Donets and Don Rivers toward Stalingrad with the two main spearheads launched from Kharkov and Taganrog, farther south on the Sea of Azov.

These may be accompanied by a secondary thrust from the Kerch Peninsula.

Although Sevastopol still has not been reduced, it was believed in London that Hitler dare not wait longer for its capture before opening his massive campaign. The beleaguered Black Sea naval base was considered useless, however, as a base for a Russian attack on the German flank.

crumple the German armored forces and blunt the spearhead of Marshal Erwin Rommel's advance.

Fifteen hundred miles to the north, German forces issuing from Kharkov smashed into the Soviet lines as the first of two expected drives toward Stalingrad and the Caucasian approaches materialized.

Military experts in London declared it was unlikely that there would be a German blow through Turkey to supplement the offensives now under way.

"There are no German troops massing on the Turkish frontier or in the Balkans," one source said. "There is some evidence that Hitler contemplated this move, but demands on his manpower and machines made by the Russian and Libyan fronts made it impossible."

Hungarians Deprived Of Food By Rumanians

BERN, Switzerland, June 15—(AP)—Dispatches from Budapest said today that Rumanian authorities had suddenly confiscated all the food stocks of Hungarian families living in numerous villages in that part of Transylvania still remaining under Rumanian sovereignty.

Moreover, it was reported, the Hungarian minority had been notified that those deprived of food stocks would not be given food ration cards due on July 10. Many of the Hungarians were said to have been forced from their land and homes.

Hungarian peasants were said to have returned from their work in the fields to find the doors of their homes smashed open and foodstuffs hauled off without payment.

The Budapest correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten said, "the greatest desperation is reigning everywhere in the villages where the rough measures were taken, with hundreds crossing the Hungarian frontier with all their belongings."

Double Blow At Near East Seen In Nazi Attacks

JUN 16 1942

(By the Associated Press)

London, June 15—The German army smashed savagely forward today in Libya and Russia, toward the Great Eastern Land Bridge between the Caucasus and Suez, the area producing one seventh of the world's oil supply, in dual campaigns on which Hitler was staking the Reich's war resources for 1942.

The campaign in Libya, on which the fate of Egypt hangs, was nearing a climax, with the Germans hammering at Tobruk's outer defenses and the Italians claiming they had broken through to the Mediterranean and isolated South African troops to the west around Ain el Gazala—a definitely dangerous development.

British armored columns counterattacked all along the line in a series of solid blows designed to

ALL U. S. BOMBERS IN NEAR EAST SAFE

Only Four Down in Turkey

Failed to Reach Bases.

Cairo, June 15 (A. P.).—All the big four-motored United States Army planes which were reported to have bombed the Rumanian oil region last week were said reliably to have returned to their bases safely, except the four which were forced to land in Turkey.

Informed quarters said that the planes eluded German fighters, but ran into considerable anti-aircraft fire.

Of those in Turkey, two were damaged by anti-aircraft shells and two developed motor trouble.

Military observers in this eastern Mediterranean region were surprised to learn that a United States combat force was operating in this part of the world.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—Official silence which continued to cial silence continued to cloak the mission of four American bombers forced down last Friday in Turkey.

Observers said that if the bombers had been on a routine ferry flight to Russia, India or China, a quick announcement of their purpose would probably have been forthcoming.

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that no representation would be made to Turkey concerning the internment of twenty-one American flyers who were forced to land in that neutral country last week.

The international law of internment applies, the Secretary said, but the United States is keeping itself informed concerning treatment of the airmen.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts)—June 15 (AP).—The German radio, broadcasting a report from Istanbul, asserted tonight that two of the American bomber flight operating over the Black Sea had been shot down by German fighters. The radio added that these two, and the four planes which landed in Turkey, were part of a squadron of ten.

British Silent

On Sea Victory Claim By Italy

Rome Says 2 British Cruisers Sunk, Battleship And Carrier Badly Damaged.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), June 15 (AP).—Violent battle raged through its second day in the Mediterranean today as Italian warplanes pounced upon "remaining enemy units" of one of two huge British convoys which the high command declared had already lost two escorting cruisers and a destroyer and suffered great damage to an aircraft carrier, a battleship and three other warships in an effort to break through from the Atlantic.

(British quarters in London had no comment to make on the report which so far had come entirely from Axis sources).

30 Units in Convoy

The convoy, declared by Il Giornale d'Italia to be the biggest ever sent into the Mediterranean by Britain and said to consist of about 30 units—a battleship, two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, 10 destroyers and 12 to 14 transports—was believed bound for Alexandria or Malta.

The biggest part already had been forced to turn back from the attempt to pass through the 100-mile wide passage between Sardinia and Sicily on one side and Tunisia on the other, Il Giornale d'Italia declared.

Italian official quarters said nothing concerning the second convoy, but informed sources said they believed it was west bound, from Suez or Alexandria.

From dawn to dusk yesterday, said a special communique, Italian torpedo planes, dive bombers, fighters and bombers swarmed in five different attacks upon the eastbound convoy.

Twenty Italian planes were lost and 15 planes which rose from the two defending carriers were shot down, the Italians said.

The High Command summed up the convoy's losses as follows:

Sunk
Two Cruisers
A Destroyer
Four Other Ships

Badly Damaged
A Battleship
An Aircraft Carrier

Two Cruisers
A Destroyer
Four More Ships

At sunup Sunday, according to Il Giornale D'Italia, the first blow was delivered by torpedo planes, dive bombers, and bombers accompanied by fighters as the convoy drew opposite Sardinia and near Cape Teulada, midway between Philippeville and Cape Bon on the Tunisian coast.

Two more assaults were delivered, the paper related, and then the convoy came within range of Sicily whence two more attacks were made.

In the course of these attacks, said Il Giornale, the convoy suffered great damage and became confused and dispersed. The greater part turned back, and only a few transports accompanied by a few light warships continued on the way.

It was this section, said the paper, upon which the Italians renewed their assaults this morning. Up to 4 p. m. the attack was said to be continuing.

The Italian papers published extra editions, claiming a great victory.

Three Warships Sunk, Rome Claims

Rome

New York, June 15—The Associated Press listening post here recorded a Rome broadcast of a special Italian high command communique which said that a violent battle between Italian warplanes and one of two strongly protected east-bound British convoys negotiating the perilous passage between Africa and Sardinia resulted in the sinking of two cruisers and a destroyer and damage to five other warships, including an aircraft carrier and a battleship.

These blows were struck yesterday when Italian torpedo planes, bombers and fighters swarmed upon one convoy protected by two aircraft carriers and other warships, and the action was resumed early today, the announcement said, according to the radio.

No Comment In London

(The special announcement identified the warships only as "enemy" vessels. However, a little earlier the regular communique had told of "violent air and naval action with two large, strongly escorted British convoys" which obviously were the same involved in the later Italian claim of success.)

(In London British authorities declined to comment on the Italian accounts.)

Il Giornale d'Italia, declared it the largest convoy the British had ever sent into the Mediterranean, said it consisted of about thirty units, including two aircraft carriers, a battleship, four cruisers, ten destroyers and twelve to fourteen transports.

The paper said the greater part of the convoy already had been forced to turn back.

The Italian special announcement, as broadcast, listed these enemy losses:

Sunk:
Two cruisers.
One destroyer.
Four steamers.
Heavily damaged:
An aircraft carrier.
A battleship.
Two cruisers.
A destroyer.
Four steamers.

15 Planes Claimed

In the running battle the Italians lost twenty planes and the high command said that among the missing crews were two air-force commanders and two squadron commanders.

Fifteen planes defending the convoy were shot down, it was said.

The Italian report said the fight took place "between Tunis and Sardinia."

(Sardinia flanks the convoy route past the bulging coastline of Tunisia, allowing a passage only a little over one hundred miles wide.)

Day-Long Battle

The special announcement, as broadcast, said:

"One of two convoys mentioned in today's army communique No. 745 and which was discovered moving from the Atlantic with a numerous escort of men of war and two aircraft carriers by our reconnaissance planes in the first hours of June 13, was pursued throughout that day, and was repeatedly attacked yesterday by Italian forces in the Mediterranean between Tunis and Sardinia.

"Numerous formations of torpedo planes and bombers which were immediately concentrated in operational bases pursued it from dawn to dusk.

"Two cruisers, one destroyer and four ships were sunk.

"One battleship, one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, one destroyer and four ships were repeatedly hit by torpedoes and bombs and were seriously damaged.

"In the course of the ferocious fighting which developed every time our offensive formations returned, fifteen enemy airplanes were shot down in flames.

"Twenty Italian aircraft did not return to their bases. Some members of the crews were rescued by salvage seaplanes.

JUN 16 1942

Leave Blank

British Battle to Rescue Important Units in Libya

By FRANK L. MARTIN

CAIRO, June 15. (AP)—The British Eighth Army was fighting in a bitter and fluid melee of destruction tonight to save part of its desert forces from isolation and annihilation by Axis tank columns which threatened hourly to smother important units entrenched west of Tobruk.

Italians Claim Coast Reached

(The Italian High Command, in a special communique, claimed the Axis columns, driving northward behind the outflanked British advanced line, had reached the coast north of Acroma, encirling British forces to the west around Ain El Gazala, which was the northern end of a semi-fortified allied line extending southward to Bir Hacheim. Bir Hacheim, the southern anchor of the line, fell last week.

(The Italian anouncement said the Axis columns had crossed the "Via Balbo", coastal highway north of Acroma. A German communique said 52 British tanks had been destroyed or captured in a "breakthrough.")

British Counter-Attacking

Everywhere in this overflowing cauldron of desert battle the British forces were counter-attacking in an attempt to smash the Axis spearheads which, it was acknowledged, were endeavoring to cut off Tobruk, staunch bastion which is the key defense of the Egyptian border, from forces to the west.

Ain El Gazala, where both South African and British are in the most immediate danger, is 40 miles west of Tobruk; Acroma, where the fighting has been heaviest, is 10 miles west of Tobruk.

Today's British communique, reflecting a situation capable of hourly change, said the eighth army was "in the process of adjusting its dispositions to meet developments."

These developments, naturally, were the threat of envelopment of the forces in the Ain El Gazala salient and the developing menace to Tobruk itself from the coastal territory just to the west.

Souh of Tobruk, the British mobile columns were reported officially to have cleared out the roaming Axis forces east of El Adem thus forestalling for the time being any Axis maneuver designed to encircle Tobruk. El Adem is 15 miles below Tobruk.

When the battle was resumed yesterday after a sand storm had forced a brief halt, RAF fighters and bombers launched a widespread assault in both forward and rearward Axis-held areas. The British planes pounded Italian and German tanks and trucks near Acroma and conducted the second of two heavy raids on the main Axis airdrome at Derna, on the Cirenaican coastal hump, setting bright fires amid dispersed enemy aircraft.

Presumably it is from Derna that the heavily reinforced Axis air forces are ranging deep into Egypt and far out to sea.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ON THE EL ADEM BATTLEFIELD IN CYRENAICA, Libya, June 14—(Delayed)—(AP) The flying dust of the vast African desert is full of the acrid smoke of high explosives as the British and Axis forces continue their battle south of Tobruk.

This battle may settle the fate of north Africa and the Middle East; but it is much more likely that it will do nothing of the kind.

Both sides are reduced and weary by almost three weeks of the most intense fighting and are struggling on in the hope of reaching a decision which has been awaited day by day but still has not come.

Campaign May End

It may not come now, and there are even military observers who think the campaign will fade out, the Axis having made some gains in territory but having failed in their main objectives. These objectives were to take Tobruk and possibly to drive the British back to the Egyptian frontier without making their own forces impotent by losses in tanks and men.

(The Italian high command claimed on Monday that the Axis forces had bypassed the British near Acroma and driven to the Mediterranean coast west of Tobruk, encircling the South Africans who remained west of Ain el Gazala.)

(Some London quarters believed the outcome of the campaign depended on developments of the next 48 hours).

Original Plan Balked

Marshal Erwin Rommel's original plan was to take Tobruk in a swift thrust, but this was frustrated. As this is being written his offensive power seems largely spent, and it appears that he is able to continue only because the British, too, have been weakened.

Even if the Axis take Tobruk now it will mean little to them, from present indications, for they will lack the strength to advance into Egypt and the Nile valley.

They might turn the trick if they suddenly produced two fresh armored divisions trained in desert warfare and supported by the necessary infantry. But there are no signs that they are sending such a force.

Their expected titanic offensive against Russia not having materialized, it is possible they might spare two more armored divisions for Africa.

But they have not yet come according to the best information here and if they are coming it must be kept in mind that an European division needs at least two or three months of special training before it is ready for desert fighting which is entirely different from fighting on the European continent.

Taranto Bombed Again.

Cairo, June 15 (A. P.).—The airdrome at Candia, Crete, and the big Italian naval base of Taranto, on the Italian home peninsula, were raided on Saturday night by the R. A. F., a British communique said today. Four British aircraft were reported missing, but two of their men were saved.

British Attack Axis Columns From Rear

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 15—A fluid battle raged on the desert approaches to Tobruk today as the British sought to adjust their positions while from the rear they violently attacked the Axis columns of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, which were trying to drive a wedge toward the coast.

The British said the Germans were attacking near Acroma in an effort to reach the coast and "isolate the troops remaining in the Ain el Gazala salient."

Threat Erased

Ain el Gazala is the northern anchor of the original British defense line, extending to Bir Hacheim, which the Axis forces have taken after outflanking and piercing the British line in that vicinity.

The British indicated a threat to another of their fortified boxes at El Adem, south of Tobruk, had been eased by clearing the enemy out of the area to the east of that point.

"Heavy fighting continues," the communique said, indicating that despite the counter thrusts of Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's forces, the Germans were still pressing strongly.

Attack From Rear

"The enemy are attacking our positions near Acroma in an attempt to isolate the troops remaining in the Ain el Gazala salient."

"The battle has become fluid, with the Germans attacking northward from Trigh Capuzzo and our mobile forces in turn attacking their rear from the south.

"The enemy has cleared from eastward of Al Adem.

"The Eighth Army is counter-attacking vigorously and is in process of adjusting its dispositions to meet developments."

Egypt Bases Attacked

Meanwhile, the German air force has opened an assault on British supply lines extending nearly 200 miles back into Egypt, an RAF communique reported.

The air attacks, centered on Matruh, the rail head 150 miles east of the Egypt-Libya border, and Fuka, station forty miles farther [illegible] apparently were part of an attempt to hamper the movement of British supplies and reinforcements to the desert front.

Three Planes Bagged

The communique said British fighter and bomber aircraft shot down three German planes Sunday.

British planes, the communique added, successfully attacked Axis motor transport and tanks near Acroma and made a raid at dusk yesterday on the main landing ground at Derna.

Axis Units Reach Sea, Italy Says

Rome

New York, June 15—The Associated Press listening post here recorded a Rome broadcast in which the Italian high command declared that Axis forces in the Libyan desert had by-passed the British near Acroma and driven to the Mediterranean coast west of Tobruk.

British forces remaining to the west of the new Axis gap were said to be encircled. This would mean the British Imperials defending Ain el Gazala, northern extremity of the original defense line which the Axis already has outflanked and pierced.

British Reported Split

The number of prisoners and captured war material "cannot be estimated for the moment," the high command said in its third communique of the day.

The break-through, after fierce armored combat south of Acroma which subsided in a dust storm Sunday, was said to have been made across the Via Balbo, the old Italian road along the coast.

The Italians said the British defending forces had been split in bloody fighting.

The Associated Press listening post recorded an earlier Rome broadcast in which the Italian high command declared that the British lost 79 tanks, 13 guns and 700 men taken prisoners in two days of fighting on the Libyan front June 12 and 13.

"Violent patrol and artillery activity" backed up by air blows on British concentrations marked the action in the Ain el Gazala region yesterday, it said.

Berlin Claims Gains.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 15 (A. P.).—German forces in North Africa, with the aid of their Italian allies, have broken through British positions and captured or destroyed fifty-two tanks, the High Command reported today.

German bombers, striking far ahead of the land operations, were said to have attacked British airdromes near Sidi Barrani more than fifty miles inside the Egyptian frontier. The harbor of Matruh, almost 100 miles farther into Egypt, also was reported attacked.

12 Axis Planes Downed

VALLETTA, Malta, June 15 (AP)—Twelve Axis planes were destroyed over and near this Mediterranean fortress today and last night, a British communique said.

Two other German bombers were shot down into the sea last night.

German Minesweeper Left Sinking By RAF

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—American pilots of the Second Eagle squadron participated in a successful RAF attack today on a German minsweeper which was left sinking off the Dutch coast.

The Air Ministry said Spitfires dipped so low the pilots—including U. S. Volunteers—could see the sweepers guns fore and aft. They were silenced after the first attack.

Light enemy craft and barges off the French coast and in Belgium also were reported attacked.

Yank In RAF Sinks 2 Ships

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 15—An American volunteer with the RAF—Squadron Leader W. E. Cooper of St. Petersburg, Fla.—was credited today with sinking two German supply ships off the coast of Holland last night.

Cooper, piloting an American-made Hudson bomber, spotted a three-ship convoy off Den Helder, the Air Ministry news service said, and swooped down to drop part of his bomb load on the smallest ship from a low level.

In Canadian Squadron

"Without waiting to see the result," the Air Ministry reported, "he attacked the second ship and then the third and largest, for which he kept the biggest bombs.

"There were violent flashes, and when these died down only one ship could be seen afloat."

Cooper, who is known as "Lucky" to his mates, is a member of a Canadian squadron.

Air Fields Attacked

At the same time RAF fighter planes attacked enemy airdromes and other targets in Holland and northern France in a series of cross-Channel sweeps from which all the British raiders were reported to have returned safely.

A Spitfire squadron attacked Axis shipping in the Dieppe-Le Havre area this morning. The Air Ministry news service said a motor launch was left sinking and a motor minesweeper was hit.

One Boston was reported to have dropped high explosives and incendiaries in the center of a lighted airdrome used by the Germans to launch attacks upon Britain.

Railway yards at Abbeville in northern France and truck convoys also were attacked.

Cologne Tour Verboten

Buenos Aires, June 15 (AP)—The German Foreign Ministry was reliably reported today to have refused a request by the Argentine Embassy in Berlin that an attache be permitted to visit Cologne for a report to his Government on the extent of damage from the RAF's 1,130-plane raid May 30.

Nazis Kill 25 For Riot, Report

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 15—Reports from Stockholm, published in London today, said that seven policemen were killed and twenty-five German docks workers later were executed as a result of rioting over coffee in Hamburg.

The Ministry of Information said it had no confirmation of the report.

The published account said that stevedores loading freight cars with coffee for the troops started the outbreak by tossing packages of coffee into the street, where a crowd began fighting for them.

The Gestapo was said to have been stoned by the crowd when it attempted to break up the fights.

MANY WOUNDED AS NORSE FIGHT QUISLING MEN

Battle With Traitor's Forces Reported in Three Towns.

PUPPET CONFERS WITH AIDS

Anti-Nazi Outbreak in Paris Too

30.24—17107

30.24—17107

---City Hall Blasted---Other Incidents.

JUN 16 1942

London, June 15 (A. P.).—A Berlin dispatch from Stockholm reported today that many persons were wounded in Norway in a battle between followers of Vidkun Quisling, Premier of the German-controlled regime at Oslo, and other Norwegians in the towns of Rissa and Selbu, near Trondheim.

Armed Quislingites were said to have entered the towns to take reprisals against the populations, and to have encountered fierce resistance.

Disturbances were reported also at Troendelag.

Poles Are Executed.

The Polish Telegraph Agency said tonight that eighteen Poles had been executed by order of a special German tribunal.

The charges against them included attacks on railway transport intended for the German Army in Russia, giving information to the Allies, assisting war prisoners to escape and interfering with German military mail.

Another Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today said that it was reported that the Germans had given Czechs in Bohemia and Moravia an ultimatum expiring Thursday to deliver up the slayers of Reinhard Heydrich, the Gestapo official, or take the consequences.

The reports received in Stockholm from Berlin did not specify what measures were threatened.

Confer With Quisling.

Stockholm, June 15 (A. P.).—Vidkin Quisling, pro-Nazi Premier in Norway, was today reported to have summoned all his ministers and all pro-Nazi party leaders to a meeting in Oslo yesterday and today to report on the political situation in all parts of the country. It was believed here that Quisling was collecting information desired by Berlin.

Czechs Given Ultimatum

London, June 15 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today said it was reported there that the Germans had given Czechs in Bohemia and Moravia an ultimatum, expiring Thursday, to deliver up the slayers of Reinhard Heydrich, the Gestapo official, or take the consequences.

Reports received in Stockholm from Berlin did not specify what measures were threatened, however.

City Hall In Paris Bombed

JUN 16 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 15—The Paris City Hall was shaken by the explosion of a small bomb in an underground passage yesterday in the latest violence aimed at occupying Germans and their French collaborators.

The explosion smashed through the floor of offices above, doing some damage, but no injuries were reported here.

Charles Magny, who was appointed Governor of Paris and Prefect of the Seine Department in October, 1940, has his offices in the building. He is a former director of the Surete National, the French secret police.

Two Were Reported Hurt

German broadcasts yesterday said two persons were injured in the blast, which occurred as diplomatic quarters in Switzerland reported that Germany and Italy had shaped new proposals to Vichy for a formal peace to replace the armistice of nearly two years ago.

The determination of the French people not to accept the Germans as their permanent masters was said to be the chief obstacle to Vichy acceptance of Italian territorial demands, a necessary part of a formal peace.

Hitler was said to be anxious for a settlement by June 25, the second anniversary of the armistice, so that he could point to progress of his "new order" in Europe.

The Paris explosion was one of a series of incidents reported over the week end from a restless Europe.

A Stockholm dispatch said 258 Jews were shot at Gross Lichterfelde, in Berlin, where the execution squads worked in Hitler's blood purge of 1934. These shootings took place on May 28, the day after the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Reichsprotector of Bohemia-Moravia.

The Stockholm dispatch said the execution of 15,000 Jews in Berlin, Prague and Vienna had been threatened in the event of "any plot against a single German."

Another Stockholm dispatch said that Vidkun Quisling, Premier of the German-controlled Government of Norway, had summoned all his Ministers and pro-Nazi party leaders to a meeting in Oslo yesterday and today to report on the political situation in all parts of the country.

It was believed here that Quisling was collecting information desired by Berlin.

25,000 JEWS DIE IN LATVIA

JUN 16 1942

London, June 15 (A. P.).—The Federation of Jewish Relief organizations said today that refugee reports showed that 25,000 Latvian Jews were slain by local Fascists in a four-day interval between the evacuation of that Baltic country by the Russians and the occupation by the Germans last year.

10 Killed in Horta Explosion

LISBON, June 15 (AP).—At least ten persons were killed and sixteen injured in an explosion which partly destroyed the Fayal Coal Supply Company, an agent of the Shell Company at Horta in the Azores, dispatches to Lisbon said today. The cause of the blast was not determined.

French Stress Faith in U. S.

VICHY, June 15 (AP).—The authoritative tri-monthly "L'Espoir Francais," in a special number on the problem of the French islands in the Caribbean, said today, "France does not put in doubt the good faith of the United States." The words were printed in bold face in a passage that said France "cannot agree to the American request" concerning Martinique. The reason given was that the United States was unwittingly "covering" British intentions regarding the French empire "by assuring us that the occupation of Madagascar and Martinique will be only temporary."

FRENCH HEP CATS SHUNTED TO FARMS

VICHY, June 15 (AP)—It's back to the farm for young French disciples of swing.

Paris police swept down on swank Champs Elysees bars Saturday night in the first official move against the dance craze of the Parisian younger set since the armistice.

Those who could not prove they were working or studying were requisitioned for farm work.

NEW GOVERNOR AT FIJI

LONDON, June 15 — (AP) The colonial office today named Major General Sir Phillip E. Mitchell governor of Fiji and high commissioner for the western Pacific. He succeeds Sir Harry Luke.

The general who is 52 is a former governor of the Uganda and has been chief political officer to the commander-in-chief of the Middle East since January, 1941.

TO OPERATE ON ORTIZ

BUENOS AIRES, June 15—(AP) The newspaper Critica said tonight it has learned from reliable sources that Dr. Ramon Castroviejo, New York specialist, will advise an operation to restore the failing eyesight of President Roberto Ortiz. President Ortiz has been in retirement since July, 1940.

NORSE SEAMEN DECLINE RESCUE

Buenos Aires, June 15 (A. P.).—The Argentine maritime police said today that twenty-three survivors of a torpedoed 9,234-ton Norwegian tanker, the South Africa, refused rescue by the Argentine tanker Trece de Diciembre which sighted their lifeboat off the northeast coast of South America.

An official announcement said that the men were given food but declined to board the Argentine ship.

EXPLOSION IN CHILE

Three Are Killed as Sulphur Plant Is Blown Up.

Antofagasta, Chile, June 15 (A. P.).—Three persons were killed and six were injured yesterday in a sulphur plant explosion near Ollague, in northeast Chile.

The police arrested two persons in whose homes, they said, they found dynamite. They added that they were attempting to discover whether the explosion was attributable to sabotage.

Mexico City, June 15 (AP)—Special government agents arrested Alberto Barradas Lagunes, 42, today in the Mexican gulf port of VeraCruz and accused him of trying to arrange fuel oil supply for submarines in the Gulf of Mexico.

Police Chief Miguel Z. Martinez said a Japanese, who was being sought, supplied the money with which Barradas allegedly attempted to get three Cubans to make a trip to sea in their boat with a supply of diesel oil.

Actual charges against Barradas were fomenting unrest and possessing false passports.

--

Large Vessel Sunk in Gulf By Axis Sub

Four Other Sinkings Reported By Navy Department.

JUN 16 1942

By The Associated Press

Deadly Axis U-boats have crept back into the Gulf of Mexico, free from the underwater raiders for two weeks, the Navy reported last night in announcing the sinking of a large Panamanian merchant vessel.

Blasting of this ship and four others elsewhere boosted the announced sinkings in the Atlantic and adjacent waters to 270 since Pearl Harbor.

In addition the Navy authorized an announcement of the disappearance of the New Orleans freighter Miraflores of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Co. The 2,158-ton ship sailed from Haiti Feb. 14 for New York and has been unreported since. She carried a crew of 34.

The other four ships torpedoed were an American merchantman, a small U. S. merchant vessel, the Norwegian tanker South Africa and an unidentified craft. At least 186 seamen were rescued from these four and the Panamanian merchantman and at least nine were killed.

Only one life was lost when a submarine sank the ship in the gulf June 11 and 58 sailors were saved. Survivors reported two quick torpedoes caused the ship to list so badly that its deck gunners were unable to fire.

After a submarine sank the small U. S. merchantman off the south coast of Cuba June 7, one of the U-boat crewmen dove into the water and picked up a life prserver to establish the identity of the victim. The torpedoing cost six lives and 27 men were rescued.

Reject Rescuers

Survivors of the larger American merchant craft, sent to the bottom June 1 south of Cuba, twice outargued would-be rescuers to wave them out of the danger area. Fifty-three men then made port in two life-boats. Second Mate William McCarthy, of New York City said both attempted rescues were made by Brazilian ships but that the men finally convinced the two to get out of the danger zone. Two seamen were killed in the sinking.

Argentine Maritime police reported the torpedoing of the 9,234-ton South Africa and said that 23 survivors refused rescue by an Argentine tanker which sighted their lifeboat off the northeast coast of South America. An official announcement said the men were given food but declined to board the passing vessel.

From an east coast Canadian port came word of the landing of 25 survivors of a ship sunk in the Atlantic. Three women were reported in the group.

Meanwhile, 13 seamen from a medium-sized freighter whose sinking was announced last Thursday landed at an eastern port and told how the submarine's crew apologized for killing some of the freighter crew. One of the U-boat's officers also told the survivors that "Germany and America should not be fighting each other." Before submerging his craft, the officer discussed the merits of American and German beer with the victims.

From Bogota, Colombia, came word that 26 survivors of a United States merchant ship were picked up from a lifeboat off San Andres Island. It was not made clear whether the sinking had been announced previously.

All crewmen reached safety when an Axis submarine shelled and sank a 73-ton British schooner, laden with salt, off Saint Lucia, British West Indies.

53 Men Reject Rescue Offer

An East Coast Canadian Port, June 15 (AP)—Twenty-five survivors of a ship torpedoed in the Atlantic have arrived here. Three women were reported to be among the number.

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, June 15—Survivors of a torpedoed American merchantman, adrift in the Caribbean Sea, twice out-argued persistent would-be rescuers and waved them out of an area where a submarine was known to be lurking.

Two men died in the sinking of the vessel south of Cuba June 1. Fifty-three others—including four passengers, fourteen members of a gun crew and thirty-five regular crewmen—escaped in two lifeboats and told the story released by the navy today.

Brazilian Ship Warned

Two torpedoes, fired an hour apart, finished the ship.

Second Mate William J. McCarthy, of New York, said that about the time the second torpedo struck a Brazilian ship hove into view and steamed directly to the lifeboats.

"Go away!" the Americans shouted. "There's a submarine here. Get away as fast as you can."

"We will pick you up," the unfrightened South Americans replied.

"No! No!" McCarthy said the survivors replied. "You'll be sunk."

Airplane Drops Note

But it required half an hour of argument before the Brazilians gave up the rescue effort.

Next morning an airplane dropped a message to the boats. And a few hours later another ship sailed up, maneuvered alongside a

lifeboat. It, too, was Brazilian.

"Get away," shouted the men in the small boat. "A submarine is operating in these waters. You'll be sunk."

Sail Into Port

Nearly half an hour of argument was required to discourage this Brazilian crew.

"It would have taken some time to take all the men off both boats," said McCarthy. "We knew the danger and didn't want to be responsible for the sinking of another vessel."

They sailed their own boats into port in forty-five hours.

55 IN LIFEBOATS REJECT SHIP LIFT

Get Ashore Unaided After Caribbean Torpedoing.

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—The navy announced today that a medium-sized United States merchant vessel had been torpedoed in the Caribbean and that survivors had been landed at East Coast ports.

The navy said that fifty-five survivors of the crew of fifty-seven refused to be picked up by a freighter going to a distant port and reached a Caribbean port safely under their own sails after forty-five hours at sea.

Two men were believed to have been killed when the torpedoes struck.

The attack, made in the morning by a submarine which never surfaced, began with a torpedo that penetrated the engine room. The men took to the lifeboats and stood by for about an hour. They were planning to return to their ship when a second torpedo struck the stern, sinking the vessel.

The men then rowed off and during the night met the United Nations vessel that offered to take them aboard.

An East Coast Canadian Port, June 15 (A. P.).—Twenty-five survivors of a ship torpedoed in the Atlantic have arrived here. Three women were reported to be among the number.

17 Believed Lost Are Saved.

The Third Naval district headquarters said today that seventeen survivors, previously listed as missing from a torpedoed United States freighter, had arrived safely in Eastern ports.

Their ship was torpedoed and shelled on June 1, it was announced on June 11.

Of the crew of thirty-six, including four gunners, one was killed and thirty-five have now been rescued.

U-boat Crew Apologized.

An Eastern Port, June 15 (A. P.).—Thirteen seamen who spent fifty-one hours in a lifeboat before their rescue told today how the crew of the submarine that shelled and sank their ship apologized for killing some of the freighter's crew. The submarine's crew gave them water, they added, and one officer engaged one of the Americans in a discussion on the merits of American and German beer.

The sinking of the medium-sized freighter in the Atlantic was announced last Thursday by the navy. These thirteen survivors reached port last night. Another boatload of their companions arrived at another port several days ago.

The survivors said the known casualties were three missing and two dead, including the captain, who was hit by a piece of shell.

The Shawnee, bearing the word "diplomat" painted in huge white letters on her sides, is scheduled to sail northward tomorrow. It was understood that the Axis citizens would be among those exchanged for nationals of the United Nations.

180 Germans Sail for Home

New York, June 15.—(AP)—The 9,000-ton Portuguese liner Nyassa was on the high seas today bound for Lisbon with 180 German nationals among its nearly 300 passengers.

Although the State Department did not include the Germans in its official exchange program, government officials explained when the ship sailed Saturday night the sailing was permitted because there were more Germans here than Americans in Germany and holding all Germans in order to "bargain" with Reich authorities for the release of Americans was not necessary.

Lend-Lease Aid Over 4 Billions,

only minor activity around the Caribbean in early February, and the Gulf of Mexico sinkings hadn't started.

At Haiti, Captain Thompson received a change in orders and sailed Feb. 14—Valentine day—for New York. The Miraflores was seen the following day at sea, still near Haiti but on her course.

That was the last that was seen or heard of the freighter that spent years in the banana trade between New Orleans and Central America. She was 20 feet long, built in England in 1921.

Her owners have sought in vain for some clue to the mystery of the Miraflores and her crew that sailed off into oblivion. Queries to official quarters, interviews with seamen of other ships which travelled the same course, have brought no hint of the little freighter's fate.

"Such a distribution of the financial cost of war means that no nation will grow rich from the war effort of its Allies," the report said. "The money cost of the war will fall according to the rule of equality in sacrifice as in effort."

The United States intends, the report declared, to avoid "the political and economic mistakes of international debt experience during the twenties."

It spoke of hopes that plans would develop soon for "a series of agreements and recommendations for legislation in the fields of commercial policy, of money and finance, international investment and reconstruction."

Fifth Lend-Lease Report

It was the fifth quarterly report on lend-lease operations submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt. It showed a constantly increasing flow of war supplies of all types to the British commonwealth of nations and 35 other countries, with military items now comprising more than half of total transfers.

Congress has authorized lend-lease assistance to a maximum in excess of $50,000,000,000. As of May 1, aid amounted to $3,673,000,000 in goods transferred, awaiting transfer or use, or in process of manufacture, and $824,000,000 in services, such as repairing British warships in this country, ferrying planes and erecting production facilities. Actual exports of lend-lease articles up to the end of May amounted to $2,601,000,000.

"Our reservoir of resources is now approaching flood stage," the President asserted in a letter transmitting the report to Congress. "The next step is for our military, industrial and shipping experts to direct its full force against the centers of enemy power."

The shipping shortage is the problem there, the report made clear, saying that available cargoes were in excess of available ships.

are now making aid available at a monthly rate equivalent to $8,000,000,000 per year.

Dollars figures do not portray all that is happening. The Congress has wisely set few limits to the types of aid which may be and are being provided. Food, over 5,000,000,000 pounds, and medicine have helped to sustain the British and Russian and Chinese peoples in their gallant will to fight. Metals, machine tools and other essentials have aided them to maintain and step up their production of munitions.

The bombardment planes and the tanks which were ordered for them last Spring and Summer are now putting their mark on the enemy. The British pilots trained in this country have begun their work at Cologne and Essen.

And lend-lease is no longer one way. Those who have been receiving lend-lease aid in their hour of greatest need have taken the initiative in reciprocating. To the full extent of their ability, they are supplying us, on the same lend-lease basis, with many things we need now.

American troops on Australian and British soil are being fed and housed and equipped in part out of Australian and British supplies and weapons. Our Allies have sent us special machine tools and equipment for our munitions factories. British anti-aircraft guns help us to defend our vital bases, and British-developed detection devices assist us to spot enemy aircraft. We are sharing the blueprints and battle experience of the United Nations.

These things, invaluable as they have proven, are not the major benefit we will receive for our lend-lease aid. That benefit will be the defeat of the Axis. But the assistance we have been given by our partners in the common struggle is heartening evidence of the way in which the other United Nations are pooling their resources with our own.

Nations to fight this world-wide war on a world-wide basis. They are taking combined action to carry our men and weapons, on anything that will float or fly, to the places from which we can launch our offensives.

By combined action now, we can preserve freedom and restore peace to our peoples. By combined action later, we can fulfill the vision we have joined to attain. The concepts of the United Nations will not perish on the battlefields of this terrible war. It will live to lay the basis of the enduring world understanding on which mankind depends to preserve its peace and its freedom.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House, June 11, 1942.

Senate Gives Long Ovation To Greek King

Valuable Aid of U. S. Will Never Be Forgotten, Says George II.

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP) — King George II of Greece told the Senate today that his country "is proud to find itself a second time within a quarter of a century by the side of the powerful and generous American Democracy."

"In the United States," the exiled monarch said, "my country always has found support and sympathetic understanding. The valuable aid which you have given us during the war will never be forgotten."

A group of native-garbed Indians occupied a row of seats in the crowded galleries as King George was ushered into the chamber by a committee of four senators.

Senators and spectators arose and applauded at length as the bespectacled king, in Greek army uniform with crossed guns and gold crown insignia on his shoulders took his place before a battery of microphones.

Introducing the king, Vice-President Wallace said:

"For centuries Greece has held aloft the torch of freedom and never more than now. I present His Majesty the King."

King George then began reading a prepared speech in a clear voice with only slight traces of accent.

"Above all else," said the king, "it is vital that those who have fought the battle of right be secured against invasion, and the wrong-doers—including those who

Disappearance of Little Freighter Rivals Mystery of U.S.S. Cyclops

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—(AP) The disappearance of the little freighter Miraflores four months ago today may equal the 24-year-old mystery of the U.S.S. Cyclops which vanished in March of 1918.

Both were last seen in the waters off the West Indies. The sea still holds their secret.

The Navy collier Cyclops left Barbados in the West Indies on March 4, 1918 with 309 aboard. The ship of 19,300 tons displacement and her crew were never seen or heard from again.

The 2,158-ton Miraflores of the Standard Fruit and Steamship company sailed from New Orleans last Feb. 6 with a crew of 34 for Haiti. Capt. Robert Thompson of New Orleans expected to return Feb. 19 from the "routine" trip.

Enemy submarines had shown

F.D.R. Reports

United Nations to Share War Costs According to Ability to Pay.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WASHINGTON, June 15. (AP)—The financial cost of the war will be shared by the United Nations according to their ability to pay, Congress was told today in a presidential report which disclosed that Lend-Lease aid had reached nearly $4,500,000,000 by the end of May.

This distribution of cost would be attained, the report said, "if each country devotes the same fraction of its national production to the war."

The document indicated that if the United States converted 50 per cent of her vast production to war purposes, she would call it square, so far as Lend-Lease is concerned, with any other United Nation which converted a similar portion of production. Neither the volume of output nor the dollar value would be the governing factor.

President on Lend-Lease

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15—The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Congress accompanying the fifth report on lend-lease operations was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

This is the fifth ninety-day report to the Congress on operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

For the three months ending May 31, 1942, lend-lease aid amounted to more than $1,900,000,000. For the fifteen-month period from March, 1941, through May, 1942, aid totaled $4,497,000,000 in goods and services. We

Each United Nation is contributing to the ultimate victory not merely its dollars, pounds or rubles, but the full measure of its men, its weapons and its productive capacity.

Our reservoir of resources is now approaching flood stage. The next step is for our military, industrial and shipping experts to direct its full force against the centers of enemy power. Great Britain and the United States have together set up expert combined bodies to do the job, in close cooperation with Russia, China and the other United Nations.

They are equipping the United

17 Listed as Missing Are Safe

June 15—

NEW YORK. (AP)—The Third Naval District Headquarters said today that 17 survivors, previously listed as missing from a torpedoed U. S. freighter, had arrived safely in eastern ports.

Their ship was torpedoed and shelled June 1, it was announced June 11.

British Schooner Is Sunk

ST. LUCIA, British West Indies, June 15 (AP)—An Axis submarine shelled and sank a seventy-three-ton British schooned laden with a cargo of salf off St. Lucia yesterday. All the crewmen reached safety.

Axis Diplomats Will Sail From Peru

Lima, Peru, June 15 (AP)—The United States Army transport Shawnee arrived at Callao from a Chilean port yesterday, carrying a number of Axis Nationals. This morning, 584 more—102 Germans, 10 Italians and 472 Japanese—were put aboard.

30.24—17109

30.24—17109

either for ulterior motives or simply because of weakness, permitted themselves to become tools of the Axis—be impressed that predatory policies do not pay."

"We will fight on land, we will fight on sea," he concluded, "and end by your side and by the side of the other United Nations, until barbaric violence is put down and a new world is established — a world for free men, not for slaves."

King George was the first monarch to address the chamber since the late King Albert of the Belgians spoke there in 1919.

Collections in the New York area ranged from bloomer elastics to an 11-pound rubber tube used in a mechanical player piano. A filling station at Watertown, Mass., was almost swamped by its first contribution when a building supply company dumped six tons of old tires into its front yard.

Filling stations in the southeast said most of the rubber was being turned in by children, who collected the penny a pound; adults donated theirs mostly. One "mystery" item contributed was finally identified as an old-fashioned girdle.

Allotment Measure Is Passed by Senate

JUN 16 1942

Bill Also Provides for Draft Deferment of Family Heads—Grants Aid for Families of Service Men.

WASHINGTON, June 15. (AP)—The Senate speedily approved today legislation to aid the families of service men through a system of pay allotments and government grants.

Deferment for Family Heads

The measure, which now goes to the House, clears the way for the drafting of husbands and fathers who are family breadwinners if Army and Needs should require it. One of its provisions, however, authorizes the President to direct draft boards to take into consideration a man's family relationships when the question of inducting him arises.

That provision amends the Selective Service Act. As the act now stands, a man's wife and children are not reasons for his deferment unless they are actually dependent on his earnings for their livelihood. A working wife, who earns her own living, is not, for instance, presently a cause for deferment, but under the pending measure a draft board could take into consideration the undesirability of breaking up a home.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo), author of the measure, said he had been assured by Selective Service headquarters that the machinery would be set up in the local boards to see to it that men with wives and children would not be called into the service while single men were available.

The allotment section of the legislation applies to dependents of privates, first class privates, corporals and line sergeants, in the Army, and the corresponding grades in the other service groups.

Details of Plan

Under the plan, "Class A" dependents, wives and children, would be paid the allowances and allotments upon application of the husband in uniform, upon their request, or that of other interested persons. Allowances would be paid to "Class B" dependents—parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents or grandchildren—only on application of the man in uniform.

A wife with no children would receive $50 monthly—$22 from the husband and $28 from the government. With one child she would get an additional $12 from the government, and $10 for each additional child. For one child, but no wife, the service-man would give $22 and the government $20, with additional federal payments of $10 for each additional child.

Scrap Rubber Pours Into Filling Stations

JUN 16 1942

Big Collection Drive Declared Off to Good Start in Nation—Outstanding Success Is Predicted.

WASHINGTON, June 15. (AP)—Boy Scouts bearing baskets of old rubber heels, housewives with discarded hot water bottles and farmers toting old tractor tires flocked to the nation's filling stations today in a collection drive designed to help offset Japan's blows at the United Nations' rubber supply.

Many Donate Articles

The campaign was started on orders of President Roosevelt, and on its outcome may depend the question whether a nation-wide system of gasoline rationing will be instituted to save tires.

Filling stations were authorized to pay a penny a pound for the scrap, but many people contributed it without charge. First reports from many areas indicated the campaign got off to a good start. "Early returns indicate that the campaign will be an outstanding success," said William R. Boyd, Jr., chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council.

At New York, however, Sol Herzog, counsel for the Eastern States Gasoline Dealers Association, said he believed the initial collections were slow because "this was dumped on the dealers so quickly and without preparation that they were unable to make any plans."

He added that few gasoline stations were equipped with scales to weigh the rubber.

House-to-House Drives Planned

Many communities planned house-to-house canvasses by Boy Scouts and school children to make sure that the contents of garrets and cellars were thoroughly combed for the precious substance.

Contributions at a Des Moines station included: From a small boy, a basket of toy trucks and tanks made of rubber; from a dog, several rubber bones; from a man, one ruber band (he said that was all he could find). Six Girl Scouts were given three rubber tires from the Iowa governor's office—they came off the governor's ash trays. nDan0nail SHRDLU SHRDLU

Nick Mourat, 16, of Hollidays Cove, Pa., gathered more than 100 pounds of rubber heels, most of them from a shoemaker's dump behind a baseball park where Nick works chasing fouls.

A Standard Oil agent who canvassed homes and offices in Potosi, Mo., (population 2,017) collected 8,500 pounds of scrap rubber. A Detroit man turned in a 250-pound bale of crude rubber he "caught" off the Florida coast while sailfishing. A vessel carrying crude rubber had been torpedoed.

At Little Rock, Ark., members of the Exchange Club, civic group, voted to turn in the rubber floor mats from the trunk compartments of their automobiles.

Parishioners Get Bail For Alleged Spy

JUN 16 1942

Put Up $25,000 for Release of Rev. Kurt Molzahn

PHILADELPHIA, June 15. (AP)—Parishioners of old Zion's Lutheran church put up $25,000 cash bail today for the release of their pastor, the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, indicted by a federal grand jury in Hartford, Conn., on charges of espionage for the Axis.

The money, some in dollar bills, was turned over to U. S. Commissioner Norman J. Griffin by Dr. Karl F. Haussmann, 70-year-old former German and Latin instructor at the Germantown High school. Mr. Molzahn was one of his pupils.

The clergyman will be given a hearing tomorrow before the U. S. commissioner on the question of extraditing him to Hartford. He has protested his innocence.

Molzahn Slated to Face Court Tomorrow

HARTFORD, June 15. (AP)—Wednesday has been set as the date for arraignment of three of the five men indicted last week by a federal grand jury on espionage charges, but it developed today that it will not be possible to have more than one of them here at that time.

Two Department of Justice agents went to Philadelphia today for a hearing tomorrow seeking to remove the Rev. Kurt Molzahn to the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Federal District.

Officials had hoped to have Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Tex., physician now in an enemy alien internment camp, here also, but Deputy Marshal Jerome J. Sullivan was unable to obtain airplane passage and had to go to Texas for him by train. He was not expected back before Friday at the earliest.

The whereabouts of the third accused, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, ex-leader of the German-American Bund, is unknown, but he was believed not to be in the United States.

Two other suspects, Dr. Otto Willumeit, Chicago Bund leader and publisher, and Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, leader of the Russian National Fascist Party, were arraigned last Wednesday, the day the indictment was returned, and now are in jail in lieu of $15,000 bail each.

The five are accused of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act by gathering military information and sending it to Germany and Japan.

Mr. Molzahn, in a statement in Philadelphia, protested his innocence and said he knew nothing about the alleged plot. He said it was true, as the jury charged, that Kunze had used his home as an address for return mail, but contended it had been done without his knowledge and consent.

Convicted Woman Spy Gets 18-month Sentence

LOS ANGELES, June 15—(AP)—Mrs. Frances Goellert Gros, convicted on charges of conspiring with her husband, Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, to send defense information to Germany, was sentenced today to 18 months imprisonment.

Gros, who told government operatives he came here from Germany with sabotage orders from Reinhard Heydrich, Nazi executioner recently assassinated by the Czechs, is under 10-year sentence on a similar charge.

22 ITALIAN ALIENS SEIZED WITH GUNS

IN 7 OHIO CITIES

JUN 16 1942

FBI Finds Military Uniforms, Contraband in Weekend Raids.

CLEVELAND, June 15. — (AP) Arrest of 22 Italian aliens and seizure of firearms, including 1,300 rounds of ammunition, in seven Ohio cities was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The captives, all men, were detained for hearing before the Alien Enemy Hearing board here.

FBI agents, aided by local police, made the raids over the weekend in Cleveland, Youngstown, Canton, East Canton, Akron, Lorain and Alliance.

Two Italian military uniforms, an Italian flag and a plaque of Mussolini were seized. Other contraband included 400 rounds of .22-caliber dum-dum ammunition, 75 rounds of .32-caliber cartridges, 775 shotgun shells, miscellaneous ammunition, three rifles, one revolver, a black jack, a short-wave radio receiver, four cameras, and eight rolls of undeveloped photographic film.

It was the biggest round-up of enemy aliens in the Cleveland area since Pearl Harbor and brought the total to 91 arrests—40 Italians, 46 German and five Japanese.

Teacher Cleared At Sedition Trial

Denver, June 15 (AP).—Rudolph Fahl, 43-year-old former Denver school teacher, was acquitted today of Federal sedition charges. A United States District Court jury deliberated 30 minutes after Army officers of Lowry Field had testified Fahl made disparaging remarks in a conversation with officers last January.

Colonel, 36, Will Be Youngest U. S. General

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP)—Colonel Edwin S. Perrin was nominated today to be a brigadier general and will, at the age of 36, become the Army's youngest general officer.

Colonel Perrin, whose home is in Custer, S. D., was born October 15, 1905, a few months after the Army's present youngest general, Brigadier General Laurence S. Kuter, who has just turned 37.

Perrin is serving overseas, an official said.

WINDSOR, ROOSEVELT CONFER THREE HOURS

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) The Duke of Windsor, Britain's former King, conferred with President Roosevelt for three hours today and said they had talked about "the world in general" but had made no decision on anything.

Windsor, now governor on the Bahamas, reached Washington today after cutting short a visit here a fortnight ago to fly back to the Bahamas when labor troubles and rioting broke out there.

Legions of Nazidom Fail to Breach Line

JUN 16 1942

Hitler's Blitzkrieg Long Overdue in Land of Steppes

By DE WITT MACKENZIE.

Russian lines held staunchly through a bloody week-end and that's the vital news of the hour.

There can be no doubt Hitler is straining every nerve to get his heavily delayed offensive under way. But it won't roll until he can rip loose a portion of that magnificent Red line somewhere.

Particularly violent fighting continued in the two greatest battles—one on the Kharkov front in the Ukraine and the other before the long-besieged Soviet naval base of Sevastopol on the Crimea in the Black sea. These closely related operations represent a Nazi effort to crack the gateway into the Caucasus, thereby creating a funnel through which the Nazi chief could pour his waiting legions.

Here the Germans, employing the tactics which they made so well known in World war I, have been trying to breach the Red defenses by weight of numbers. It's a method of attack which frequently succeeds—if you don't care how many lives you sacrifice. However, Marshal Timoshenko's Bolshevists at latest reports were standing off these terrific massed attacks and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. That the defenders also were suffering many casualties seemed a foregone conclusion.

Further evidence that the Fuehrer is trying to get his "spring" blitzkrieg going is seen in the boiling up of fierce local attacks throughout the length of the attenuated Russo-German line. One of the most important of these assaults continues against the Arctic port of Murmansk, the railhead through which vital American and British military supplies are being poured into Russia. The Nazi object, of course, is to cut this life line.

Watch Murmansk, if you would keep well informed on the progress of the war, since preservation of this route is essential, and its loss would be a real catastrophe. Don't forget what I have taken the liberty of emphasizing so often—that this is a war of resources, in which production and transportation must be maintained at top pitch.

The importance of transportation is clearly seen in the nature of the belligerent activities. Hitler is combing Atlantic and Arctic waters with his submarines and raiders and has announced unrestricted warfare off our Atlantic coast beginning June 26—to cut off our supplies for the Allies.

The Japs waged a major campaign to sever China's Burma road life line. Now the Nipponese are making violent efforts to conquer southeastern China, and the immediate purpose of this drive is to secure the railways which will permit Japan to send supplies overland much of the way to French Indo-China. The point is that at present the Japs are dependent on their long sea-lanes to reach their new conquests, and their loss of shipping and protective naval vessels daily makes their supply problem more serious.

One of the greatest difficulties of the Axis in maintaining its position in Africa has been in connection with keeping its supply lines across the Mediterranean open in the face of British attack. And so one could continue, not overlooking that the British blockade of Europe represents the greatest job of supply cutting which this war has seen, and one which is playing a major role in winning the conflict for the Allies.

French Ambassador Has Complicated, Uneasy Life

Position of His Free French Opponent in Washington, However, Is Equally Difficult in War Days.

JUN 16 1942

By ROY P. PORTER.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Wide World)—That little man from Versailles, France—Gaston Henry-Haye, French ambassador to the United States—has been leading a complicated life in Washington which has not been made any easier by the BBC's latest broadcast telling Frenchmen to get out of the prohibited military zone established by the Germans from Belgium to the Pyrenees.

But if his position in Washington pilomatic society has been difficult of late, that of his opponent — Adrien Tixier, Free French representative and personal agent of Gen. Charles De Gaulle—has not been much better.

And it will not improve until the State department decides what requirements will be necessary for official recognition of the Free French as a united nations partner against the axis.

Two things have happened recently which have given each of these ernest Frenchmen some hope that his mission is on the way to being partly successful.

Fine Testimonial.

Henry-Haye received from Versailles a magnificent testimonial in the form of an illustrated booklet—as only the French can produce them—bearing greetings from both the high and lowly citizens of his home town for the service he is rendering "pour la France."

Significantly, it did not mention the Vichy government or its leader, pro-Axis Pierre Laval, but spoke only of "our friend and neighbor." Nor did these citizens of Versailles speak of the German occupation forces which have dominated their city since June 15, 1940.

"There is nothing which could have warmed my heart more than this simple message from my own people," Henry-Haye told me.

Tixier, former assistant director of the international labor office in Geneva when John G. Winant, now our ambassador to the court of St. James, was in charge, has a different problem.

He is trying to find out what the United States wants before the Free French will be granted diplomatic recognition—a private mission confided to him in London by General De Gaulle.

For both these men—socialite Henry-Haye who has often had the duke and duchess of Windsor as his guests at Versailles, and one-armed, serious-minded Tixier—life in wartime Washington is far from pleasant.

The first represents a government, headed by a Frenchman whom many of his countrymen call "Traitor Laval," which is in diplomatic disrepute at present. The United States ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, is back home from Vichy "for consultation."

Official Washington quarters said it is "at least doubtful" whether he—or another ambassador—will return to France while Laval heads the French puppet government of collaborationists.

In Better Standing.

Tixier is in a little better standing because he represents a movement which has official British approval in London. But, in Washington, he lacks the diplomatic status which opens the doors of officialdom.

Both men lead more or less secluded lives. They both have to be careful whom they invite to dine with them—and whose invitations they accept.

They both live in constant expectation of sudden orders of recall.

And now, since the BBC began broadcasting its evacuation warnings, they have a new problem to solve.

For Henry-Haye, it is: "What will be the position of my government if there is an invasion of France against the German occupation forces and how will I interpret it to the United States?"

For Tixier, the problem is the same as has been posed before in Syria, Dakar and Mers-El-Kebir: "Will ultimate victory over the German invaders of two-thirds of my country be sufficient compensation for sending Frenchmen to fight against Frenchmen?"

Both these men know—just as many of us who lived in occupied France under the German military administration—that the instant an invasion—call it the second front if you like—starts, there will be blood flowing in the streets of many cities.

A majority of the coastal region has already been forcibly evacuated. Seashore vacations and week-ends have been suspended by German orders since it became apparent that the British, Free French and Americans might attempt an invasion.

Control was tightened when the first of the commando raids was staged at St. Nazaire. The fact that the commandos got active help from the nazi-hating French patriots in the occupied zone caused the Germans no little embarrassment.

Now—if we can believe the BBC and its broadcasts—the time is approaching when positive action may be expected. Our own war production machine has been geared to turn out weapons of offense, even though it is forbidden by military censors to discuss such things as invasion barges, "tank killers" and new special type artillery.

One thing is certain. When the invasion does come, it will find prompt, voluntary and very enthusiastic support from thousands of Frenchmen who are just waiting for an opportunity to fight.

Then will be the time when Messieurs Henry-Haye and Tixier will each have to decide—in their own ways—what part they will play in the new French revolution—this time against the Germans and the French collaborationists.

American Soldiers Find Tough Going in Surinam

JUN 16 1942

By CHANDLER MEHL

HEADQUARTERS, United States Army Forces in Surinam, June 15 (Wide World)—The United States soldier in Surinam (Dutch Guiana) is a rugged fighting man.

Six months' service in the bush country of Equatorial South America—service in damp, steaming jungle and on sandy, scorching savannah—has fitted him for most any fighting frontier.

Most of the troops who landed in Surinam last December, as units of a United States task force assigned to aid the Dutch in the defense of this strategically located, bauxite-rich colony, were tropical-seasoned veterans. But even the veterans of Panama and Trinidad have gained new experience in this land of sweat and sand.

Uncle Sam's soldiers were invited to this Free Netherlands stronghold to join with Dutch forces—mostly native—in pushing the Allied war effort along this front. The Dutch gave their cooperation, but United States troops had a big task on their own hands—establishing and operating new bases and outposts.

Starting from scratch, the ground troops and Air Corps detachments built their cantonments and now carry out full wartime duties through rapid-changing tropic calms and storms.

For the first three weeks the United States forces in Surinam lived in tents pitched in jungle-clearing or on sand-whipped savannahs. Now they live in prefabricated barracks that are palaces by comparison to the tents but which are a far cry from United States continental camps.

For three weeks the men lived in tents and for three weeks they lived on canned sausage, rice and beans; on rice, beans and canned sausage; on beans, canned sausage and rice.

JUN 16 1942

Now supply lines are in better shape and there is more variety of food (always plenty in quantity) but the men are still on and will continue to be on field rations—which means almost all food comes from cans.

Butter is a once-a-day item, eggs a once-a-week special, and fresh fruits a real delicacy. But canned foods, potatoes, bread and jam load down the tables and the men gripe about the menu in a boastful sort of way, for they're proud of their ability to thrive on touch going. And many of them have gained weight on it.

As in any tropic country, the slightest exertion here produces heavy perspiration. The heat of the day runs around 95 degrees in the shade and, in the sun, soars high past the hundred-mark.

In contrast, the early morning brings refreshing, cooling winds that necessitate at least a sheet for cover over sleeping men.

The night is the worst time, of course, for tropic insects. Sanitation work—a really fine accomplishment—has rid the area of fever-carrying mosquitoes, but no chances can be taken and men sleep under heavy nets, walk patrols with heavy face nets.

Even so there is an avaricious type of gnat in this vicinity, not to mention sandflies—for which nets are no protection—and there are nights when they become so thick that outpost guards must be changed twice as frequently as usual to provide proper relief.

More painful yet are chiggers—not to be confused in the slightest with the pygmy insects of the same name in the States.

Chiggers in Surinam are tiny black bugs which infest the white sands. They dig into the soles of a soldier's feet, where they lay eggs that raise swelling.

Chigger and eggs must be cut out—a not particularly comfortable procedure—but the men are used to it now.

One lieutenant colonel who's just had 18 removed at one swoop is ready for business again, a couple of days later. And there are reports of a corporal who had 72 lanced out at one call at the dispensary.

For troops operating in the dense jungle there are the added dangers of wild animals and snakes, including the boa constrictor, but the few encounters reported to date have resulted only in adding some doughboys' names to the roster of successful jungle hunters.

All the larger cantonments now have movies and athletic programs, but the men naturally miss the complete lack of social contacts that exists in frontier service.

Passes are available for occasional trips to Paramaribo, seat of Dutch Colonial Government, but the movies there are as dated as those at the camps (features one to two years, newsreels four months), and there is little else in the way of entertainment.

Cost of living is high in Surinam and, to provide equalizing compensation, the United States forces in Surinam receive an additional 32 percent payment on their regular salary scale.

JUN 16 1942

But privations seem only to sharpen the soldierly qualities of these rugged fighting men and in the words of Corp. Charles McDonald of Cincinnati, one who's been through it all, "Regardless of the grunts and groans you hear, we are all glad to have an opportunity to be in the front lines of national defense."

Meanwhile, men are sitting on alert around the Bauxite mines—waiting for the patter of duck-steppers coming through the jungle.

"And, O, what we'd give for a crack at them."

30.24—17111

ON THE EL ADEM BATTLEFRONT IN CYRENAICA--FIRST ADD KENNEDY'S EYEWITNESS X X X EUROPEAN CONTINENT

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT, TAKE A LOOK AT THOSE TWO GERMAN TANKS WHICH LOST THEIR BEARINGS AND WENT SMACK INTO A BRITISH FORMATION. OR LOOK AT THOSE THREE BLOWN UP ON MINEFIELDS.

BUT THERE IS NO REAL REASON TO FEAR THAT AFTER ALL THIS EXPENSE OF ENERGY THAT THE GERMANS WILL EVEN ACHIEVE THEIR ORIGINAL OBJECTIVE. THEY MAY BE SMACKED GOOOD AND PROPER FOR MANY BRAVE ARMORED MEN ARE IN FRONT OF THEM.

JUN 16 1942

(EXCUSE ME, I JUST JUMPED INTO A SLIT OF A TRENCH TO GET OUT OF THE WAY OF SOME BOMBS AND SHELLS BUT NOW AN HOUR LATER I'M BACK AT MY TYPEWRITER.)

AS I WAS SAYING, I THINK THE NILE VALLEY IS SAFE FOR THE TIME BEING.

NIGHT LEAD HUNGARIAN-RUMANIAN

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE OLD ENMITY BETWEEN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA FLARED UP AGAIN TODAY WHEN THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER, NICHOLAS KALLAY, REPLIED TO NEW ANTI-HUNGARIAN MEASURES IN RUMANIA WITH A WARNING HUNGARY WOULD DEFEND HER PRESENT FRONTIERS "TO THE DEATH."

JUN 16 1942

KALLAY SPOKE NEAR THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER IN HUNGARIAN TRANSYLVANIA A THE SAME TIME THE HUNGARIAN PRESS PUBLISHED REPORTS THE RUMANIANS WERE FORCING THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY TO LEAVE THE RUMANIAN TRANSYLVANIA BY CONFISCATING THEIR FOODSTUFFS AND REFUSING TO GIVE THEM RATION CARDS.

THESE REPORTS SAID RUMANIAN SOLDIERS, DESCENDING IN FORCE, BROKE INTO HOMES AND TOOK EVEN THE CURRENT DAY'S FOOD SUPPLY FROM THE HUNGARIANS WHO WERE GIVEN EXIT VISAS TO CROSS TO THEIR HOMELAND ON FOOT.

30.24—17111

THIS WAS THE FIRST USE OF FORCE REPORTED IN THE INTERMITTENT DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO AXIS SATELLITES OVER THE QUESTION OF TRANSYLVANIA AND THE VIENNA AWARD WHICH GAVE THE NORTHERN PART OF THIS TERRITORY TO HUNGARY IN 1940.

RELIABLE HUNGARIAN QUARTERS SAID THIS WAS ONE OF THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED DURING KALLAY'S RECENT TALKS WITH ADOLF HITLER, AND THAT HITLER REFUSED TO GIVE ASSURANCES THAT THE VIENNA AWARD WOULD STAND. ACCORDING TO THESE QUARTERS, KALLAY WAS TOLD NEW ADJUSTMENTS WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

JUN 16 1942

THIS APPARENTLY UPHELD RUMANIA'S CONTENTION THAT SHE WAS ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION BECAUSE SHE HAD GIVEN TROOPS FOR HITLER'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN MUCH MORE LIBERALLY THAN HUNGARY. IT ALSO GAVE RUMANIA AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE HER FEELINGS BY ACTION AGAINST THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY.

BOTH HUNGARY AND RUMANIA, DESPITE GERMAN PRESSURE, HAVE KEPT LARGE FORCES ALONG THEIR RESPECTIVE BORDERS, EACH FEARING THE OTHER MIGHT STRIKE IF AN OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED ITSELF.

KALLAY TOLD TRANSYLVANIAN VILLAGERS THAT HUNGARY CONSIDERED WATCHING OVER THEM AS "THE FIRST DUTY" OF THE NATION AND THE ARMY.

HE REFERRED TO THE BELIEF OF "ANOTHER POWER" THAT IT COULD ESTABLISH ITSELF THERE AND DECLARED "THE TERRITORY OF HUNGARIAN TRANSYLVANIA WILL BE DEFENDED, IF NEED BE, TO THE DEATH."

Vichy, June 15-(AP)-An explosion Saturday night at an aluminum plant at Chambery royed an aluminum powder dump and injuredthe night watchman, the FrenchInformation ice reported today. The cause of the explosion was unknown.

JUN 16 1942

Chungking, June 15-(AP)-The Japanese in Formosa, island colony off the China east coast, are taking precautions against possible unrest among their conscripts there, the Chinese communique said tonight, quoting "army intelligence reports."

(Suchconscripts presumably would be Japanese since Formosan natives, racially Chinese, are not subject to conscription although a "volunteer system" of military service was introduced early this year. The Japanese army has used Formosa as a troop depot and training base for operations in the southwest Pacific area.)

JUN 16 1942

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 15-(AP)-Alarmed over fast-dwindling stocks of gasoline and oil and the non-arrival of expected supplies, the insular government today drastically revised its rationing plan to eliminate non-essential private vehicles.

The armed forces may still buy freely and public transportation companies and industrial concerns were promised supplies according to their needs but government offices were restricted to 50 per cent of their average consumption for the first three months and the general public, excepting doctors and ministers, was denied any gas at all.

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER WILLIAM JAMES DALEY OF (1815 TAYLOR ST.) AMARILLO, TEX., A MEMBER OF THE SECOND EAGLE SQUADRON, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY.

THE CITATION LAUDED DALEY AS AN "EXTREMELY KEEN" PILOT WHO HAS SHOWN "OUTSTANDING DEVOTION TO DUTY IN A LARGE NUMBER OF SORTIES OVER NORTHERN FRANCE DURING WHICH HE HAS DESTROYED AT LEAST TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE WAR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT 26 SURVIVORS OF A UNITED STATES MERCHANT SHIP WERE PICKED UP EARLY TODAY FROM A LIFEBOAT OFF SAN ANDRES ISLAND BY A COLOMBIAN NAVAL VESSEL.

JUN 16 1942

THE MEN WERE CARRIED TO THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT CARTAGENA AND GIVEN CLOTHING AND MEDICAL ATTENTION.

NIGHT LEAD CRASH

MACLEOD, ALTA., JUNE 15-(AP)-TWO AIRMEN FROM NO.7 SERVICE FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL AT MACLEOD WERE KILLED TODAY IN THE COLLISION OF TWO TRAINING PLANES WHILE ENGAGED IN FORMATION FLYING NEAR CRANUM, IT WAS ANNOUNCED LATE TODAY. THEIR NAMES WERE WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF RELATIVES.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 16-(AP)-LIEUT.GE GEORGE H.BRETT, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN THE PACIFIC AREA, TODAY AWARDED SILVER STAR DECORATIONS TO CAPT.FREDRICK C.EATON, CAPT. ROBERT E.THACKER AND SECOND LIEUT.HAROLD J.MARTIN.

MARTIN IS FROM NORTHFIELD, MINN. ADDRESSES FOR THE OTHERS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

JUN 16 1942

EATON WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION WHILE PILOTING A BOMBER ENGAGED IN A NIGHT ATTACK AGAINST JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN. THE FORMATION BECAME DISPERSED DUE TO SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS AND EATON MADE THE BOMB RUN ALONE, SUCCESSFULLY HITTING THE TARGETS.

ON HIS RETURN, DUE TO LACK OF FUEL, HE WAS FORCED TO LAND IN A SWAMP ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA. THREE WEEKS LATER, EMPLOYING NEARLY EVERY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION, HE LED HIS CREW BACK TO ITS BASE.

THACKER WON A SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION ON DEC. 7, WHEN AS PILOT OF A BOMBER ENROUTE FROM CALIFORNIA TO HONOLULU HE LANDED SAFELY DESPITE THE FACT THE LANDING FIELD WAS UNDER JAPANESE ATTACK AT THE TIME. HE WAS FIRED UPON BY FRIENDLY ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND WAS ATTACKED BY THREE JAPANESE PLANES.

MARTIN'S SILVER STAR RESULTED FROM ACTION ON MARCH 14. FLYING A P40 ON PATROL NORTH OF AUSTRALIA, HE MET AND IMMEDIATELY ATTACKED A FORMATION OF ENEMY BOMBERS. HE SILENCED THE REAR GUNNERS OF FOUR OF THEM AND THEN, CLOSING WITH ONE, HE SENT IT CRASHING INTO THE SEA.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 15-(AP)-GERMANY OFFICIALLY INFORMED THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TODAY ALL VESSELS ENTERING THE NEWLY DETERMINED NORTH AMERICAN BLOCKADE ZONE AFTER JUNE 26 WOULD DO SO AT THEIR OWN RISK.

30.24 — 17113

AT THE SAME TIME, THE ARGENTINE PRESS CALLED UPON THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO DEMAND THAT GERMANY CLARIFY THE SITUATION FURTHER, POINTING OUT THAT ARGENTINA STILL MAINTAINS RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AND THE BERLIN DECISION WOULD CAUSE HER MERCHANT FLEET TO LOSE THE "RELATIVE IMMUNITY" ENJOYED UP TO NOW.

JUN 16 1942

THE NEWSPAPER NOTICIAS GRAFICAS SAID MARITIME OFFICIALS BELIEVED GERMANY HAD NO INTENTION OF PREVENTING ARGENTINE SHIPS FROM CARRYING PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES BUT MERELY SOUGHT TO AVOID RESPONSIBILITY FOR "OCCURRENCES SUCH AS THE TORPEDOING OF THE ARGENTINE TANKER VICTORIA."

NOTICIAS GRAFICAS ADDED THAT ARGENTINE MERCHANTMEN WOULD CONTINUE TRIPS TO NORTH AMERICA BUT PROBABLY WOULD GO TO NEW ORLEANS PENDING ASSURANCES FROM GERMANY THAT "THE FATE OF THE FLEET AND THE IVES OF THE CREWS WOULD NOT BE ENDANGERED."

(THE NEW BLOCKADE LINE AS ANNOUNCED SATURDAY RUNS IN PART DOWN HE UNITED STATES COAST TO KEY WEST AND THENCE TO THE WEST INDIES. OWEVER, SUBMARINES ALREADY HAVE ATTACKED SHIPPING IN THE GULF OF MEXICO, EVEN THOUGH THE NAZI ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATES THAT IT WOULD BE OUT OF THE ZONE.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS TODAY TOLD BARON WILHELM VON SCHOEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR, THAT THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE STEPS TO AVOID PUBLICATION OF COMMENTS "CONSIDERED BY THE REICH'S REPRESENTATIVE AS INSULTING TO GERMANY AND THE CHIEF OF THE GERMAN STATE."

VON SCHOEN, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD PROTESTED AGAINST THE TONE TF CHILE'S PRO-DEMOCRATIC PRESS, WAS RECEIVED IN SPECIAL AUDIENCE THIS AFTERNOON AND LATER THE PRESIDENCY ISSUED A STATEMENT WHICH SAID:

30.24 — 17113-

"ALTHOUGH RESPECTFUL OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS TO EXPRESS OPINIONS WITHOUT CENSORSHIP OR OTHER RESTRICTIONS THAN THOSE ESTABLISHED BY LAW, THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS DECIDED TO ADOPT SOME MEASURES TO AVOID REPETITION OF INCIDENTS WHICH CAUSED THE FRIENDLY PROTEST OF AMBASSADOR VON SCHOEN."

JUN 16 1942

AFTER THE AUDIENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT, VON SCHOEN HANDED TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS A GERMAN NOTE DECLARING THAT ANY VESSELS ENTERING THE NORTH AMERICAN BLOCKADE ZONE WOULD DO SO AT THEIR OWN RISK. (A SIMILAR NOTE WAS GIVEN TO THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TODAY.)

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD RECEIVED PROTEST AGAINST OTHER INCIDENTS RECENTLY FROM THE AMBASSADORS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, SPAIN AND GERMANY AND FROM THE MINISTERS OF JAPAN, FRANCE AND PARAGUAY.

MEANWHILE, YOUTHFUL FOLLOWERS OF THE CHILEAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY APPEARED IN FRONT OF A THEATER WHERE A FILM WAS BEING SHOWN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS AND DISTRIBUTED PROPAGANDA SHEETS CALLING "CHILEANS TO ACTION." THE SHEETS ALSO SAID A "NATIONAL SOCIALIST TARGET SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIPS WAS BEING ARRANGED."

JUN 16 1942

HAVANA JUNE 15-(AP)-THREE FOREIGNERS, WHO POLICE BELIEVE ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS, WERE ARRESTED TONIGHT ON CHARGES OF SMUGGLING AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES.

THE THREE WERE ARRESTED ON CHARGES MADE BY THE PRICE AND SUPPLY CONTROL OFFICE OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, JUNE 15-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTIES ISSUED TODAY LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS SGT. HARRY LAWTON, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS FATHER W.O.LAWTON, DALLA, TEXAS.

SCHNEIDER, ONT., JUNE 15-(AP)-TWO GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR, FIRST REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED WHILE EN ROUTE FROM A NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO PRISON CAMP TO A TRAIN, WERE DISCOVERED HIDING IN THE PRISON CAMP LAST NIGHT, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY.

THE PRISONERS, ERIC SCHMIDT, 22, AND MARTIN MAENNICK, 25, OF THE NAZI AIR FORCE, WERE MISSED AT 11 A.M., SATURDAY WHEN OTHER GERMAN PRISONERS WERE BEING LOADED ON A TRAIN NEAR HERE FOR TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CAMP.

JUN 16 1942

NEW YORK JUNE 15-(AP)-ALL GERMAN OWNERS OF STOCKS AND BONDS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO TURN THEIR HOLDINGS OVER TO THE REICHSBANK AND ACCEPT IN COMPENSATION REICH TREASURY BONDS OF CURRENT ISSUE, THE NEW YORK TIMES REPORTED TONIGHT FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND.

THIS AMOUNTS TO VIRTUAL EXPROPRIATION, THE TIMES SAID, SINCE THE TREASURY BONDS MUST REMAIN IN THE CUSTODY OF THE REICHSBANK AND WILL BE TREATED AS BLOCKED SECURITIES WHICH CANNOT BE DISPOSED OF BY THEIR OWNERS.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT INTERPRETED THE MOVE AS A FORECAST THAT THE GERMAN STOCK MARKET WOULD BE ELIMINATED AS A FREE CLEARING HOUSE FOR DEALS IN INDUSTRIAL STOCKS AND BONDS. HE SAID IT WAS NOT YET KNOWN WHETHER THE DECREE MIGHT ALSO LEAD TO OUTRIGHT NATIONALIZATION OF STOCK COMPANIES BUT THAT GERMAN FINANCIAL WRITERS INDICATED FAR-REACHING DEVELOPMENTS WERE EXPECTED.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE DECREE WAS BELIEVED TO BE TO CURB STOCK MARKET MANIPULATIONS AND TO CONTROL WAR PROFITS IN CONFORMITY WITH GERMANY'S DRASTIC REGULATION OF OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, THE TIMES SAID.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD NELSON

EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 15-(AP)-DONALD M. NELSON, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT WAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES NOW EXCEEDS THAT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN DEPARTING FROM HIS PREPARED SPEECH AT THE DEDICATION OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S NEW $5,000,000 TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

NELSON SAID BRITISH PRODUCTION CHIEFS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES TOLD HIM THEY HAD ESTIMATED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT AMERICAN OUTPUT WOULD TOP BRITAIN'S BY THIS SEPTEMBER.

JUN 16 1942

"AS A MATTER OF FACT," NELSON SAID, "WE PASSED IT LAST WEEK, THREE MONTHS EARLY."

NELSON PREDICTED THAT AMERICANS [redacted] WOULD EMERGE FROM THIS WAR WITH NEW STRENGTH, UNITY AND SKILLS AND "A NEW NATIONAL SOUL."

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD STATED THAT SINCE THE NATION DEDICATED ITS WILL AND SPIRIT TO THE CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERATION NEW PATTERNS BEGAN TO EVOLVE ON THE HUMAN AS WELL AS MATERIAL SIDE OF INDUSTRY.

JUN 16 1942

TO FIGHT A TOTAL WAR, HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE DEDICATION OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S NEW $5,000,000 TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, "WE MUST HAVE THE COMPLETE MOBILIZATION OF OUR MACHINERY, OUR MANPOWER, OUR RESOURCES AND OUR FINANCES XXX."

THAT MEANT, HE ADDED, THAT AMERICANS MUST GIVE UP MANY CHERISHED CUSTOMS.

"WE NO LONGER, FOR INSTANCE, THINK IN TERMS OF PERSONAL FINANCIAL ADVANTAGE, OF PERSONAL SECURITY, OF LIESURELY WORK HABITS OR OF HIGH LIVING STANDARDS," NELSON SAID. "XXX THE PRODUCTION MAN THINKS IN TERMS OF GETTING THE GREATEST VOLUME OF PRODUCTION WHICH IS

30.24—17115

PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE WITH THE PLANT AND MATERIALS AT HAND, AND HANG THE PROFITS."

JUN 16 1942

LIEUT.GEN.WILLIAM KNUDSEN, PRODUCTION SPECIALIST IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT, RELATED THAT WOMEN--INCLUDING MANY COLLEGE GRADUATES--HAD HELPED TREMENDOUSLY IN RELIEVING THE LABOR SHORTAGE BY GOING TO WORK IN FACTORIES. HE SAID THE SHORTAGE WAS SERIOUS NOW ONLY IN THE HIGHLY SKILLED BRANCHES OF LABOR AND IN THE OPERATION OF HIGHLY SPECIALIZED MACHINES."

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE SAID TONIGHT THAT FOUR GERMAN COURIER PLANES, "FLYING OFF THEIR PRESCRIBED COURSE, HAVE BEEN WARNED TO CORRECT THEIR COURSE BY SWEDISH GUNNERS WITH ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE DURING THE PAST 48 HOURS."

THE EXCHANGE SAID SUCH AN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE TODAY AT STOCKHOLM BY THE SWEDISH DEFENSE MINISTRY. THE EXCHANGE ALSO REPORTED:

"THE SWEDISH STEAMER SANTA, OF STOCKHOLM, WAS ATTACKED BY AIR AND SUNK. THE CREW OF 20 WAS BROUGHT IN SAFETY TO A GERMAN PORT.

"TRAWLER NOMI, OF HOEMOE, WAS MACHINE GUNNED AND BADLY DA

JUN 16 1942

"THE TRAWLER NOMI, OF HOEMOE, WAS MCHINE GUNNED AND BADLY DAMAGED WHILE FISHING IN THE SKAGERAK LAST WEEK BY TWO GERMAN PLANES."

BY RUTH COWAN

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-KING GEORGE II OF GREECE AND THE LITTLE AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN WHO IS CLOSEST TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD A PRIVATE CHAT TODAY AND THE VISITING MONARCH GOT A REPORT THAT IN "DIS COUNTRY, TINGS IS COMING RIGHT ALONG".

HIS MAJESTY'S INFORMANT WAS STEVE VASILAKOS, TH[illegible] GREEK-BORN VENDER WHO HAD SOLD PEANUTS AND POP-CORN FROM H[illegible]ALL STAND BE-

30.24—17115

SIDE THE WHITE HOUSE FOR 32 YEARS.

STEVE IS A NATURALIZED CITIZEN NOW, BUT HE IS VERY PROUD OF THE FIGHT THE FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY PUT UP AGAINST THE AXIS INVADERS. AFTER ALL, AS HE LIKES TO TELL, HE HAS TWO GROWN SONS BACK THERE, ONE A CAPTAIN IN THE GREEK ARMY.

SO WHEN STEVE HEARD THAT KING GEORGE WAS COMING TO TOWN FOR A VISIT, HE GOT A NEW GREEK FLAG AND PUT IT UP ALONGSIDE THE AMERICAN FLAG ON HIS STAND. EVERY DAY HE WORE A CLEAN WHITE SHIRT.

SOME ONE TOLD KING GEORGE ABOUT HIS NO. 1 FAN. THE MONARCH DROVE BY THE STAND, BUT STEVE HAD HIS BACK TURNED TO THE STREET AND ONLY LOOKED AROUND IN TIME TO GET A QUICK GLIMPSE OF THE KING WAVING TO HIM. ANOTHER TIME STEVE WASN'T AT HIS STAND.

BUT STEVE THOUGHT IT OVER, AND DECIDED THE NICE THING TO DO WOULD BE TO GO CALL ON THE KIND. HE WENT DOWN TO THE BLAIR HOUSE, HISTORIC HOME WHERE THE STATE DEPARTMENT ENTERTAINS DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

JUN 16 1942

RIGHT UP THE FRONT STONE STEPS THAT HAVE BEEN TROD BY LINCOLN AND LEE, WENT STEVE. HE RANG THE DOOR-BELL AND TOLD THE DOORMAN WHO HE WAS. THE DOORMAN TOLD THE KING, AND STEVE WAS USHERED IN.

IN THE DRAWING ROOM, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED IN RARE ENGLISH FURNITURE, THE KING AND THE PEANUT VENDER "JUST DISCUSSED TINGS", STEVE RELATED.

A93WX

STEVE WASN'T FOR TELLING JUST WHAT "TINGS" WERE DISCUSSED. "WE TALKED GREEK," HE SAID. HIS DEEPLY TANNED FACE WRINKLED INTO A GRIN. HE HAD SHAVED A BIT TOO CLOSE. THERE WERE SEVERAL NICKS

ON HIS CHIN AND CHEEK.

"SURE, THE KING IS A FINE FELLOW. I LIKE HIM FINE," SAID STEVE. "THEY SAY HE IS 52 YEARS OLD BUT HE DOESN'T LOOK 35." NO, STEVE DIDN'T TELL HIM ABOUT HIS SON IN THE GREEK ARMY OR HIS BOY ON THE ATHENS POLICE FORCE.

"WHAT'S DE USE?" STEVE WAVED HIS HANDS. "NOBODY KNOWS ABOUT ANYBODY IN GREECE NOWDAYS." HE WAS SAD A MOMENT. THEN HE BRIGHTENED UP. "I JUST TOLD HIM TINGS IS COMING RIGHT ALONG."

ROCHESTER,N.Y., JUNE 15-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER IS A "TOUGH CUSTOMER" BUT HE IS "SLIPPING" AND "THE CRASH IS BOUND TO COME," ASSOCIATED PRESS VETERAN BERLIN CORRESPONDENT LOUIS P.LOCHNER SAID TONIGHT.

HE WARNED A WAR RALLY AUDIENCE, HOWEVER, "IT WILL NOT COME UNLESS OUR NATION JOINS IN AN ALL-OUT EFFORT."

JUN 16 1942

LOCHNER SAID THE "ONE MILITARY IMPRESSION" HE BROUGHT FROM GERMANY WAS "THE NECESSITY OF COMBATTING HITLER WITH AIRPOWER AND MORE AIRPOWER AND STILL MORE AIRPOWER."

ATTRIBUTING THE FALL OF THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE CHIEFLY TO NAZI AIR SUPERIORITY AT THAT STAGE OF THE WAR, HE SAID:

"THANK GOD THAT SUPERIORITY IS WANING RAPIDLY AND HAS IN FACT ALREADY WANED, DUE TO OUR AMERICAN EFFORT."

LOCHNER, HEAD OF THE BERLIN A.P. BUREAU FOR 13 YEARS BEFORE HIS FIVE-MONTHS' INTERNMENT AND SUBSEQUENT RETURN TO UNITED STATES IN AN EXCHANGE OF NATIONALS, SAID HITLER IS FACED WITH A TRANSPORTATION BOTTLENECK BECAUSE OF HIS "EGOTISM IN NEGLECTING THE RAILWAYS AND FAVORING THE ADOLF HITLER SUPER-HIGHWAYS." HE URGED ALLIED BOMBING OF GERMAN RAILWAY CENTERS, "ONE OF HITLER'S MOST VULNERABLE POINTS."

PRECEDE WASHINGTON SHIP

AN EAST COAST PORT, JUNE 15-(AP)-A SMALL UNITED STATES MERCHANTMAN FOUNDERED IN A MINUTE AND A HALF AND CARRIED SIX CREWMEN TO THEIR DEATHS WHEN A HEAVY TORPEDO FOUND ITS MARK OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF CUBA JUNE 7.

JUN 16 1942

"THE EXPLOSION FROM THAT TORPEDO WAS TERRIFIC," SAID CAPT.BERNARD ROOSEVELT DAVIS, 39, OF PHILADELPHIA. THE MASTER AND 26 OTHER SURVIVORS WERE RESCUED BY NAVY CRAFT AND LANDED HERE.

CAPTAIN DAVIS PRAISED THE GALLANT CONDUCT OF FIRST OFFICER JOHN NUME OF NEW YORK, WHO FOUGHT THROUGH NECK-HIGH WATER LITTERED WITH DEBRIS TO RELEASE TWO RAFTS THAT LATER PROVIDED SAFETY FOR NINE MEN.

THE UNDERSEA RAIDER SURFACED AFTER THE SHIP WENT DOWN AND CIRCLED SLOWLY FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR. ONE OF ITS CREW DIVED OVERBOARD AND PICKED UP A LIFE PRESERVER, APPARENTLY TO LEARN THE NAME OF THE SUBMARINE'S VICTIM. THREE OR FOUR PLAYING CARDS WERE PAINTED ON THE RAIDER'S CONNING TOWER.

CAPTAIN DAVIS LISTED THE DEAD AS GUY TAYLOR, FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER, AND RALPH E.HUPPER, OILER, OF BOSTON; PHILLIP DOYLE, SEAMAN, PORTLAND,ME.; JENS OLSEN, SEAMAN, WOODS HOLE,MASS.; JACK GRIFFIN, TORONTO, CANADA, AND KENNETH BERRY, NASHUA, N.H.

PRECEDE WASHINGTON SHIP

JUN 16 1942

A GULF COAST PORT, JUNE 15-(AP)-AXIS SUBMARINES, MISSING FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO FOR MORE THAN TWO WEEKS, REAPPEARED JUNE 11 TO BLAST TO THE BOTTOM A LARGE CARGO VESSEL OF PANAMANIAN REGISTRY WITH LOSS OF ONE LIFE. FIFTY-EIGHT OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE RESCUED.

THE SINKING WAS THE FIRST REPORTED BY THE NAVY IN THE INNER

30.24 — 17117

WATERS OF THE GULF SINCE MAY 27, WHEN THE FOURTEENTH SHIP WAS SENT TO THE BOTTOM DURING MAY.

JUN 16 1942

THE LATEST VICTIM OF ENEMY RAIDERS WAS ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING AT 3:55 A.M., CENTRAL WAR TIME, WHEN TWO TORPEDOES STRUCK ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY, ONE STARBOARD AMIDSHIPS AND ONE FARTHER AFT ON THE STARBOARD.

BECAUSE THE SHIP LISTED QUICKLY, GUNNERS WERE UNABLE TO FIRE. ABOUT TEN MINUTES AFTER THE SHIP WAS ABANDONED, A THIRD TORPEDO STRUCK ON THE STARBOARD SIDE, CAPSIZING THE VESSEL.

THE SUBMARINE THEN CAME TO THE SURFACE AND AS DAY BROKE FIRED ABOUT EIGHT ROUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES INTO THE CAPSIZED SHIP, WHOSE KEEL WAS STILL VISIBLE. THE SUBMARINE THEN DEPARTED ON THE SURFACE.

TWENTY-SIX MEN LEFT THE SHIP IN ONE LIFEBOAT, 23 IN ANOTHER AND 9 JUMPED IN THE WATER. THEY WERE SIGHTED BY FISHING VESSELS ABOUT 6:45 A.M. AND BROUGHT TO A GULF PORT LATE IN THE AFTERNOON. THOMAS CHAPMAN, THE SECOND COOK, FROM ONTARIO, CANADA, WAS NOT SEEN AFTER MEMBERS OF THE CREW SAW HIM JUMP INTO THE WATER.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 15)

SAGA OF SWEAT

AND SAND

AMERICANS BUILD

FRONTIER POST

IN SURINAM (1938)

BY CHANDLER BIELL

(ADVANCE) ZANDERY FIELD, SURINAM, JUNE 14-(WIDE WORLD)-UNITED STATE AIRMEN WING FROM HERE DAYIN, DAY OUT ON IMPORTANT PATROLS AND MISSIONS--IN A SMOOTH-CLICKING OPERATIONS PROGRAM THAT GIVES LITTLE HINT OF THE MONTHS OF JUNGLE PIONEERING THAT WENT INTO ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS SURINAM (DUTCH GUIANA) BASE.

JUN 16 1942

ZANDERY FIELD TODAY IS A ROUGH AND READY FRONTIER OUTPOST. IT'S AN OUTPOST OF LOG-HOUSE HANGARS AND WEATHER-BEATEN BARRACKS DOTTING A SWEEP OF SANDY SAVANNAH, WITH THE LATTER PROVIDING CLEARING FOR A MODERN AIRFIELD BETWEEN WALLS OF DENSE JUNGLE GROWTH.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS AIR BASE, STRATEGICALLY LOCATED FOR PATH RUNS ALONG THE SHIPPING ROUTES OF THE AMERICAS, AND ALSO WELL ADVANCED TOWARD THE DARK UNKNOWN OF THE VAST BUSH COUNTRY STRETCHES OF SOUTH AMERICA, IS A SAGA OF SWEAT AND SAND.

UNITED STATES FIGHTING MEN ARRIVED AT THIS DESOLATE-LOOKING SPOT NEAR MIDNIGHT OF LAST DECEMBER 3 AND, IN THE INTERVENING SIX MONTHS, THROUGH TROPIC RAIN AND UNDER TROPIC SUN, THEY'VE FASHIONED A BASE THAT GETS THINGS DONE ON THIS HEMISPHERE FRONTIER.

ZANDERY FIELD HAS COME A LONG WAY INDEED IN SIX MONTHS, THROUGH TROPIC RAIN AND UNDER TROPIC SUN, THEY'VE FASHIONED A BASE THAT GETS THINGS DONE ON THIS HEMISPHERE FRONTIER.

ZANDERY FIELD HAS COME A LONG WAY INDEED IN SIX MONTHS.

THE BASE DETACHMENT ARRIVED ON LOCATION TO FIND LESS THAN A DOZEN TENTS FLAPPING AROUND CENTER POLES AND A PILE OF FOLDED COTS AS THE FULL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

FOR THREE WEEKS EVERY MAN--FROM BUCK PRIVATE TO CAPTAIN--PITCHED IN TO HELP GET ZANDERY FIELD OPERATING.

CAMOUFLAGED AIR RAID SHELTERS WERE CONSTRUCTED BY SOME; OTHERS WORKED ON GUN NESTS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS.

SOME ERECTED STORAGE BINS; OTHERS UNLOADED SUPPLY TRAINS.

WATER HOLES WERE SUNK--A DEPTH OF ONLY FOUR FEET WAS SUFFICIENT--TO PROVIDE FOR SHOWERS AND DRINKING WATER.

JUN 16 1942

SECTIONS OF PREFABRICATED BARRACKS BUILDINGS ARRIVED AND THE MEN TOILED TILL MIDNIGHT MANY AN EVENING, GETTING THE CANTONMENT SET UP AND ROOFED.

DAYTIMES, THE MEN WERE BUSY NOT ONLY WITH WARTIME DUTIES AND ORDINARY CAMP CHORES, BUT ALSO WITH GAS ATTACK DRILLS AND COUNTER-ATTACK DRILLS. AND AT NIGHT THERE WERE BLACKOUT DRILLS.

CARPENTERS MEANWHILE WERE BUSY FASHIONING HOME-MADE FURNITURE--DESKS, TABLES, STRAIGHT-BACK CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, MESS BENCHES, BOOK-CASES, FILING CABINETS, LOCKERS, CLOSETS.

A TEMPORARY HOSPITAL WAS PLACED UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO PROVIDE IT WITH HOT WATER.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE THE NEW CANTONMENT WAS COMPLETED, AND THE MEN MOVED IN TO CELEBRATE.

CHRISTMAS DINNER WAS ENJOYED UNDER ROOF--IN NEW MESS HALLS WITH BURNED-PINE FINISH (AMATEUR)--INSTEAD OF OUT-OF-DOORS FROM A STANDING-UP POSITIONS OFF LONG RACKS; WITH EACH PASSING PLANE KICKING UP A COVERING OF SAND AND DUST. TOO, DISHES REPLACED MESSKITS.

AND THAT'S ONLY THE BEGINNING OF THE TRANSFORMATION.

LOGS THAT ONCE SERVED AS SEATS IN THE THEATER NOW HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY BENCHES WITH BACKS--HARD BACKS, TO BE SURE, BUT FAR MORE COMFORTABLE THAN LOGS.

THE OLD 5 X 5 WATERHOLE NOW S USED FOR WASHING THE BASE'S CARS AND TRUCKS, AND NEW 70-FOOT WELLS PROVIDE DRINKING WATER.

DRAINAGE DITCHES LINE ALL THE ROADWAYS IN CAMP, AND FLOODS ARE FAR MORE RARE THAN IN THE EARLY DAYS.

JUN 16 1942

MEN STILL TAKE COLD SHOWERS EXCLUSIVELY AND SHAVE WITH COLD WATER, BUT THEY DO IT UNDER COVER NOW SINCE LAVATORY BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED AND FUNCTION SMOOTHLY DESPITE A LACK OF PLUMBING FACILITIES NORMAL TO POSTS IN PERMANENT BASES.

RECENTLY CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON AN OFFICERS CLUB AND A NON-COMS' CLUB AND THESE, WITH THE ENLISTED MEN'S PX (POST EXCHANGE) RECREATION ROOM, PROVIDE PLACES FOR REFRESHMENTS AND EVENING GATHERINGS.

DESPITE THE DISTANCE FROM HOME, LACK OF SOCIAL CONTACTS AND THE RIGORS OF SURINAM'S BUSH COUNTRY CLIMATE, MORALE IS HIGH.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 15-SENT JUNE 12)

[redacted]

Leave Blank

30.24 — 17119 30.24 — 17119

U. S.-BRITISH FLIERS CRIPPLE ITALIAN NAVY; SINK BIG CRUISER, SET 2 BATTLESHIPS AFIRE; RUSSIANS COUNTER-ATTACK AT KHARKOV

Great Convoys Get To Tobruk, Malta

At Least 6 Other Enemy Warships Destroyed Or Damaged in Great Mediterranean Battles—British Warships Also Participate —Axis Reports on Allied Losses Termed 'Fantastic'

JUN 17 1942

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 16. (AP)—The U. S. Army's four-motored "Liberators," RAF torpedo planes and warships of the British fleet were disclosed tonight to have sunk one of Italy's two remaining heavy cruisers, left two Italian battleships battered and burning, and destroyed or damaged at least six other enemy men of war in the battles which have churned the Central and Eastern Mediterranean since Saturday.

It was the first officially recorded participation of U. S. Air Forces in the Mediterranean theatre, now blazing into full summer activity.

Impressive Allied Successes

Special communiques from the RAF Command in Cairo and from the Admiralty and Air Ministry in London piled up the impressive reports of Allied successes after two days of extravagant Axis claims of the smashing of two great convoys, bound from both east and west for Malta and Tobruk. The Germans and Italians, in all, announced that a total of 16 Allied vessels, including eight cruisers or destroyers, had been sunk for sure and that 38 other ships had been damaged, some of them being called total losses.

Replying to this, the Admiralty-Air Ministry communique announced flatly tonight that the convoys had delivered the goods to both Malta and to Tobruk, the African desert bastion, in the face of the heaviest kind of attacks by superior enemy naval and air forces.

Axis Claims Called Fantastic

It was conceded there were British losses; they were not specified, but the communique said "the fantastic enemy claims to have sunk cruisers and to have damaged battleships and an aircraft carrier are without any foundation."

This communique listed a 10,000-ton, eight-inch cruiser of the Trento class and at least two destroyers sunk by "His Majesty's ships, naval aircraft, the RAF and the United States Army Air Corps," in addition to heavy losses inflicted on the Axis air squadrons.

It was the Cairo RAF headquarters, however, which told the more complete story of how the big Consolidated B-24's of the new U. S. Army Air Force establishment in the Middle-East cracked the backbone of the Italian fleet just off Italian shores.

JUN 17 1942

Italian Losses

The total damage wrought by these American bombers and by the RAF and British fleet air arm torpedo planes was:

Sinking of the Trento cruiser in a combined American-British assault; setting afire and damaging the two Italian battleships, of which Italy now has six in service; damaging of two smaller cruisers and damaging of two destroyers.

The big Consolidated bombers, used heretofore chiefly for anti-submarine work in the north Atlantic, now are bearing an equal share in the battle for air superiority over the Mediterranean, informed sources here said.

They helped protect the convoys and then when the Italian fleet, lured from its bases by big game on the horizon, came out for the attack the Liberators got in their smashing blows.

The whole story of the three-day naval and aerial melee will not be told, however, until the smoke clears and the information no longer is of tactical use to the enemy.

It appeared, however, that the two Italian destroyers sunk had gone down under the guns of the British Mediterranean fleet.

Hint U.S. Battleship in Fight

Axis communiques claimed that the Allied convoys involved nearly 100 ships, mostly escort vessels and "probably" including a U.S. battleship; that only a few of the eastbound convoy reached Malta and that the west-bound convoy was driven back to Alexandria.

Today's first Allied news of the engagements, spanning many hundreds of miles of Mediterranean waters, came in the RAF special communique.

This disclosed that the main Italian fleet, including two battleships, was spotted Sunday night south of Otranto, the great naval base at the heel of Italy's "boot."

That night the RAF's long-range torpedo bombers shadowed and attacked the fleet and the next morning simultaneous assaults were delivered by the force of U. S. Army Consolidated B-24's and by the torpedo planes.

Only last week a number of these Consolidated spanned the Mediterranean from Egypt and were reported to have attacked the Rumanian oil fields.

"A number of hits were made on the battleships and fires were caused," said the communique recording the Mediterranean battle.

"One Trento cruiser (10,000tons) was set afire by bombs and sunk by an aircraft torpedo. One six-inch (gun) cruiser and one destroyer also are known to have been hit."

Italy Admits Loss of Cruiser

The Italian High Command admitted the sinking of the cruiser and heavy damage to a destroyer but said nothing of the battleships. The cruiser was either the 10,000-ton Trento or its sister ship, the Trieste. Of the seven heavy cruisers with which Italy started the war, she is believed to have had left, prior to this action, only one Trento cruiser and one other, the Bolzano.

After the Taranto attacks, the remaining Italian warships of this force fled north to their base. The second phase of the Allied aerial story, then, was laid in the narrow waters south of the Italian island of Pantelleria, the fortified Italian island midway between Sicily and Tunis, where the Italians said they pounced on the eastbound Malta convoy.

Said the RAF communique:

"A second Italian naval force of cruisers and destroyers in the neighborhood of Pantelleria was attacked by torpedo aircraft of the British fleet air arm and the RAF. One cruiser was hit and set on fire and one destroyer probably hit."

Heavy Axis Air Assault

In its sole mention of British naval forces engaged at sea during this period, the RAF said that such forces "were covered by fighters" from Saturday through Monday and that many bombing attacks were intercepted.

It went on: "One enemy raid consisted of 40 Junkers 87's and 88's escorted by more than 20 Messerschmitt's 109's. The enemy was compelled to jettison his bombs far from our ships. Considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy . . . "

The Axis claims reached a crescendo today.

Axis Claims

A German High Command special communique covered the damage alleged done to the west-bound convoy from Saturday to Monday "by German air force and naval units." The Italian communique covered damage allegedly done by Italian naval and "Axis" air forces to both westbound and eastbound convoys.

It was impossible to tell where they overlapped, although it was obvious that they did.

Out of the westbound convoy the Germans said they sank "four cruisers and destroyers," two patrol boats and six merchant ships totalling 56,000 tons. One destroyer and eight merchant ships were claimed as total losses and six warships and six merchantmen listed as damaged.

Thirty-three Allied and ten German planes were reported lost and, it was added, the convoy had to turn back to Egypt.

The Germans figured that there were 52 ships in the westbound convoy, and that the escort "probably" included a U. S. battleship and eight cruisers.

The Italians said their warships attacked the eastbound convoy off Pantelleria at dawn Monday and, in the subsequent air and naval fighting, sank a cruiser and two destroyers, fired or sank four other ships, damaged a cruiser, three destroyers and two "Units" and fired a tanker. Out of the west-bound convoy, the Italians said, bomber and torpedo planes "coming from our bases" sank a destroyer and six "Units."

This Italian communique appeared to include yesterday's claims to the sinking of a cruiser, two destroyers and four "ships," and damaging an aircraft carrier, a battleship and other warships. It was implied that Italian planes had done all this.

Earlier German broadcasts said that the eastbound convoy was made up of six transports and one destroyer escorted by a battleship, two aircraft carriers, five cruisers, 20 torpedo boats and other small warships, and that some of the units managed to reach Malta.

Disclosure that the Italian heavy cruiser had been lost and an Italian cruiser damaged seriously "in naval engagements which took place to the east and west of Malta" was buried at the end of the Italian communique. The destroyer got home, crippled, it was stated, and most of the crews on both ships were said to have been saved.

The only Italian naval force specifically mentioned by the Italians was "the seventh naval division" which, it was stated, attacked the eastbound convoy south of Pantelleria at dawn Monday. This force, it was stated, consisted of the cruisers Eugenio Do Savoia (7,283 tons) and the Raimondo Montecuccoli (6,941 tons) and five destroyers.

American Planes Score In Mediterranean Fight

By LARRY ALLEN

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 16—(AP) American heavy bombers have entered the Mediterranean sea war in slambang fashion, scoring direct hits on two Italian battleships, three cruisers and one destroyer, and probably another destroyer.

It was the rudest shakeup suffured by the Italian fleet since the battle of Cape Matapan, off Southern Greece in March, 1941.

(This was the great battle in which the Italians later admitted the sinking of three 10,000 ton cruisers and two destroyers, in addition to serious damage to the 35,000 ton battleship Littorio.)

Powerful Liberator bombers with R.A.F. planes smacked what might have been an attempt by the Italian fleet to destroy a British convoy in the central Mediterranean.

Knowing the Italian fleet had left Taranto and was heading southeastward, American bombers, in conjunction with R.A.F. torpedo planes operating from Libyan and other bases, immediately zoomed forth in search of Mussolini's warships.

A young British R.A.F. reconnaissance pilot told me how American pilots got their first chance to give the Duce's fleet a dose of Uncle Sam's war materials.

I cannot, because of security reasons, give you that story today—but I will, probably tomorrow.

JUN 17 1942

Toll of Big Battle In Mediterranean

By The Associated Press

Here's what United States Consolidated bombers, RAF torpedo planes and warships of the British fleet did to Mussolini's Navy in the latest Mediterranean air-sea clash:

Sank

One 10,000-ton, 8-inch gun cruiser of the Trento class.
Two destroyers.

Damaged

Two battleships, both set afire.
One 6-inch gun cruiser.
One cruiser, left in flames.
One destroyer.

Probably Hit

One destroyer.

Axis Claims

Against these blows, announced officially by the British, patently overlapping claims from Berlin and Rome which the British described as "fantastic" alleged these losses were inflicted upon the Allied convoys:

Sunk

Eight cruisers or destroyers.
Eight other ships.
38 ships damaged.

Malta, Tobruk Supplied By Convoy, British Reveal

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 16—New supplies have been delivered successfully to garrisons at Malta and Tobruk, it was announced officially tonight.

"Fantastic enemy claims" of losses suffered by the convoy and protecting craft are "without foundation," the announcement by the Admiralty and Air Ministry declared.

Joint Statement

Their joint statement said:

"The Royal Navy and merchant navy, with cooperation of the Royal Air Force and the United States Army Air Corps, delivered supplies to the garrisons at Malta and Tobruk.

"The operations have been carried through in the face of very heavy attacks by superior enemy naval forces and air forces, and were not completed without loss.

"Fantastic enemy claims to have sunk cruisers and to have damaged battleships and an aircraft carrier are without any foundation.

Three Warships Sunk

"Loss and damage also has been inflicted upon the enemy by His Majesty's ships, naval aircraft, the Royal Air Force and the United States Army Air Corps.

"One 10,000-ton eight-inch-gun cruiser of the Trento class has been sunk, and at least two destroyers have been sunk, and heavy losses have been imposed upon enemy air forces."

British Silent On Attacks

JUN 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 16—Commenting on an Italian communique which reported a series of air and naval battles in the central Mediterranean, the *Evening Standard* said today: For the first time in four months a British convoy has made the perilous west-to-east voyage through the Mediterranean."

There was no official confirmation of any part of the Italian communique, which reported heavy blows to convoys bound both east and west and to ship on both sides of Malta.

2 Battleships Fired In First Joint Raid In That Area

JUN 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 16—The United States Army Air Force and the RAF, operating together for the first time in the Mediterranean, have set fire to two Italian battleships, sunk a 10,000-ton Italian cruiser of the Trento class, and scored hits in a smaller cruiser and a destroyer in four days of heavy fighting, the RAF announced late today in a special communique.

In addition, the RAF and the royal navy's fleet air arm set fire to another Italian cruiser and probably hit a destroyer in a second Italian naval force during the same period, the communique said.

Consolidated Bombers

The American airmen were operating big four-engined Consolidated B-24 bombers, which the British call Liberators.

(The American planes which landed in Turkey after a reported raid on Rumania and the Black Sea area last week were the long-range Consolidated B-24's.)

Italian communiques yesterday and today have described major naval-air battles in the central Mediterranean, claiming heavy damage to Allied convoys.

Manned By U. S Flyers

The RAF communique, confirming big-scale operations in that area, and disclosing for the first time the United States Army Air Force participation, gave this account:

"On the evening of June 14 an Italian naval force, including two battleships and four destroyers, was sighted south of Taranto.

"It was shadowed and, during the following night, was attacked by torpedo planes from Malta and Africa and by a force of Liberator aircraft, the majority of which were American-manned by the United States Army Air Force.

Simultaneous Attacks

"The attacks were simultaneous.

"A number of hits were made on the battleships. Fires were caused."

"One Trento cruiser (10,000 tons) was set afire by bombs and sunk by aircraft torpedo.

"One six-inch (gun) carrier and one destroyer also are known to have been hit.

Second Force Sighted

"Early in the afternoon the enemy turned northwards, and during the night of June 15-16 were shadowed as they returned to base.

"On the morning of June 15 a second Italian naval force of cruisers and destroyers in the neighborhood of Pantelleria was attacked by torpedo aircraft of the British fleet air arm and the RAF. One cruiser was hit and set on fire and one destroyer probably hit.

Bombers Intercepted

"From June 13 British naval forces were covered by fighters and many bombing attacks were intercepted.

"One enemy raid consisted of forty Junkers 87's and 88's, escorted by more than twenty Messerschmitt 109's.

"The enemy was compelled to jettison bombs far from our ships.

"Considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy, but full details are not yet available."

Warships Sunk, Italy Claims

Rome

New York, June 16—The Italian radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, reported officially today the loss of a heavy Italian cruiser, destruction of an Allied cruiser and two destroyers, the sinking or setting afire of five other Allied vessels and damage to twelve more in a series of heavy naval and air battles in the central Mediterranean on Monday.

(There was no confirmation of the Italian report from any other sources. The Italian communique indicated that at least some of the list of Allied losses were, in addition to the announcement yesterday, that seven Allied ships were sunk, although it was not clear on this point.)

Two Convoys Reported

The fighting centered around two large British convoys, one eastbound, the other westbound, the Italians said.

The Italian communique as broadcast:

"During a great air-naval battle which ended last night in the Mediterranean, the navy strongly participated with its forces.

"Two great convoys arriving from the western and eastern ends of the sea have been attacked by our submarines which hit by torpedo two of the units of a squadron sailing from Gibraltar.

Dispersal Claimed

"At dawn on June 15 to the south of Pantelleria, the (Italian) fortified island between Sicily and the African coast, the Seventh Naval Division, formed of two light cruisers, and five destroyers, violently attacked a convoy on its way to Malta from Gibraltar.

"Although this convoy was escorted by superior forces composed of at least two cruisers and twelve destroyers, it withdrew, dispersed and covered itself in a smoke screen.

"In the fighting which ensued at close quarters, an enemy cruiser exploded and sank in the face of concentrated fire of the Eugenio di Savoia and the Raimondo Montecuccoli. (Italian cruisers of 7,283 and 6,941 tons.) Two enemy destroyers were badly hit.

"An enemy cruiser and destroyer were torpedoed by our destroyers.

"Our ships were targets of continuous but unsuccessful enemy air attacks and continued throughout the day on offensive action against enemy units.

Destroyer Sinking Reported

"Another enemy destroyer was sunk by our gunfire.

"Axis air forces intervened in the struggle and scored direct hits on the enemy convoy.

"Four ships were either set on fire or sunk. An enemy petroleum tanker was set afire.

"The other big enemy convoy coming from Alexandria was attacked by bombers and torpedo-carrying planes coming from our air bases in northern Africa and the Aegean.

"An enemy destroyer was sunk and six other units hit.

"In aerial fighting, two Spitfires were destroyed. One of our planes has not returned to its base.

Cruiser Loss Admitted

"In naval engagements which took place to the east and west of Malta we lost a heavy cruiser which was first hit by aerial torpedoes and then by sea torpedoes.

"One of the destroyers was seriously damaged but was able to reach a home port. The greater part of the crews were saved."

Without explaining whether it referred to the sea fights, the Italian communique said also that the British had lost twenty-seven planes in operations in the western Mediterranean on Sunday and another seventeen yesterday, with four Italian planes missing.

Nazis Report Sinking 4 Warships, 6 Others

JUN 17 1942

Berlin

New York, June 16—The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, reported today that German air and naval forces have sunk four cruisers and destroyers, probably sunk another destroyer and damaged six other warships in attacks on British convoys in the Mediterranean. A special communique of the high command was quoted.

The Germans said six merchant ships, totaling 56,000 tons, also were sunk, eight others probably sunk and six damaged, and implied that these losses were inflicted upon one west-bound convoy and were in addition to those reported by the Italians.

Claims Unconfirmed

The German communique claimed that two other escort vessels were sunk.

(There is no confirmation of these claims from Allied quarters, and German reports of such successes in the past have proved exaggerated.)

The Nazis declared that a destroyer and eight merchant ships were hit by torpedoes and may be assumed lost and another six warships and six merchant vessels were damaged by bomb or torpedo hits.

Twenty-three Allied fighting planes were shot down in the air battles and ten German planes were lost, the Germans said.

Another Convoy Cited

"Besides the already reported great Italian successes against the convoy coming from the Atlantic, the convoy coming from Alexandria, which was strongly escorted was shattered," the German communique said.

The German high command announcement, as broadcast by Transocean, German news agency, said all the losses enumerated were inflicted on the convoy westbound from Alexandria.

German broadcasts of Rome dispatches quoted well-informed sources as saying that the British westbound convoy consisted of eleven freighters and forty-one escort vessels, which probably included a United States battleship.

The Germans said that eight cruisers were included in the escort, according to the Italian dispatches.

The eastbound convoy from Gibraltar consisted of six freighters and a tanker, escorted by a battleship, two aircraft carriers, five cruisers and twenty torpedo boats, the dispatches said.

In the convoy, the Germans said, was a steamer camouflaged as a battleship and intended as a decoy.

"The German pilots were not deceived; they bombed and sank the steamer," the Germans declared.

bombers had been grounded by seven successive nights of bad weather.

Raider Hits England; Two Bagged Off Coast

An English South Coast Town, Wednesday, June 17 (AP)—A lone raider dropped bombs near here early this morning. Night fighters engaged it.

JUN 17 1942

London, June 16 (AP)—One German dive-bomber was shot down and others were beaten off in an unsuccessful attack on a British convoy off southwest England last midnight, the Admiralty announced tonight.

British Bomber Sinks Off Portugal

Lisbon, June 16 (A. P.).—A British two-motored bomber fell into the sea and sank off the beach at Ericeira today.

The crew of four were picked up from a rubber boat by fishermen.

U. S. Malta Consul Reaches Cairo

Cairo, June 16 (AP)—Frank A. Hen[illegible] United States Consul for three and a half years at Malta, arrived here today with his wife and daughter from that bomb-scarred British island, to await new assignment.

The Malta Consulate has been closed. He said it was in one of three undamaged buildings on a street where more than fifty had been destroyed by Axis attacks.

London, Wednesday, June 17—(AP)—The RAF was reported authoritatively today to have been over Germany last night after its big

30.24 — 17121

30.24 — 17121

British Escape Libya Trap, Stall Axis Drive

Defenders Now Stand Firmly on Outer Defenses of Tobruk—Germans Claim Victory Despite Failure to Take Tobruk.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

CAIRO, June 16. (AP)—The battle-scarred British Eighth Army stood firmly in a wide desert semicircle on the outer defenses of Tobruk tonight after escaping an Axis trap near Ain El Gazala, and in their stubborn three weeks' fight and successful retreat they had inflicted such damage that the German drive in Libya appeared stalled.

Supplies Rushed to British

The Nazi High Command broadcast that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had won the battle of North Africa, but the vital Tobruk stronghold, which Hitler had ordered captured at all costs, remained firmly in British hands. The German announcement seemed to verify the British contention that the battle of attrition had so sapped the enemy's striking power that he now must rest and be reinforced before he can renew his offensive.

Supply trains were moving a steady stream of fresh tanks, guns and men to Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's forces in a desperate effort to match the superior armored forces which had survived the severe punishment of the six-pound anti-tank shells, the bombs of the RAF and the famed British 25-pounder howitzers.

The very ferocity of the air-sea battle in the adjoining Mediterranean illustrated that the British had determinedly moved supplies to Tobruk to reinforce their desert army.

British Hold Strong Forts

Latest battlefront dispatches showed the British clinging to the strong outpost of Acroma, 20 miles southwest of Tobruk, and El Adem, 18 miles due south. The Axis, however, controlled the whole littered battle ground in the Knightsbridge area.

A furious fight raged in the rock-studded cauldron between Ain El Gazala, northern anchor of the shattered first British line, and Acroma, 15 miles from the port, throughout Sunday as the British withdrew. When the thundering guns were stilled, Ritchie's army had effected a withdrawal, thanks to the "magnificent fight" of troops around Acroma and the First Armored Division.

Communique Tells Story

The communique from Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's headquarters thus told the story:

"The First South African Division and the 50th Division have been withdrawn successfully from their position south of Ain El Gazala.

"This move was made under the cover of a magnificent fight by troops holding positions around Acroma and the First Armored Division who beat off enemy attacks throughout the whole of June 14."

In another action in the wild melee of fluid battle, three strong Axis attacks on British positions around El Adem were beaten back with heavy losses. Mobile British columns attacking the enemy flanks played a great role in this action.

The British retreat meant that the entire mine-studded front line stretched 50 miles southeast through the hot sands from Ain El Gazala on the Mediterranean to Bir Hacheim was in Axis hands.

The speed with which the British could bring up reinforcements appeared likely to determine whether Ritchie could hold out at Acroma and El Adem.

Military experts said Rommel now apparently had definite tank superiority because his 88-millimeter guns had taken a heavy toll of British armored forces. He used 300 tanks in his final thrust.

With improved weather in the western desert, the Allied air force turned on the heat of concentrated attacks on Axis troops scattered between Acroma and El Adem.

American-made Kittyhawks and Boston Bombers supported Ritchie's army through the day, inflicting heavy losses in transport and truck-borne infantry, the RAF said.

British Retreat,

Nazis Near Tobruk

(By the Associated Press)

Cairo, Egypt, June 16—The fierce Libyan battle, in which armored forces of both sides have taken a terrific hammering, moved eastward toward Tobruk today as the British withdrew, from their coastal anchor around Ain el Gazala while heroic anti-tank gunners and tank drivers fought to hold open the road to Acroma.

This meant that the British had given up the old Ain el Gazala-Bir Hacheim line of strong boxes and mine fields which the Germans first went around, then pierced, and finally erased, one end at a time.

British Escape Trap

But it also meant that the British had succeeded in escaping a threatened trap when the Germans drove their tanks at Acroma, ten miles west of Tobruk, to cut off the Ain el Gazala forces, thirty miles farther west.

Rommel thus had managed after three weeks of terrific battling to accomplish what he had aimed at in the first few days, the elimination of the defenes line for a direct attack on Tobruk and its screening positions at Acroma and El Adem, just south of Tobruk.

The British believed that the effort had cost him heavily and that his offensive power had been spent.

Two Divisions Withdraw

Today's communique said that two divisions took part in the withdrawal and that this completed the redisposition of forces which Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie mentioned in his communique of yesterday.

(Military commentators in London said that presumably the units of the British Eighth Army were being regrouped for a general counter-attack, but there was no sign that this had been started. There was no confirmation in London of Axis claims to having sliced through the British positions at Acroma to the coast. Presumably the way was still open for a complete withdrawal from Ain el Gazala if that become necessary.)

Tank Losses Called Heavy

In the fierce fighting which has accompanied the German effort to plunge through at Acroma, ten miles west of Tobruk, both sides were said to have suffered heavy tank losses.

The British were reported to have suffered severe losses on Sunday when they ran into a German position studied with 88-millimeter anti-tank guns.

But there was no indication that Rommel had been reinforced, and he was believed to be fighting with the same three armored divisions with which he launched his offensive three weeks ago.

"Magnificent Fight"

The communique said the withdrawal was made successfully by the Fiftieth Division and First South African Division "under cover of a magnificent fight by troops holding positions around Acroma and the First Armored Division who beat off determined enemy attacks throughout the whole of June 14."

In the El Adem area, due south of Tobruk, it said three strong Axis attacks on British positions yesterday were repulsed with "heavy loss to the enemy."

Wild Mixup

After three exhausting weeks of fighting, the see-saw struggle on the Libyan desert appeared to be reaching its finale.

The Axis, evidently having mustered its remaining armor for a last burst of power, was making what seemed to be one final lunge toward its prime goal, Tobruk, Britain's key to the defense of the Egyptian border.

On the other side Britain's Eighth Army was counter-attacking in a wild mixup of tanks and other mechanized forces to prevent the enemy from splitting it up and cutting off Tobruk once again.

Inconclusive End Foreseen

The fighting has continued virtually without respite in blistering heat and swirling sand since Rommel's tanks swept against the British line on May 16.

In the British view Rommel failed in his original aim to take Tobruk in a swift thrust and is able to continue only because the British, too, are weakened and weary.

They surmise, therefore, that both sides are near the end of their energy and that yet another of the seething battles of Libya will end without settling the fate of northeast Africa.

Even if Tobruk fell or again were besieged, they said, Rommel would be too spent to push beyond toward Egypt and the Nile Valley. They declared he would need two fresh, desert-trained armored divisions with infantry support and that there has been no sign that he could produce such a force now.

The immediate peril to the British in a fluid situation capable of momentary change was that the Axis might drive between Tobruk and its supporting forces in the Ain el Gazala area, forty miles to the west.

(A special Italian high command communique yesterday said this had been achieved with Axis penetration northward to the coast above Acroma, outflanking the British line and pocketing the forces around Ain el Gazala.)

Berlin Claims Libya Victory

Berlin, June 17 (AP)—The Associated Press listening post has recorded the following broadcast from Berlin:

"Axis troops have won the big battle of the Libyan desert, the German high command announces.

"The extent of the victory cannot yet be estimated, says a communique, but it reports that Axis troops have reacehd the coast after destroying enemy defense forces at Acroma and have cut off the British forces at Ain el Gazala.

"Italians Broke Through"

(The British announced that these forces had been withdrawn successfully.)

"At the same time Italian divisions attacked from the west and broke through positions at Ain el Gazala, the communique relates.

"In addition, in the evening hours of yesterday strongly fortified desert forts south of Tobruk also were stormed and ground was gained toward the east."

ROME, June 16 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command declared today that Axis forces had "reached and passed" Britain's El Gazala positions on the Libyan front and claimed Axis mastery of the skies over the North African battle area.

The communiqué declared that Italian and German troops were continuing "to develop operations successfully" following the penetration to the coast above Acroma.

Britain's air losses were placed at twenty planes yesterday and the day before, against five Italian planes missing.

FREE FRENCH GET PRISONER STATUS

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) June 16 (A. P.).—Military quarters said today that 2,000 free French soldiers captured at the Libyan Oasis of Bir Hacheim would be interned as prisoners of war in a special camp.

These sources said that, although the free French could be regarded as irregulars under the terms of the French armistice, and thus subject to summary execution, they would not be treated as such.

Axis Loses 15 Planes

VALLETTA, Malta, June 16 (AP)—Fifteen Axis planes were destroyed over Malta during the 24 hour ending at 10:15 p. m., last night it was announced today.

Fall of Bir Hacheim Described By Foreign Legion Corporal

EDITOR'S NOTE: The gallant stand of the Free French garrison at Bir Hacheim against repeated Axis tank, infantry and bombing attacks is described in this story written for the Associated Press by Edgar Marshal Dickerson, corporal in the French Foreign Legion who survived the battle. Dickerson, son of an Episcopal minister of White Post, Virginia, is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, a former captain in the Bolivian army and once worked for The Washington Post. He joined the Foreign Legion a year and a half ago.

By CORP. EDGAR M. DICKERSON
French Foreign Legion

SOMEWHERE IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, June 11. — (Delayed)—(AP) On the morning of May 22 the Italians attacked us at Bir Hacheim.

We opened up on them with our French 75 millimeter guns and when their infantry saw their tanks knocked out they ran.

Then they called the Germans in.

We were continuously shelled and there were other attacks.

At 4 p. m. on June 2 two Italian officers appeared in a car bearing a white flag and were led into the fort blind-folded.

Ultimatum From Rommel

They brought a demand from German Marshal Erwin Rommel that we surrender.

The ultimatum said:

"We demand your capitulation or you will be exterminated."

They attacked us again and again and bombed us again and again.

The Pacific battalion, made up largely of natives from Tahiti and New Caledonia, was under fire for the first time and they behaved magnificently.

Then came another demand for surrender by the Italians.

They said they had reinforcements and that we had no hope of survival.

On June 7 they had working parties out so close to our lines we could hear them talk. They tried to remove mines but we stopped that with machine gun fire.

Attacked By 70 Planes

On Wednesday this week 70 planes attacked us in one raid during the day. Then at 7 p. m. several flights of more planes bombed us.

Bir Hacheim is only five by four miles so you can imagine what a large number of bombs that many planes laid on us.

The R.A.F. also was constantly bombing and ground-strafing the enemy. With our own Bofors (anti-aircraft gun) we brought down from 10 to 12 planes. They were all German.

The British made strong efforts to relieve us but they had other fish to fry.

We could hear the British artillery at times banging away.

This gave us hope but it never came any nearer.

Confidence In Leaders

We had great confidence in our commander, General Koenig, and in Col. Anilkavar, Russian commander of the Foreign Legion, who like all other Foreign Legion members began as a private.

We never lacked food and were allowed two quarts of water daily.

The morale was good.

But the attacks got worse and worse and no aid came. Last night we were told to get ready to go. We took our rifles, one day's rations, and a canteen of water.

At 9:30 p. m. we set out on foot, the trucks carrying supplies going in another column.

At midnight we made the first contact with the enemy.

Meet Enemy In Dark

We ran into them in the dark. Flares went up and there was a burst of machine gun fire from them.

We were in battle formation, with bayonets fixed and pin out of grenade. On the order from Capt. Morel we charged. Before we knew it we were in the trench. There were three Germans there. I shot one, the captain shot another and the third fled.

More started coming at us.

They began to machine gun us. Our own wounded were groaning all around us. We took along those who could walk.

We ran into them again and they fired explosive bullets at us. We tossed grenades at them and fought it out hand to hand for 10 minutes.

We were using our bare fists and being machine gunned from a distance at the same time.

I am glad to be here safe.

Nazi Unit Annihilated By Reds at Kharkov

German Drive Reported Halted—Russians Claim Frightful Losses Inflicted on Enemy In Battle for Sevastopol.

JUN 17 1942

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Wednesday, June 17. (AP)—Soviet forces counter-attacked in one sector of the Kharkov front yesterday and in the battle for Sevastopol inflicted frightful losses among 125,000 Nazis storming furiously and futilely at the Black Sea naval base, the government announced early today.

Red Drive in Bryansk Sector

Surprising the Germans, Marshal Timoshenko's forces wiped out an entire enemy column in a sharp counter-thrust in the Kharkov area, the midnight communique reported, while in other sectors about the big Ukraine industrial center repeated German charges were smashed.

With these two fronts blazing with fierce but still indecisive fighting, the Russians launched a minor drive of their own in the long quiescent Bryansk sector, southwest of Moscow, and in a spurt of activity on the Leningrad front ejected the Nazis from a strongly fortified position.

More than 400 Germans were reported killed in this engagement, one of many which flared up and down the front yesterday as local sparring continued on a widening scale.

Another 200 of the enemy were slain in the Red Army's counter attack on the Kharkov front, and 30 armored vehicles and four tanks were destroyed.

Nazi Transport Sunk

In Red air force attacks Friday, presumably in the Sevastopol battle, the Russians reported a 3,000-ton transport and two motor boats sunk, four transports and two patrol boats damaged. The Soviet airmen also were credited with destroying 12 tanks, 100 heavily laden trucks and an entire railroad train.

In one small corner of the siege lines at Sevastopol, Red Navy Marines broke into German trenches and killed 250, the High Command said. Tass, the official news agency, said three infantry regiments of perhaps 7,500 men "were exterminated" in beating back heavy German attacks. Fifty tanks were declared shattered.

Before the Donets River on the Kharkov front in the Ukraine, 300 Germans were listed officially as killed in vain assaults by Gen. Field Marshal Fedor von Bock to force a bridgehead.

On the Bryansk front, 210 miles southwest of Moscow, Russian troops "drove the Germans out of their positions, the communique said.

Bloodiest Fighting in Crimea

But it was before Sevastopol, which the Germans have called the world's strongest fortress, that the fighting raged at its bloodiest intensity, Soviet reports said. There seven infantry divisions and an equal number of artillery regiments were reported hurled against the subterranean steel fortifications, 15 miles deep.

Despite a German official assertion that the battle there had died down to minor fighting, the Russians said the enemy—some 125,000 strong—was attacking constantly but that all positions held firmly.

The High Command said the Army and Marines "are repulsing furious attacks of German and Rumanian troops."

In the ranks of the massed artillery was one of the Big Bertha guns, such as the Germans used for hurling shells 75 miles into Paris in the last World War. At one sector, three successive waves of 60, 35 and 18 tanks followed by infantry were reported repulsed. Artillery fire was directed mainly against Russian coastal batteries and field gun positions.

Foe Forced Back at Kharkov

In the Kharkov region, the Russians yesterday reported the Germans had been forced back to the defensive after a futile three-day attempt to cross the Donets. (The Germans claimed to have widened a bridgehead, which they said they had won yesterday).

Cool anti-tank riflemen and Red tanks were credited with destroying or damaging 180 tanks yesterday near Kharkov alone. The Germans were said to have fought furiously the entire day to win a third of a mile of ground, only to be hurled back as the sun set.

At least a dozen German tank attacks were reported repulsed in the Kharkov area yesterday and after each attack the Russians said they counter-attacked and captured a number of enemy vehicles.

After losing hundreds of tanks, the German attacks were said to have slackened from lightning war tactics to a grinding down process like that before Sevastopol.

The heaviest Red tanks, including the KV's—named for Klementi Y. Voroshilov, one of Russia's marshals, were used to combat the German mechanized assault. One of the KV's was said to have destroyed 10 tanks, crushed 70 infantrymen, then continued in the battle despite 18 shell hits.

The attacking Russians claimed officially to have captured two populated places, prisoners and materiel on the Bryansk front.

The German High Command said their planes bombed airdromes and railways in and near Moscow, the Murmansk supply port and its railway on Monday.

Reds Balk Nazi Crossing Near Kharkov

JUN 17 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Moscow, June 16—A three-day German assault in an attempt to cross an important river in the Kharkov sector has been balked by Russian hilltop defenses and the Nazis now have been forced back to the defensive front line, Soviet dispatches declared today.

(The Germans claimed today they had expanded a bridgehead which they won across the Donets river in the Kharkov area yesterday.)

Around Sevastopol, the other major scene of fighting on the Eastern front, the Germans have massed seven artillery regiments on their main line of assault in an effort to batter down fortifications, the Russians said.

Big Bertha Brought Up

The German cannon include one of the Big Berthas like those with which the Kaiser's troops shelled Paris during World War I, the dispatches said, but despite this weight of artillery the Red army forces are holding firmly to their rock-bound positions.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the Germans were using at least seven infantry divisions and more than 150 tanks against Sevastopol in addition to the massed artillery.

In repulsing the repeated heavy German assaults, the agency said, the Sevastopol garrison in a single day destroyed forty tanks and killed three regiments of infantry, while Soviet planes burned ten tanks, knocked out twelve more and smashed thirteen trucks loaded with infantry.

950 Found Dead

"The approaches to our advance line were littered with the bodies of Fascist officers and men," Tass said, with 950 counted in one small sector.

Tass warned, however, that "the situation remains tense."

Having lost heavily in audacious tank charges, the Germans now are sending their tanks cautiously forward to take up stationary positions and use their guns to cover infantry asaults, Tass said.

On the Kharkov front, where a Soviet communique said 180 German tanks were destroyed or damaged yesterday, Tass reported the invaders struggled all day to gain one third of a mile, only to be hurled back in the end.

Bryansk Attack Made

On that battlefield a single Soviet tank set fire to six enemy tanks, put four others out of action, then burst into the ranks of German infantry and crushed or shot seventy men, despite the fact that it had been hit eighteen times, Tass reported.

There was a flurry of activity also on the long-dormant Bryansk front, in the central area, where a quick Red army offensive was reported to have killed 600 Germans and driven others out of their positions.

The Bryansk front is hinged at the Nazi-held railway city of Bryansk, 210 miles southwest of Moscow, on the plains between Kharkov and Smolensk. Two populated places and much war equipment—including five tanks—were declared seized by the Russians.

Russian detachments in a single area of the Kharkov front were said to have destroyed twenty-two tanks, eighteen field guns and ten trucks and killed 900 of the invaders.

"In the Sevastopol sector," a communique reported, "Red army units, jointly with marines of the Red navy, are repulsing furious attacks on German and Rumanian troops. A detachment of marines yesterday broke into the enemy trenches and killed 250 Hitlerites."

Drive On Leningrad

(Axis broadcasts were quoted by the British radio as saying German and Italian troops had launched a new drive by land and sea upon Leningrad, Nazi headquarters for 17 months. The BBC said the Nazis "even claims to have succeeded in landing some troops behind the Soviet lines in barges.")

JUN 17 1942

Tank-supported German infantry struck against a Soviet position on the Kalinin front, but suffered a large number of casualties and lost four tanks under machine-gun and mortar fire and retreated, the information bureau said. Another thrust the same day was reported to have cost the Germans 220 dead.

The 180 tanks reported knocked out yesterday made up the largest toll credited to Red army men in a single day's action this year.

Silent On Donets Claim

(The Government did not comment upon a declaration of the German Transocean News Agency that Nazi troops had "crossed the Donets river at all important points" east of Kharkov. Similarly it ignored an assertion of German military quarters that the battle of Kharkov had ended with the German capture of 25,000 prisoners.)

London, June 16 (A. P.).—Reuters quoted the Moscow radio as saying tonight that Russian troops were counter-attacking and advancing on the Kharkov front at several points.

Nazis Report Crimean Lull

BERLIN, June 16 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command announced today that it had extended its bridgehead across the Donets River east of Kharkov, but that the battle of Sevastopol in the Crimea had died down with only minor fighting yesterday.

After crossing the Donets, the communiqué said, the German forces turned northward.

Moscow was raided by the German Air Force, it was said. Airdromes and railway installations were the targets there. In the southern harbor at Sevastopol a Soviet destroyer was reported sunk in an air attack.

Strong bomber formations also raided airdromes near Murmansk and scored direct hits on the railway near Kandalaksha, shooting down ten Red Air Force planes that tried to interfere, the communiqué said.

Moscow Is Raided.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 16 (A. P.).—German bombers yesterday raided Moscow, where airdromes and railway installations were the objectives, the German High Command reported today.

Reports Red Submarine Sunk.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), June 16 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported a Russian submarine sunk in the Black Sea by an Italian motor torpedo boat.

LAVAL RECRUITS FRENCH WORKERS FOR NAZI PLANTS

Attempts to Gain Hitler's Favor by Easing Labor Shortage.

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

BERN, Switzerland, June 16. (AP)—Pierre Laval, French chief of government, is making a determined drive to send more and more French workers into German industry so more German workers cans be freed for military service.

Recruiting of French workers has now been extended to unoccupied France for the first time. The government announced several days ago that 1,300 French industries had been shut down, releasing 20,000 workers. Lack of raw materials was given as the reason.

Laval apparently hopes by intensifying his efforts to provide more labor to regain German favor for his modified program of collaboration.

Germany has remained noticeably cool toward Laval's accomplishments to date. As a result, Jacques Doriot, editor of the pro-Nazi Paris newspaper Le Cri Du Peuple apparently is in greater favor.

Laval admitted openly his break with Doriot in a luncheon speech Saturday in Vichy. He criticized Doriot's frequent attacks on the Vichy government and said:

"He never would get into unoccupied France."

This rupture, it is believed, is what prompted Marshal Petain to declare to French Legionnaires that he and Laval walked hand-in-hand.

Apparently, in accordance with Petain's wishes, Laval is attempting to collaborate with the Nazis to a degree which will not create a complete rupture with the Allies or completely satisfy the Germans.

Serrano Suner in Rome

Meanwhile, in Rome, conversations which may bring a clarification of the French position under the armistice were believed in progress. The Spanish foreign minister, Ramon Serrano Suner, is believed to be carrying representations from France as well as those of Spain concerning possible territorial adjustments in his talks with Italian leaders.

There is some reason to believe that Serrano Suner, despite Spain's own territorial wishes, is acting as a mediator in an effort to get Italy to withhold her claims until a better atmosphere prevails among the people of France.

BUDAPEST UPSET BY RUMANIAN RULE OF TRANSYLVANIA

Expulsion of Hungarians Arouses Indignation—Axis Praises Antonescu.

BERN, Switzerland, June 16—(AP) Angry crowds gathered in the streets of Budapest today for demonstrations against Rumania's expulsion of hundreds of Hungarians from their homes in the Rumanian-controlled part of Transylvania.

Private advices from Budapest said there were no disorders, but public feeling ran high following the declaration of Premier Nicholas Kallay yesterday that Hungary would fight "to the death" rather than give any of Transylvania back to Rumania.

Indignation was specially direct-

30.24—17123

ed against the Rumanians for allegations they had seized food from the Transylvania Hungarians without giving them either receipts or payments.

The Italian and German press, meanwhile, gave a new indication that the two senior Axis partners favored Rumania in the Balkan quarrel by giving lavish praise to the Rumanian dictator, Marshal Antonescu, as a great soldier and leader on the occasion of his birthday."

Informed quarters had previously reported that Hitler had informed the Hungarian premier recently that the Vienna award, giving part of Transylvania to Hungary, would probably be revised after the war.

Nazis No Longer 'Proud' In Grief for Soldiers

It's 'Incomprehensible' Now in Death Notices

BERN, Switzerland, June 11 (AP).—A Nazi party newspaper, criticizing the attitude of the home front, complained today against published notices of soldiers' deaths. Families used to say "in proud grief," the paper asserted, but now the notices read "incomprehensible grief" or "received hardly believable news."

Everybody wants peace, the paper continued, but the war must be carried on no matter what it may "bring."

A check of newspapers in recent weeks revealed that a majority of the notices, if they go beyond an avowal of grief, say "died for fatherland," whereas at the beginning of the war almost all said "died for our beloved Fuehrer."

GERMANY APOLOGIZES

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 16.—(AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office said today that the German government has expressed its regret for technical violation of Swedish neutrality by German mail planes which flew over Bohoslaen province on May 31.

(The American-Swedish news exchange in Washington announced Monday night that Swedish anti-aircraft defenses fired warning shots at four German mail planes over Swedish territory).

Nazis Change France's Role

(By the Associated Press)

Vichy, June 16—A front-page article in the newspaper *L'Effort* said today that the Germans are no longer primarily interested in collaboration, but for the time being regard France as a "strategic and economic space" of military importance.

(The article nowhere mentioned the prospect of an American-British invasion establishing a Western European front against the Germans, but said clearly that the Germans were taking strong precautions along the coast.)

The article said "the problem of cooperation of our two peoples has been eclipsed in German preoccupation.

"Highway For Armies"

"A strategic and economic space—that is what France stands the risk of seeming to Germany during these several months of military offensive: A sort of great highway parallel to the sea front through which armies must move from one point to another of battle and must be able to move easily and without risk."

The article added that "it is consequently vital, above all, that this passive battle sector should not in the least be unnecessarily troubled by the activities of England or the United States or Russia, and transformed by their agents into an active sector of disorder and agitation."

REICH ENDS TRADING

Treasury Only Share Buyer Under New Ruling.

Berne, Switzerland, June 16 (A. P.).—The German Government prohibited the sale of stocks to any purchaser but the national treasury today, in effect permitting the Government to take control of any German industry at any time by legal means.

The Government announcement said that stockholders selling their securities to the treasury would be reimbursed in treasury bonds at the market price of the securities on December 31, 1940. These rates are generally 10 to 16 per cent below the quotations of the last few days.

This drastic order followed upon a limitation on stock trading to a 2 per cent daily price fluctuation, imposed by the Government in February. Industrialists complained bitterly at that time.

The new action also would permit the Government to take a stronger hand in the management of armament production.

The value of the German mark in Swiss currency touched the lowest point since the beginning of the war this week—22 Swiss francs for 100 marks. At the beginning of the war, 100 marks were quoted at 60 Swiss francs. A high peak of 90 francs for 100 marks was reached at the height of Germany's success when France fell, but the price dropped to 44 francs per 100 marks at the start of the Russian campaign.

Barbers For Jive

Vichy, June 16 (AP)—Three members of the pro-Nazi "Doriot Youth Movement" were arrested in Paris today, after attacking followers of the new "swing" youth movement, whose outstanding characteristic is devotion to a version of the American form of dancing.

The followers of Jacques Doriot, leading French collaborationist, seized the "swing" addicts and clipped off their hair. There have been concerted attacks in the past several days along the Champs Elysees, in the Latin Quarter and in suburban Neuilly.

The "swing" movement has been attacked frequently by the collaborationist Paris press. Leaders of the Doriot youth announced the attacks would continue.

Vichy Ratifies Dye Cartel

Germans Control 51% of Stock in Merger With French Trust

VICHY, June 16 (AP).—The government ratified a contract today whereby the powerful French and German dye trusts set up a joint company in which the Germans control 51 per cent of the stock.

The company, which will operate in France, will be known as Francolor Corporation and will be largely owned by the German I. G. Farbenindustrie, of Frankfort. Shares also will be taken by the Kuhlmann St. Denis and St. Clair du Rhone dye trusts, which dominate the French industry.

Nazis Nervous

London, June 16 (AP)—The Free French Press Service declared today Germany is so "nervous over the possibility of an Allied offensive in the West" that the guns of the Maginot Line have been reversed and new fortifications are being built along the Rhine.

The statement declared the German high command has ordered special anti-commando units, equipped for hand-to-hand and street fighting, to be stationed at major points along the coast, including the port of St. Nazaire.

TRICOLOR OVER PARIS

R. A. F. Drops 2 Flags and Fires Cannon at Building.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force announced today that a British plane dropped two French tricolor flags on Paris last Friday and attacked the former Ministry of Marine with cannon fire. One flag was dropped over France's memorial, the Arc de Triomphe, and the second in the Place de la Concord.

Barbs For U. S.

Paris, June 16 (AP)—News that the United States is to resume trade relations with French North Africa was received with unconcealed dissatisfaction in pro-Axis quarters here.

The pro-Nazi newspaper of Jacques Doriot, *Le Cri du Peuple*, headlined the story, "United States Wants To Resume Starvation Blackmail," and added in an editorial that "while maintaining the blockade, the United States hopes by sending foodstuffs in homeopathic doses, to create a movement of discontent and stir up trouble in France."

Vichy Will Jail People Who Allow Food to Rot

VICHY, June 16 (AP).—The official journal will publish a decree tomorrow providing penalties of up to ten years' imprisonment and fines of 5,000,000 francs (about $115,000 at the last official exchange rate) for persons who voluntarily permit foodstuffs to perish.

Those guilty of the same crime through negligence will be liable to penalties ranging up to three years' imprisonment and 100,000 francs ($2,300) fine.

Petain on Air Today

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 16 (AP)—Marshal Petain is scheduled to make a four-minute broadcast at 8:30 a. m. (2:30 a. m. EWT) tomorrow on the second anniversary of his assumption of power.

Nazis Hunt Train Wreckers

London, June 16 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said the Berlin corespondent of *Svenska Dagbladet* reported today that the Berlin-Koenigsberg express was derailed June 8, and that German authorities attributed the wreck to sabotage. The Germans were said to have offered a reward of 100,000 marks ($40,000) for arrest of the saboteurs.

Nazi Labor Drive Fails in Norway

By the Associated Press

BERNE, Switzerland, June 16.—Norwegian circles here today said that German pressure on Maj. Vidkun Quisling to recruit Norwegian labor for Germans arms industries had aroused so much antagonism that a new arrangement had to be substituted.

The Nazis, these sources said, now plan to withdraw from Norway all German labor engaged in construction of coastal defenses and replace them with Norwegians.

The original recruiting plan aimed at 80,000 workers for Germany but drew only 700 volunteers, many of whom have already returned to Norway.

POLISH BARRED IN DANZIG AREA

Berne, June 16 (A. P.).—The use of the Polish language has been forbidden in Danzig and adjacent Polish territory annexed by Germany and named the district of Danzig-West Prussia. An announcement by the district leader said that there was no place there for any one who had not learned German in the last two-and-a-half years.

EGYPT SHIPS COTTON IN AMERICAN VESSELS

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 16 (AP)—Reappearance of U. S. merchant ships in eastern Mediterranean ports is steadily boosting Egyptian cotton exports to the United States.

Shippers at Alexandria, the world's third largest market, disclosed that 80,000 bales had been dispatched to the United States this spring, a large part in American cargo ships.

GREEKS REPORTED SHOT BY HUNDREDS

Bulgarian Troops Accused of Executing 130.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—The Greek Government-in-exile declared today that hundreds of Greeks have recently been executed by German, Bulgarian and Italian occupation forces in an effort to curb persistent sabotage and attacks on foreign soldiers.

It reported an Athens newspaper announcement that a "large number" had been shot on June 5, the day after a German communique had said that 300 hostages had been taken. Five persons, it added, were shot late in May for attacks on Italian soldiers and four others for attempts to flee abroad.

Greek authorities in Turkey were said to have received reports that Bulgarian troops had recently killed 130 Greeks in the Kilkis district.

KING HOPES TO GET FOOD FOR GREEKS

Island Villagers, Children on Mainland Starving, Says Exiled Ruler.

NEW YORK, June 16 — (AP) Villagers on the islands of the Aegean face certain death from starvation and children on the Greek mainland are "dying by the hundreds," King George II, exiled ruler of Greece, said tonight.

"During the last few months the population of the villages in the islands was compelled to subsist on wild grass which, however, with the coming of spring and the dry season has withered and disappeared," the monarch said in an address prepared for a private dinner of the Greek War Relief society. Text of the speech was released by the society.

He added that in "no other part of Greece is starvation so appalling" and that thousands of women and children have escaped from the islands and fled to Turkey, Cyprus, Lebanon and Egyt.

"The plight within Greece of the children, always the most pitiful casualties of war, is beyond words to describe," King George said. "Unable to understand why those who have always cared for them can no longer do so, they are dying of starvation and disease by the hundreds.

"My hope is that a way may be found for the Greek Red Cross to concentrate these children in suitable areas where they may be furnished with food, clothing, housing and medicine, through the International Red Cross."

The King arrived from Washington this afternoon for a week's visit at the invitation of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and was greeted by 500 Greek-Americans shouting "Long Live the King" at the railroad station.

Serrano Suner Calls on Italian King

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 16 (A. P.).—King Victor Emmanuel today received the Spanish Foreign Minister, Ramon Serrano Suner, at his summer residence in San Rocco, a dispatch from Rome said. The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazo Ciano, was present.

Army, Navy Silent On Aleutian Area

WASHINGTON, June 16. (AP)—Army and Navy were silent tonight on the progress of fighting in the Aleutian area, where American planes are reported to have sunk a Japanese cruiser and damaged a carrier and six other vessels of the enemy invasion fleet.

It was pointed out that foggy weather and poor flying conditions frequently have interrupted the American attacks on Japanese landing parties at Attu, most remote of the Aleutian chain.

The latest Navy communique issued last night, said air attacks on enemy landing parties and their supporting naval contingents were continuing.

Japs Pounded in Aleutians As U. S. Continues Air Blows

Invasion Fleet Suffers Paralyzing Defeat and Battle Still Goes On—Cruiser Sunk and 7 Ships Hit

JUN 17 1942

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—The Japanese Navy today appeared to be reeling under the third smashing attack it has suffered at the hands of the American air forces in as many areas of the Pacific.

Following up the Coral Sea and Midway Island victories, the Navy Department reported late yesterday that American flyers were pounding a Japanese invasion force off the Aleutian Islands.

While reports on the progress of this battle were inconclusive, the Japanese losses thus far listed included the sinking of one cruiser, and the damaging of one aircraft carrier, at least three cruisers, one destroyer, one gunboat and one transport. Damage to some of the vessels was described as severe. On the other hand, there were no reports of American losses.

Major-Gen. Simon B. Buckner is in command of the Alaska battlefront.

Desperate Attempts Fail.

In a communique breaking its three-day silence on what appears to have been a desperate attempt by the Japanese to gain a toehold on the barren, rocky island chain stretching away from Alaska, the Navy Department said that attack operations were continuing by both army and navy flyers.

"Except for these continuing air attacks upon the enemy landing parties and their supporting naval contingents," the communique said, "the general situation in the Aleutian Islands appears unchanged."

This was taken by some observers to mean that the enemy had failed to improve his position over the week end by landing at any point other than Attu, the craggy little islet that marks the westernmost tip of the Aleutian chain, 769 nautical miles from Dutch Harbor. Attu, which is surrounded by treacherous reefs, and is almost constantly fogbound, was considered of little military value, although it might be used as a listening post and reconnaissance base.

In addition to Attu, the enemy was reported last Friday to have sent a few ships into the little harbor at Kiska. Today authorities said they had been driven out.

While the latest engagement apparently has not yet been resolved, strategists were inclined to believe the Japanese Imperial Command had suffered paralyzing defeats in three major campaigns: (1) to sever the American supply line through the Coral Sea, preliminary to an attempt to invade Australia; (2) to capture Midway Island and use it as a springboard for a grand assault on Pearl Harbor, and (3) to establish bases in the North for an invasion of the American continent.

Aside from their offensive nature, all three ventures would have carried considerable importance as defensive measures as well.

Leaving out the Aleutian score pending more complete reports, a compilation of the enemy's losses in the first two engagements, Coral and Midway, add up to eighteen ships sunk, including three aircraft carriers and four cruisers; three probably sunk, including one carrier and a cruiser, and at least twenty-seven damaged.

Although it was not mentioned specifically in the naval communique, Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Air Chief, said that a flight of B-26 bombers had sunk a cruiser in the Aleutians and dropped a torpedo on the deck of a carrier. He made this disclosure in a telegram of congratulations to Glenn L. Martin of Baltimore, builder of the B-26s.

Boeing Fortresses Praised.

Seattle, June 16.—Crediting the Boeing B-17E flying fortress with an important role in the impressive victories of the army air forces in recent actions off Midway and the Aleutian Islands, Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, today sent this telegram to P. G. Johnson, president of the Boeing Aircraft Company:

"Once more your company and its employees have cause for pride and the army air forces have cause for gratitude because of the achievements of the flying fortresses in the recent actions off Midway and the Aleutian Islands. To the credit of the B-17 so skillfully and sturdily produced by the men and women of your factories, is the success of both engagements.

"No higher praise could be paid to the Boeing flying fortress than enemy's obvious efforts to avoid them. We are particular about the planes our pilots fly. We are more than satisfied when they fly your B-17."

Arnold Wires Curtiss Firm

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, commended the Curtiss-Wright Corporation today for the part its planes played "in our recent success in repulsing the enemy off the Aleutian Islands."

Discuss Siberian Invasion.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—Reuters News Agency reported from Chungking today that the Chinese Cabinet met to discuss a report that a Japanese invasion of Siberia was imminent, with Japanese troops reported pouring into Manchuria.

FLYERS TELL MIDWAY STORY

Jap Airmen Tried To Land On Burning Carrier But Fell Into Sea

Flying Fortress Pilot Says Craft Scored Direct Hits On Transports

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, June 16—Crew members of an American flying fortress bomber relate dtoday how Japanese airmen, stunned by the ferocity an dswiftness of the American air armanda attempted futilely to refuel from their crippled aircraft carriers during the battle off Midway Island.

Pilot Lieutenant Edward Steedman, of Sherman, Texas, and his copilot, Lieut. D. K. Carpenter, of Monroe, Ore., described the desperations of the Japanese pilots.

Lieut. Steedman's Story

Steedman said:

"Goonie (nickname for their Flying Fortress) contacted the enemy the afternoon of June 3. We selected a transport for the target and dropped all our eggs, scoring seevral direct hits, and did not draw a single burst of Ack-Ack."

Steedman credited his bombardier, Staff Sergeant R. M. Collison, of Harrisburg, Pa., with first spotting the Japanese fleet the following day through a hole in the clouds under him. Collison dropped the bombs through the opening, hitting a large carrier on the port side of the bow despite terrific anti-aircraft fire.

Unable To Land, Plunged Into Sea

Shortly after this bombing, Steedman said, enemy planes returned from their attack on Midway Island and found the carrier aflame. Some of the pilots attempted to land for refueling from the burning deck, but plunged into the sea. Flying Fortresses shot down several of the enemy aircraft before returning to Midway.

Steedman's plane was attacked by three Zero fighters. One was shot down, another crippled and the third fled.

Other members of Steedman's crew were Sergt. M. J. Pananes, Chambersburg, Pa.; Sergt. Albert St. Jean, West Warwick, R. I.; Corporal James L. Gamble, Mexia, Texas; Corporal Earl Schaeffer, Reading, Pa., and Corporal Frank Frucci, Niles, Mich.

Capt. Logan Ramsey, of Philadelphia, operations officer for the army, navy and Marine Corps land-based planes at Midway Island, in unfolding further details of the battle, said the night torpedo attack was the first time in history the planes had been so operated.

The crew of one patrol plane, forced down by fuel shortage, were eight days at sea fighting off sharks which ripped at the rubber of their small lifeboats.

Patrol Bombers Praised

Ramsey said the achievements of the large patrol bombers (PBY's) in discovering and attacking the enemy formed one of the greatest chapters in the newest type of naval action, which he termed "aero-amphibious warfare."

He estimated that the Japanese threw several hundred aircraft into the battle. Other reports have stated that most of the enemy planes were destroyed.

Surrounded by heroes of the engagement, Captain Ramsey outlined the general action, and each in turn filled in the details.

"In general," he said, "the mission of the flying boats is to obtain information about the enemy; to go great distances from bases to penetrate areas in all kinds of weather, evaluate information and get it back to headquarters. The fortunes of the entire fleet depend frequently on the information of these young men."

He said Ensign Jewell Reid, 28, of Paducah, Ky., made the first discovery of the Japanese fleet June 3, while on routine patrol hundreds of miles from his base.

Closed In For A Look

Here is Reid's story:

"We had a job to do, and tried to do our utmost.

"Before dawn on June 3, we left Midway on a routine patrol. Hundreds of miles out in midmorning we sighted several objects dead ahead on the horizon, but they were not distinguishable at our high altitude. We closed in, and another look. Then we sent in an amplified report.

"We saw eleven ships, including two battleships and heavy cruisers and troopships. We spent several hours in the vicinity getting all the information we could.

Could Have Been Shot Down

"I don't think we were seen. If we had been, we would have been shot down. This was the enemy's occupation force.

"Through a few scattered clouds we got astern of the enemy fleet to avoid any enemy air forces ahead or on the side, and to observe without being [illegible] while sending reports to our base."

JUN 17 1942

Captain Ramsey interjected:

"That night of June 3 we decided to launch a night torpedo attack by navy flying boats. It was a very hazardous mission, and was placed on a volunteer basis. We wanted to hit some troopships, a difficult job. It never had been done before. The distances were very great. We hesitated to do it, but felt we had to hit the enemy.

Flying Boats Take Off

Lieut. William Richards, 31, of Collingswood, N. J., executive officer to Ramsey, related:

"We had four flying boats. We were all ready to go by the time the army bombers returned. We four took off together, and headed for the position given as the location of the enemy.

"When we came into sight of the enemy fleet, it was quite visible. It was impossible to distinguish types, but we saw two columns of large ships with several smaller ships ahead and astern. They had no lights. They were heading straight for Midway.

"Once we started our night attack, each pilot was on his own. Lieut. Charles P. Hibbered, of West Springfield, Mass., and I were at the controls of my ship.

"I gave the attack signal. I had already spotted what I believed was the largest ship. It was too far away and too black to identify, but I hoped it would be a carrier.

get ship. My two rear lookouts reported a huge explosion and heavy black smoke on the ship we attacked. Three of our ships dropped torpedoes, two of which definitely were hits. Our hit was on a big troop ship of about 8,000 tons. A second transport, of about the same size, was hit.

"This was the first time such a thing ever had been done by flying boats, and we were more than 500 miles out from our base."

Crew Floats Three Days

A second flying boat was commanded by Lieut. Gaylord Probst, 20, of Los Angeles; the third by Lieut. Douglas C. Davis, 26, of St. Louis, Mo., and the fourth by Lieut. Allan Rothenberg, 23, of Washington, D. C.

There were some forty men in this historic mission.

Three of the flying boats got back to their bases. The one commanded by Lieutenant Probst ran out of fuel, and landed on the ocean. The crew floated on their rubber life boats for three days before being rescued on the evening of June 6.

Probst's plane, battered by waves, sank.

Commander F. Massie Hughes, of Selma, Ala., then described how these flying-boat crews had worked strenuously for their mission for months prior to the Midway battle. Each of the big planes carried eleven or twelve men.

Scant Sleep Between Flights

Commander Hughes said:

"Their operations indicated skill and stamina in flights up to fourteen hours, mostly with only two hours sleep between flights, and sleeping in dugouts."

Lieut. Com. Robert C. Brixner, of Piedmont, Cal., commanding the second group, said:

"Our planes came back to Midway after the operations of June 4, and continued the search and attacking operations June 5, and after the engagement was over and all the enemy forces cleaned out of the battle areas, we turned to resume operations which continued for ten days."

He told how, after the enemy was discovered June 3, the army's B-17 bombers were sent out, and carried out the plan of hitting fast and hitting hard.

Warn Of Jap Planes

Lieuts. Harry P. Ady, of San

U. S. Torpedo Planes Strike Japs By Night

JUN 17 1942

By Walter B. Clausen

Pearl Harbor, T. H., June 16 (AP). How the navy's long-range patrol bombers discovered the Japanese fleet off Midway, a night torpedo attack against the invaders and thrilling rescues of navy flyers from rubber lifeboats were disclosed today in new accounts of the battle.

made out the objects to be enemy warships. The weather was clear, with very little haze, and we knew we stood out well for A-A (anti-aircraft) fire. We reversed course in order to ascertain the track and speed of the enemy, and to get more information to our base.

"We got abeam the main body of the enemy and close enough for

A Complete Surprise

"We made a long, straight approach to our objective and encountered no anti-aircraft fire. They didn't even know we were coming, so we were able to get in close and let go our torpedo without opposition.

"As soon as we released our torpedo, we pulled away in a sharp right turn over the stern of the tar-

30.24—17125

30.24-17125

Writer Tells Thrilling Tale Of Lexington's Last Battle

Carrier Survived Number of Aerial Torpedo Hits, Says Eyewitness—Declares Words Can Hardly Describe Heroism of Fliers and Seamen in Great Test of U.S. Navy.

(This is the fifth of nine stories supplied to The Associated Press by the Chicago Tribune whose correspondent, Stanley Johnston, was the only American newspaperman aboard the aircraft carrier, Lexington, in the Coral Sea battle. Johnston's preceding stories recounted the initial movements of the American fleet, the smashing American air raid on Japanese ships in Tulagi harbor and the subsequent bombing of a Jap aircraft carrier to bits. The following story details the attack on the Lexington and its valiant defense).

By STANLEY JOHNSTON
Foreign Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune
(Copyright 1942 by the Chicago Tribune)

CHICAGO, June 16.—In the earlier two phases of the historic Coral Sea battle our American air squadrons had surprised, trapped, and annihilated Japanese ocean flotillas and fleets with a swiftness and efficiency that was horrible to contemplate—even by the victorious air fighters and bombers themselves.

Crushing Defeat for Japs

But in the third and last stage of this five-day campaign—the first in history in which sea borne air armadas fought out pitched battles far from land, and the first in modern times in which a Japanese fleet sustained a crushing defeat—we found out how American sailors, gunners and airmen could take it on the receiving end of an air assault.

Our men exacted a grim and heavy toll. American gun crews fought absolutely unshaken through the worst blitzing the Japanese could deliver. Words can hardly describe the universal heroism of our men in the great test of the American Navy in the Coral Sea. From the keel to the admiral's bridge on the 33,000-ton aircraft carrier Lexington there was no man who failed to rise far above normal human courage.

This final day of battle was May 8. On the evening of May 7 our scouts reported that a Japanese air and sea force was only 30 miles away from us, lurking in the dense rain squalls, fog, and low scudding clouds of the miserable weather that surrounded the area.

U. S. Admiral Accepts Challenge

We were well out into the Coral Sea, and Rear Adm. Frank J. Fletcher, commanding our task force, instantly decided to accept the Japanese challenge and give battle.

Every man in our flotilla knew, of course, that a big action was impending. On the Lexington officers gathered in wardrooms and talked calmly of what the possibilities for the day might be. They were able, because of some quirk of military mentality that casts a lulling spell over man's normal human fears, to discuss with objectivity the chance that the Japanese might find and sink us even before our scouts, bombers and torpedo planes could reach them.

Plans—tentative because they had to be flexible enough to suit any conditions that might arise and uncertain because no definite line of action could be fixed until our scout reports were in—were discussed. Then every one went to bed and to my surprise slept soundly. By this I mean that the airmen rested. The rest of the ship's personnel were on the watch system that prevails every hour a ship is at sea.

An hour before dawn the "dong-dong" and trumpet call of general quarters awakened all. Our scout pilots, always the first away in the morning and last in at dusk, slid into their "Mae West" life ackets took a thermos flask of coffee, and then winged away into the pre dawn darkness. Dawn in those latitudes comes about 6 a.m.

All the other pilots stood by their planes, prepared to get into the air at once. Our gunners stood by their weapons, the heavy 5-inch dual-purpose high velocity guns the clusters of one pounders, and smaller 20 MM machine gun cannon.

Visibility Excellent

The whole fleet crouched, like a runner on his mark, awaiting the first enemy "contact" report. The day was clear, but with the huge fluffy cumulus clouds that forever seem to float over these waters, all around us. Visibility, however, was excellent.

When the primary search—an area of 50 miles around the Lexington—had been finished we relaxed somewhat. Engines were stopped and pilots and off duty ship officers had breakfast. Meanwhile the scout flyers began a systematic hunt over the sea surface in a circle with a 250 mile radius around us.

At 8:10 a.m. Ensign Smith, who had gone out on a segment of the hunt that took him to the northeast, reported "contact." He reported the enemy was about 190 miles northeast of us and roughly 40 to 50 miles southeast of Tagula Island in the Louisiade Archipelago.

Five minutes later our pilots were in their cockpits with radio men and gunners. Engines were turning again. But the Admiral, fearing there might also be a closer Japanese fleet, delayed the departure order. His problem was to determine whether the reported Japanese were the only enemy naval units within striking distance.

Time passed slowly and tension increased. Lieut. Comm. Bob Dixon, who had been flying in a scouting segment near Ensign Smith, flew over to the latter's area and also made "contact" with the enemy. Dixon reported the Japs in great force with two big carriers, many cruisers and destroyers. He also could see the enemy had most of their aircraft aboard.

Hardly had this information arrived when a huge column of smoke was sighted about five miles off our port beam. A fighter pilot radioed in saying he had shot down another of the big four engined Japanese Kawanishi patrol boats. It was obvious that the Kawanishi had seen our fleet and likely that its crew had reported our presence before crashing.

Striking Forces Get Off

At 9:30 a.m. the real striking forces of our fleet got off, headed for the Japanese fleet. They consisted of 54 dive bombers, 20 torpedo bombers, and 16 fighter planes. These forces were combined units from the Lexington and another carrier, the name of which must not be mentioned for reasons of military security.

As protection for our two carriers, our cruisers and destroyers, a unit of 16 fighters and some scout planes were retained. These were distributed in various sectors of the sky from 20 to 150 miles from our ships which were steaming at 20 knots toward the northeast—a straight course for the enemy to reduce as much as possible the distance of the return journey for our striking air fleet.

Rear Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, who had given independent command of the Lexington group for the anticipated attack by the Japanese, disposed his fighters at high altitudes, and the scouts at low altitudes.

From one of our scouts came a radio call about 10 a. m. "Twelve unidentified planes approacning. Still 160 miles away on course to intercept you."

We reasoned that our reporting scout had seen part of the Japanese carrier borne air fleet soon after it had taken off to attack the Lexington. Capt. Fred C. Sherman of the Lexington (recently promoted to rear admiral) and our air officers said they believed the two air blows—ours against the Japs and theirs against us—had been "fired"—that is, the planes on both sides had taken off—at almost the same time.

Battle stations for the fleet kept the Lexington and the other carrier surrounded by a double line of cruisers and destroyers. Any torpedo planes coming in low to strike at either of the important carriers must pass through the anti-aircraft barrage of the protecting vessels. And they also could assist the carriers in laying a barrage against dive bombers. The cruisers were perhaps a quarter mile off our beam on either side and destroyers about half a mile away.

Gradually our speed built up from the 15 knots of previous cruising to 20. The Lexington maneuvered into the wind from time to time to receive or launch planes. The launchings and landings were made frequently to keep every plane fully fueled for battle.

"Katie to carrier," came the next radio warning from our scouts at 10:50 a. m. "Big force coming in from right ahead. Sixty miles away."

Immediately we knew we were in for a knock down drag out battle with the Japanese aviation. The Lexington turned into the wind at once, launching all the reserve fighters and scouts that had been waiting for this moment.

Fast, Furious Action

From here things happened fast and furiously. The timetable of the assault is extremely important to give the true picture of the speed of such attacks. I will give it, just as I scribbled it in my notebook while standing on the Lexington's open signal bridge throughout the thunderous battle.

"Enemy planes, 17,000 feet, four groups of nine each. Two groups dive bombers, each protected by [illegible] mixed Messerschmitt 109s and Zeros," Lieut. Comm. Paul Ramsey, skipper of the defensive fighters aloft reported.

"I'm at 14,000 about 12 miles northeast of you, climbing hard. They're going awfully fast. Doubt if I can intercept," Ramsey said.

Almost simultaneously we got a call from our scouts.

"Enemy torpedo planes spilling out of a cloud eight miles off. They are at 6,000 feet in a steep dive. We're intercepting now."

I can fix the action of the next few minutes accurately from my notes as follows:

11:14 a. m.—The Lexington was turning back into the defensive formation of ships. On its port (left) side there was only one screening vessel, a cruiser.

11:16 a. m.—Suddenly we saw guns aboard our screening cruiser belch smoke and flame, and a moment later, heard the thunder clap of the shots.

11:16 1-2 a. m.—"Here they come," sang the lookouts. "Enemy torpedo planes coming in port beam."

"Hard starboard," said Capt. Sherman in a conversational tone to his helmsman. This maneuver was to present only the stern to the torpedo. But a shop, even a fast ship like the Lexington moves at a snail's pace compared with planes.

And as the captain spoke, the Japanese aircraft hove into view, slim silver monoplanes, low, spreading out fan-like, diving in directly toward our port side at high speeds. Later I heard it estimated this was 250 miles an hour.

As soon as they came into view a few 100 odd guns on the valiant Lexington broke into flame.

There was the sharp "Whan wham, wham, wham," of the five inchers. The slow bark of the 1.1 inchers, and the stutter of the smaller weapons. A hellish chorus, uneven and jerky, but with a power that left us, there on the bridge, gasping in partial vacuums created by the blasts.

More action from my battle notes expanded from the few words I

Antonio, Texas, and Maurice Smith, of Lodi, Cal., told of their flying boats' tracking the enemy raid into Midway. On June 4 they located two battleships and two carriers in the striking force of Japanese northwest of Midway. They reported at 5.30 A. M. that Japanese planes were en route to Midway a little more than an hour before the enemy bombers reached Midway.

Captain Ramsey said the marines at Midway destroyed thirty-four of the raiding planes.

Lieut. William E. Chase, of Altoona, Pa., and William C. Corbett, of Philadelphia, spotted forty-five Japanese planes headed for Midway, 150 miles from the island.

Captain Ramsey said Ensign Theodore Thueson, 26, of Newburgh, N. Y., displayed brilliant headwork in going right into the battle area in his slow flying boat to get information about the enemy fleet formation after the major attack by the aircraft carriers June 4.

Three Carriers Burning Badly

Here's Thueson's story:

"I received instructions at the base to search the battle area and to get back by a certain time. I picked up three large smudges on the horizon. We closed in to identify them, regardless of what happened. We saw these blazing ships, later identified as two carriers of the Kaga and Akagi class and one of the Soryu class. They were dead in the water and burning badly. Two cruisers and five destroyers were standing by. I was fired on by anti-aircraft from one cruiser and one destroyer.

"Heading back, I saw a large smoke smudge. It was difficult to approach and I could not identify it, but it sank. Later we encountered enemy battleships headed northwest. We saw other fleeing Jap warships, then were attacked by Zeros and later landed in the sea and were picked up by our destroyer."

Anti-Aircraft Misses

Philip L. Fulghum, aviation ordinanceman, second class, Portland, Ore., recounted an attack by seaplane fighters on a flying boat.

"Our pilot," he said, "told us we were going into the middle of the Jap fleet and had a job to do. We got out there and saw some gray ships in the water.

"I saw some anti-aircraft coming up. It missed us and I heard the whole crew laughing in the earphones. We came out of the clouds and found two seaplanes above us and one below. I saw a Rising Sun plane peeling off near us. I heard that our ailerons were gone. I figured our plane was afire.

"I remembered two 500-pound bombs in our racks and released them. The heat was intense in the plane our own ammunition was blowing up. I crept under a table until it expended itself.

Hits Water At Sharp Angle

"Just as I reached for a lifejacket we hit the water at a forty-five degree angle, going 140 knots.

"Then everything seemed confused. Both gunners were dead. Our pilot was hit in the stomach. Our navigator was hit. I was the last man and as I floated out into the water I felt that my whole right side was paralyzed.

"By the time the life raft was inflated the plane had gone down and the water was ablaze with burning gasoline.

"We got out no supplies. We tried to patch the holes in our raft. Two Jap seaplanes came down to give us a sample of strafing. They made one pass, then left us, probably figuring we were all dead. Four are alive out of ten.

Sharks Tear Rubber Rafts

"Our navigator said we were 340 miles off Midway. We rigged up a sail of parachute scarf, but the winds were taking us toward Tokyo, so we hauled down the sail. Fifty-eight hours later, we were rescued. The rubber boat was punctured by gunfire. Sharks attacking the raft added to our discomfort. A sixteen-foot shark slid under our raft, and we could feel his fins hitting our bottoms where he went under."

Captain Ramsey remarked that sharks had cut two rubber boats in half, and had overturned another.

Among those with Fulghum on the raft were Ensign Lee McCleery (home town unavailable); Aviation Mechanic John Weeks, Fallbrook, Cal., and Aviation Mechanic Virgil March, Alameda, Cal.

Saves Old School Chum

Lieut. Norman K. Brady, of Sanborn, Iowa, told of a rescue 395 miles out of Midway. Lieut. William T. O'Dowd, of Monticello, Ind., also told of the rescue work.

One of the most thrilling was the rescue by Lieut. August Barthes of Wiloxi, Miss., of two men who had been afloat eight days. When he landed on the heavy sea, he recognized one of the men on the raft as his school-days companion, Ensign Thomas Ramsey, of Prings, Mississippi.

Ensign Verne Umphray, 27, of Portland, Ore., rescued the nine survivors of Lieutenant Probst's flying boat.

write at the moment:

One Jap Plane Hit

11:17 a. m.—The Japs were so low that I saw two lead planes pull up to skim over our protecting cruiser. In an instant one was obliterated in a flash of flame—it must have been a direct hit from the cruiser's guns. The other kept right on coming.

The Lexington was still swinging, however, and because only her slender stern was presented the Japanese changed course, paralleled us and when abreast turned once more toward our left side. They were flying right into a hail of tracer bullets from our small weapons. They were close, only 800 to 1,000 yards away and we could see clearly as they began dropping their torpedoes.

11:17 1-2 a. m.—Eight of those Japs braving our fire, dropped their "fish" then they continued straight in toward us. The leading pair were right down on the water, so low that they zoomed up to get over us. Both would have passed right over the fore part of the deck.

Our forward 1.1 battery had the range of the first Jap. I could see their shells, bright crimson tracer, tearing through the wings and fuselage. This plane wavered, began a slow roll to its left, and veered off just enough to pass in an inverted position just under our bow. As I passed I saw flames coming from the tail and the machine dived into the water 50 feet off our starboard (right) bow.

The 5 inch forward battery, manned by marines, laid its fire on the second Jap. As this plane zoomed to cross almost directly over the marines' guns they hit it squarely with a shell. The plane flew to bits. Its engine plunged into the water almost at the foot of the battery, shreds of its wings and tail surface slithered along the carrier's deck.

The other Japanese flyers were trying to pass astern. There similar fusilades of fire were concentrated on them.

11:18 1-2 a. m.—The Lexington shuddered under our feet, and a heavy blast flashed in a spout of water on our port side, forward. It was a torpedo.

The wakes of others could be seen streaking toward us. Some of these torpedoes were porpoising (nosing up out of the water and then diving deeply as though their control mechanism had been damaged.) Their wicked noses looked to me like death incarnate. I had the illusion they were alive, were breaking water to keep at us and then dive again, after having made sure of their courses.

Another Torpedo Hit

11:20 a. m.—Wham-another torpedo hit. Almost at the same place forward. Another spout of flame enclosed in seawater. While we were staggering under the lurch at the Lexington flinched under the blow, a lookout called "dive bombers!"

Looking out I saw the first dive bomber flattening out, having released its bomb. "Boom"—a blinding flash on the port forward gun gallery. A 1,000 pound bomb had hit among these 5 inch guns, wrecking the battery and starting a fire. And more torpedoes were swerving toward us, their white wakes ghastly in the water.

11:21 a. m.—"Baloom," another torpedo hit. Also on the port side, almost amidships.

All round the stricken vessel huge spouts of water were rising suddenly, mysteriously. They were caused by the explosions of "near misses" by bombs. One light bomb hit the top of the Lexington's funnel on the left side, killing or wounding several men firing a .50 caliber anti-aircraft machine gun.

In the midst of all this, doing my best to see everything going on I suddenly had the illogical thought—"there's so damned much noise right here I can't hear any single explosion. It's almost like a silence."

"Wham," "boob" "tat-tat-tat-tat," "bang, bang, bang," went our anti-aircraft. Then the prolonged "whaaaaaaaaaaa" of the Japanese dive bombers coming right down on us, all guns blasting as they came. We could see their tracers lacing past, many of them too high. I remember thinking then, "These fellows don't dive bomb like our men. They aren't coming straight down, only about 50 degrees."

Narrow Escape

As the thought crossed my brain I saw a black blue whip across between the bridge island and the funnel, a space of about 15 feet. The object cleared the rail by inches, hit the water and blasted. It was a Japanese 1,000 pound bomb that would have removed all of us on the bridge island—the main control center for the entire ship, had it been a little closer. In passing it had struck the siren lanyard housing causing the big whistle on the funnel to begin to howl. This continued incidentally—a long, low groaning note that probably expressed the pain and agony of the doomed Lexington perfectly—for many minutes.

11:22 a. m.—"Tham"—Once more the Lexington lurched beneath our feet. The fourth torpedo hit.

11:22 1-2 a. m.—"Balloom"—Now the fifth torpedo, all on the port side, amidships and forward. Looking off the bridge I could see the water foaming and laced with torpedo trails. They seemed to be coming from all directions and in unlimited numbers.

I looked out to starboard to see how the rest of the ships were faring and counted five planes burning on the water. Japanese planes going away were being followed by our starboard guns that trailed tracers into and after them.

I saw a huge waterspout near the other carrier and I thought—she's being hit too. Later I found it was a miss by a huge bomb.

The dive bombers still were coming down, only a second or so apart. Most of their bombs were falling toward the after end of the ship, close but not quite hitting.

I looked up. We could see the Japanese machines diving in a chain. As I watched I would see a bomb leave a plane. The plane would continue down, gradually flattening. It's machine guns and wing cannon would wink momentarily, it would sweep over the Lexington's deck and then would become a tiny shape, swiftly diminishing in size as it sped away.

11:25 a. m.—"Seven more torpedo planes," the lookouts called again. "From the port side."

The anti-aircraft fire was so hot that the pilots in those planes were anxious to get away. They failed to press home the attack like the first group. All of them dropped their torpedoes while still at a 45 degree glide and more than 200 feet above the water, and then turned away, never coming closer than within 1,500 yards of the Lexington.

Torpedoes Pass Under Carrier

Again we swung to avoid the torpedoes. To the starboard again, to present as little target as possible. The Japs came in, fanned out over a wide arc. All the torpedoes seemed to be porpoising badly. Two among the first group disappeared, and when they reappeared they were on the ship's other side, having made their porpoising dive deep enough to pass right underneath us.

"Hold her steady, captain, hold her steady," suddenly cried Commander Duckworth, the ship's air officer. He was out on the navigation bridge dancing up and down with excitement and with his hands out as if to press torpedoes away.

"We've got three that are exactly paralleling us, if we turn we'll collect one sure!"

11:27 a. m.—Five more Japanese torpedo planes appeared in the center of the fleet. They singled us out, spread out and bored in toward our starboard (right) side. With the entire fleet firing at them they dropped their "fish" a long way ou. The old Lexington, still charging ahead despite her wounds, turned once more, and all these missed.

Two Japanese planes with torpedoes slid in through the fleet fire. These turned aside from the Lexington, passing astern of us, and dropped their "fish" at the cruiser on our port quarter. The ship swung, avoiding the torpedoes. The cruiser's gunners got a direct hit on one of the two planes. The plane just disappeared in a clap of thunder and flame.

11:32 a. m.—The last of the dive bombers swung by, raking us with his gunfire as he passed. The bomb fell close but missed, and suddenly there was silence.

49 Jap Planes Downed

In all this furious, close-packed action, our fighters and scouts had not been idle. One hundred and three Japanese planes came over. Forty-nine fell in a 20-mile radius around us, downed by our planes and ship's guns. The guns in all took 19, an all time high for a fight of this kind. Our pilots, heroes every one, got 24.

Lieut. Hall in a scout downed two torpedo planes and then when attacked by five Zeros, turned so effectively on them that he got two more. In recounting the action he reported:

"The other three escaped in a cloud."

Right through the hurricane of bombing and torpedoing came a little yellow life raft—the kind that our airplanes carried. On it was a pilot who had been shot down in air combat. He was drifting but the fleet, speeding along at 20 to 25 knots passed all around him so that for a few minutes he was in the heart of our formations.

Not a vessel stopped—to stop at such a time was suicidal. But our lookouts reported him to Capt. Sherman. I looked at him through binoculars and saw that he was waving and cheering each ship as it went past him. He was not calling for help. He was cheering his shipmates as they went on past him in battle. I learned later Capt. Sherman had signaled the last destroyer training the fleet to pick him up, and this was done.

The Lexington, despite all her beating, was keeping up with the fleet. She had a six degree list to the post side, the fire, however, had been put out. Even as the last Japanese dive bomber was departing, however, the ship began returning to an even keel.

I overheard some of the telephone conversation on Capt. Sherman's side of the bridge. One orderly got a call from an inspector who was below reporting on a torpedo hit. The conversation was as follows:

"I'm in frame so-and-so, there's a hole on the waterline, a big one."

"Well, why don't you plug it?"

"Can't, it's too big, I can see a cruiser through it."

"Then shut the door and forget it."

About this time Comm. H. R. (Pop) Healy called Capt. Sherman reporting all torpedo damage shored up, fires out, and the ship's list straightened out soon. He added:

"I would suggest, sir, that if you have to take any more torpedoes you take them on the starboard side."

Carrier on the Ways Is Renamed Lexington, Workers Urged Name of Coral Sea Victim

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 16—The Navy stated today that another Lexington would be launched soon to replace the carrier destroyed in the battle of the Coral Sea.

The new vessel, under construction at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass., had been scheduled for commissioning as the Cabot, the Navy said. The name was changed, a spokesman explained, after workers at the shipyards requested that she be christened the Lexington to "thunder" destruction on the enemies of the United States.

The telegram requesting the change was sent to Secretary Knox by W. H. Norton, president of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers, and by W. G. McDermott, chairman of the employe members of the War Production Committee, was as follows:

"Twenty-three workers here urge you to give the name Lexington to our carrier. We glory in the achievement of that fine ship, the sacrifice of which to many of us is a personal loss. We pledge our utmost efforts to build the ship with all the speed and all the skill that are in our power."

Secretary Knox replied:

"Your telegram is nothing less than an inspiration. I am more than pleased to grant your request and give the new carrier the name of Lexington. We will give the name of Cabot to a later ship of same design. I know that, inspired by this action which you yourselves suggested, every man employed on the construction of the new Lexington will contribute his maximum effort to its speedy construction and commissioning.

"Each one of you will be conscious that he is working for the replacement of a gallant ship which contributed to a great victory. I feel sure that, under this inspiration, you and your associates will reduce to the very minimum the number of days it will take to finish this craft and to put this ship into the fleet.

"You may be assured that this department will lend every possible assistance to achieve such a result."

FOURTH RAID FAILS TO DAMAGE DARWIN

Guns, Fighters Keep Japs Too High to Find Targets.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Wednesday, June 17.—(AP) Twenty-seven Japanese bombers escorted by 25 fighters attacked the northern Australian city of Darwin for the fourth time in four days yesterday but were driven off without causing serious damage, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

In Darwin's 19th raid, the Japanese bombers covered the same ground, almost bombhole for bombhole, as the day before. Allied anti-aircraft and fighters kept them higher than 22,000 feet.

One Allied interceptor plane destroyed one Japanese bomber and one fighter, a communique said. Allied losses were two pilots and their planes.

Damage in Tuesday's raid was described as "negligible."

At the same time, Allied planes were busy in two other sectors, both on the partially Japanese-occupied island of New Guinea.

At Lae and Salamaua, on the northern coast of the island, heavy day and night attacks on enemy installations were carried out, the communique said.

Allied pilots scored direct hits and several fires were started.

On the southern coast, in Allied territory, interceptor planes rose to meet a force of 18 Japanese fighters and destroyed four of them. Four of the Allied planes were reported missing.

"This action against superior numbers prevented an attack on our ground installations," the communique said.

Text of Comm

The text of the communic

Timor: Our air force suc

fully bombed the airdrome area at Koepang.

Darwin: A strong enemy formation of 27 heavy bombers escorted by 25 Zero fighters attacked the township and harbor area. Damage was negligible. Our interceptors destroyed one bomber and one fighter. We lost two pilots with their planes.

Lae and Salamaua: Our air force executed a heavy day and night attack on enemy air installations, starting fires and scoring direct hits on the target area. On their return from their mission, Allied bombers and their fighter escort shot down four enemy planes. One of our fighters is missing.

Port Moresby: In a sharp combat, our interceptors engaged a strong force of 18 enemy fighters and destroyed four. We have four planes missing. This action against superior numbers prevented an attack on our ground installations.

CURTIN TO BROADCAST

MELBOURNE, Australia, Wednesday, June 17.—(AP) The Melbourne Herald's political correspondent said today that, "owing to the grave turn of war in the northern hemisphere," Prime minister John Curtin will broadcast to Australia tonight.

RAID ON DARWIN COSTLY TO JAPS

Gen. MacArthur Reports Foe Lost 15 P. C. of Planes.

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June [illegible] (A. P.).—The Japanese in their third attack in as many days on Darwin lost nearly 15 per cent of their raiding planes, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The raid was carried out yesterday by twenty-seven heavy bombers escorted by fifteen Zero-type fighters, the communique said, and Allied interceptors shot down six of the fighters. Two of the defense craft were lost.

Both residential areas and the harbor were bombed, but "material damage and casualties were slight," it was added.

30.24 — 17127

30.24-17127

China Calls on Allies To Attack Japanese

Urge Immediate Big Offensive to Prevent Japs From Consolidating Gains—Invader Claims New Gains in China.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 16. (AP)—The Chinese called urgently today for an immediate big offensive by the United Nations in the Pacific as Chinese troops fought with dogged fury to stay the closing of a Japanese pincers on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

Jap Advance Admitted

"We wish to stress once again the urgency of giving Japan no rest, no chance to consolidate gains," said a Chinese government spokesman.

"If we continue to be complacent toward Japan she may become the most difficult of the Axis powers to defeat."

The Chinese plea was underscored by the military situation in Kiangsi Province, where the spokesman acknowledged that Japanese columns pushing eastward and westward had come within 80 miles of a juncture.

(The Japanese said their columns were only 50 miles apart, having captured the town of Shangjao on the east and having driven into the outskirts of Kweiki on the west.)

A Chinese communique said that fighting still was in progress east of Shangjao Sunday night and that heavy fighting with high casualties on both sides was in progress northeast of Shangjao.

The Chinese conceded they had abandoned Kwangfeng in that area on Sunday after an all-night battle that cost the Japanese 1,000 casualties.

An attempted Japanese advance southwestward from Nancheng (in an apparent effort to cut off retreat of Chinese troops now between the two points of the Japanese pincers) was repulsed and followed up immediately by a Chinese counter-attack which now is storming Nancheng, the communique said.

Nancheng is about 40 miles south of the contested railroad.

To the northward, in Hupeh Province, the communique said the Japanese had entered Hosueh but that fierce fighting continued about that port from which the Chinese have harassed Japanese shipping.

Japs Advancing At Heavy Cost, Chinese Say

CHINA FIGHTS ON SEVEN FRONTS, and on one of these, alone, is battling three times as many Japs as the British faced at Singapore. How she is meeting this new threat is told in a behind-the-news story on Page 2.

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 16—The Chinese high command announced tonight a further Japanese advance in east Kiangsi province, but indicated that the Chinese were exacting a heavy toll from the Japanese columns striving to close a pincers on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

A communique said the Chinese abandoned Kwangfeng, twenty-five miles within Kiangsi, on Sunday after an all-night battle in which the Japanese, thrusting westward along the railway, suffered more than 1,000 casualties.

Gap Is Reduced

An army spokesman admitted that the gap between this invading column and another driving eastward through Kiangsi had been reduced to eighty miles.

(The Japanese said their columns were only sixty miles apart.)

The communique said the Chinese had seized the initiative in the Nancheng region, some forty miles south of the railway, and were storming the city, which the Japanese captured a few days ago.

Offensive Urged

Heavy fighting was revived along the middle Yangtze river in Hupeh province, the communique said, with a Japanese column attacking to break the Chinese hold on Hosueh, a river port where the Chinese were able to interfere with Japanese shipments upriver to Shasi and Ichang. The Japanese, driving down from Shasi, twenty-five miles to the north, entered Hosueh but fierce fighting continued around the town.

Earlier a Government spokesman urged that the immediate launching be given at least equal consideration with possible drives in other war theaters.

If the United Nations "continue to be complacent" toward Japan, he warned, she may become "the most difficult of the Axis powers to defeat."

The spokesman prefaced his appeal by asserting that Japan's successes could be explained by what he called the false impression that she was the weakest link in the Axis chain.

Doubts Japs' Collapse

He said he differed from any theory that Japan would collapse once Germany was defeated. Although he did not say China would collapse unless help were forthcoming, he declared her situation would be serious.

The spokesman enumerated three objectives of the Japanese in China:

1. To eliminate remaining United Nations bases which might be used to attack Japan.
2. To seize strategic points for attacking the United Nations.
3. To consolidate dominated areas and develop their resources.

Rails Torn Up

Meanwhile, the Japanese were said to be rushing reinforcements toward the Kiagsi front through the Yangtze river port of Kiukiang for the double purpose of disposing of stiffened Chinese frontal resistance and protection of the supply lines.

The army spokesman asserted that Chinese "scorched earth" tactics would prevent the Japanese from gaining much immediate advantage from seizure of the railway. These Chinese have torn up the rails as they retreated, he declared. Chinese resistance, he insisted, is being carried out "according to plan."

Japanese Reported at Kweiki

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), June 16 (AP).—Attacking from the west, Japanese troops were reported today to have advanced to the outskirts of Kweiki, driving 20,000 Chinese soldiers back into the town and leaving only fifty miles of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in Chinese hands.

The Domei news agency said the Chinese were driven from a bitterly defended hill position only ten miles west of Kweiki by Japanese troops, who followed so closely that the Chinese were unable to destroy their pontoon bridges, which the Japanese used to pursue them across streams.

Supporting the drive from the west, a column which crossed into Kiangsi from Chekiang reported yesterday that it had captured Shangjao.

Japanese troops operating in Central Hopeh Province, on the northeastern China war front, killed 8,654 Chinese soldiers from May 1 to June 12, and captured 4,817 others, Domei reported. It said that among those killed was General Chang Teh-shan, whom it identified as the commander of the 8th Chinese Military Zone.

Japs Report Advance.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 16 (A. P.).—The Japanese column driving eastward in Kiangsi province along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway has captured a bitterly defended hill position only ten miles west of Kweiki, an important railway town, Domei reported today in a dispatch from the Kiangsi war zone.

[If this Japanese claim is true it would mean that they have narrowed the gap between their two Pincers columns thrusting east and west along the railway to only sixty miles.]

"The fall of Kweiki is only a matter of time," Domei said, asserting that Japanese forces already were moving against the town.

Census Started In Chungking

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 16.—One thousand students of the Central Police Academy today began a census in Chungking as the first step to the introduction of the identification cards.

The census is to take several months, after which there will be a general registration. After Nov. 15 no one without an identification card will be allowed to live in Chungking.

ASKS INDIA TO REVOLT

Jap-sponsored Conference Demands Independence.

Tokio (From Japanese Broad casts), June 16 (A. P.).—Domei the Japanese official news agency said today in a dispatch from Bangkok that the Indian Independence Conference meeting there passed a resolution declaring that "the only way left for India to be free from the whirlpool of [illegible] declaration of independence and immediate severance of every relation with Britain."

The so-called Indian Independence Conference was convoked by Japan and addressed by diplomatic representatives of Germany, Italy and Japan. Attending are Indian Nationalist elements for the most part excluded from India or rounded up from the Indian colonies in Japanese-conquered Burma and Malaya and Japanese-occupied Thailand (Siam).

India's Leaders Confer On War

Lucknow, India, June 16 (AP). Eighteen Europeans have dropped dead from the heat here in the last five days while a searing wind prevailed.

By Preston Grover

[Associated Press Correspondent]

New Delhi, Indie, June 16—Discussions which might have a tremendous effect on war operations in this part of the world are in progress at Wardha between Mohandas K. Gandhi and other major leaders of the potent All-India Congress Party.

After conferences on whether steps should be taken to help or hinder the British war effort three participants, Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress sident, Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, could only say they were exploring one another's minds.

Disagreement Reported

Both Azad and Nehru, whose influence on India's masses is inferior only to that of Gandhi, admittedly have disagreed on many points with Gandhi.

All are agreed on one aim—independence from British rule. But a major issue is whether to attempt to shake it off immediately or to defer a showdown.

Gandhi's course is another big issue. He has announced intentions of launching a new movement to be "felt by the whole world" and certain "to engage British attention."

Clash Held Possible

Many veteran observers in India expressed belief that Gandhi, facing sharp factional disputes, was planning a deliberate clash with the British.

Ganhi has used a hunger strike before not only to revitalize resentment against the British but to refocus attention on himself.

If such a course should succeed, it would throw out of gear all efforts of Nehru and others to center attention on the Japanese threat.

Put Reliance On U. S.

Until recently Gandhi has been minimizing the danger from the Japanese, but lately he has publicly moderated somewhat. Observers expressed belief either that Nehru had persuaded him to revise his position or that his own sampling of Indian sentiment has convinced him there was stronger antagonism to Japan than he had suspected.

Moreover, Nehru and others have disclosed they are placing considerable reliance on American opinion to compel the British to give them independence.

Immune to War, Casualty in Tub

NEW DELHI, India, June 16 (AP).—During two years in the war zones, Associated Press Correspondent Preston Grover was bombed more than 100 times by British, Germans and Italians.

He repeatedly was under artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire.

He flew in a bomber raiding enemy territory.

Twice he was pitched into the Mediterranean from attacked ships.

He wasn't scratched.

Today he was nursing his first injury—two ribs broken when he slipped on a piece of soap in his bathtub.

18 Die Of Heat In India

Lucknow, India, June 16 (AP)—Eighteen Europeans have dropped dead from the heat here in the last five days while a searing wind prevailed.

Madagascar Reinforcements

London, June 16 (AP)—The War Office announced today that East African troops now had joined British forces which landed May 5 in Madagascar, French island in the Indian Ocean, to win control of its naval base, Diego Suarez.

17 AMERICANS TO SAIL

BERLIN—(From German Broadcasts)—June 16—(AP) Seventeen United States citizens, including former U. S. Consul General John K. Caldwell of Kentucky, have left Tientsin for Shanghai where they will sail for home on a diplomatic ship, the German radio said tonight in a dispatch from Japanese-occupied China. Also in the party was Charles James Fox, former editor of the newspaper North China Star.

SOUTH AFRICAN ALER

Durban Blacked Out for Unexplained Reason.

Durban, South Africa, June 16 (A. P.).—The all-clear was sounded in Durban on the East Coast of South Africa at 9:50 A. M. today after the city had been blacked out all night for an unexplained reason. School children were sent home this morning.

There have been unofficial reports of Japanese submarines operating off the East African coast.

MacArthur Selected Outstanding Father

New York, June 16 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur was named by the National Father's Day Committee today as the "outstanding American father of 1942."

The committee sent the following message to the chief of the United Nations forces in the South Pacific:

"You have been selected the outstanding American father of 1942 as a tribute to your inspiring and heroic leadership in helping to make the world safe for democratic family life and human freedom."

Father's Day is next Sunday.

State of Siege Voted By Argentine Senate

BUENOS AIRES, June 16 (AP) — The Argentine Senate voted 15 to 3 tonight to extend for 60 days Acting President Ramon S. Castillo's state of siege after a conservative supporter had declared the measure was necessary to subdue "interior commotion and subversive activities."

Senator Alberto Arancibia Rodriguez spoke in behalf of the act, under which the press is gagged.

The voet in the Senate was as expected, but the measure to become law still must be passed by the Chamber of Deputies, where approval is regarded as unlikely.

Presumably if Congress fails to agree on a limiting date, the measure will remain in force as a decree for an unlimited period.

Rodriguez, a member of Castillo's party said parliamentady investigators last year discovered "Nazi danger" and he added that the government was watching "Communist agitation."

Under the state of siege which Castillo decreed Dec. 16, newspapers are forbidden to criticize the government's foreign policy, the keystone of which is strict neutrality. Newspapers are not allowed to print congressional debate on foreign policy.

Attacking the government's action, opposition Senator Eduardo Laurencena said there neither existed on Dec. 16 nor today any constitutional reasons for the state of siege and that furthermore the government "has failed to convince the people of its necessity."

Laurencena, replying to the government's contention that the state of siege was invoked to insure hemisphere solidarity, declared that "the men of the government have not been very zealous in fulfilling their pan-American obligations."

The "real reason" for the proclamation, he said, was the government's desire to prevent discussion of foreign policy, to restrict political opponents in the recent election and to prevent strengthening of labor unions.

5 Germans, 1 Woman, Nabbed In Mexico City By Anti-Spy Agents

Mexico City, June 16 (AP) — Five Germans, one a woman couturiere who numbered Mexican fashion leaders among her clients, were arrested in the capital today by Government agents investigating espionage activities.

A formal expulsion order later was issued against the woman, German-born but a naturalized United States citizen, and she was sent to the border under guard.

The agents declined to give any details of their investigation of the five. They were arrested a few hours after the seizure of another German, who had escaped from th Government concentration center at the Perote fortress.

Federal Deputy Alfredo Felix Diaz sworn out warrants before the Federal Attorney General for sixteen Germans, one a woman; one Mexican and three Japanese. He said they were all spies in Chipas state along the Guatemalan border, where the Government recently seized thirty German-owned coffee plantations.

Felix Diaz said one of the Germans was the "Gestapo chief" in Chiapas and that two others had been seen operating a portable radio transmitter along the Pacific coast.

The woman, he said, operated a radio-telegraph network among the German plantations, while one of the Japs had made soundings and maps of various bays along the coast.

His sworn statement said another German owned a ware house where 39 tons of explosive were stored.

Mexican Decree

Mexico City, June 16 (AP)—A decree permitting the Mexican Government to occupy and operate blacklisted firms and to order enemy nationals to do business only in certain areas has been signed by President Avila Camacho.

BRAZIL CALLS RESERVES

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16.—(AP) Army reserves of the second category from the classes born in 1919, 1920 and 1921 will be called by the War minister today to fill gaps in several army corps, newspapers reported. Second category reservists are those who have had no army training but have learned the fundamentals of war in shooting clubs and other training centers.

Austrian Prince May Visit United States

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16 (AP)—Prince Ernst Von Starhemberg, former vice-chancellor of Austria, arrived today by air from Lisbon en route to Buenos Aires to join his wife and son. He said he might visit the United States after a visit in the Argentine capital. He said he had spent the last 15 months in Africa.

Before Germany annexed Austria, Von Starhemberg controlled a huge private army and served in numerous cabinet posts, including those of acting Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Interior. He escaped Austria when th German army entered and the Nazis promptly seized his properties, including his 19 castles.

He was commissioned an Infantry Lieutenant in the French army before it collapsed, but he escaped to London and later went to Africa.

Two Big Ships Sunk Off Virginia Resort

Daring Attacks By U-boat Within Sight of Thousands of Vacationers — Bombers, Blimp, Surface Ships Roar After Sub.

By HARRY NASH

NORFOLK, Va., June 16. (AP)—An enemy submarine torpedoed two large American merchant ships yesterday within view of thousands of persons at a Virginia beach resort who stared seaward spellbound as bombing planes, a Navy blimp and a half dozen naval surface ships roared over the area in search of the daring undersea raider, dropping bombs and depth charges that sent huge geysers of water skyward.

Only One Life Lost

The Navy had no comment as to the fate of the submarine in announcing the twin attack today. Only one man was killed in the torpedoings, which occurred about 30 minutes apart. He was Rubin Redwine of Philadelphia, second assistant engineer aboard one of the ships. There were 46 in the crew of the vessel and 62 in the crew of the other.

Soldiers, sailors and coast guardsmen cleared the resort beach for a stretch of 100 yards in front of a Coast Guard station and held back the crowds as a surf boat brought ashore three empty lifeboats and the body of Redwine, which was found floating about a half mile from his ship. His shipmates believed he was hurled overboard by the explosion of the torpedo.

A breathless hush fell over the throng of bathers and pleasure seekers as Redwine's body, covered with oil, was removed from the surfboat and carried to the Coast Guard station.

Redwine's 45 shipmates had abandoned the ship in three lifeboats shortly after a single torpedo tore into their vessel's starboard side forward of the amidship house. After rowing part of the six miles to shore they were picked up by a patrol boat and landed several miles down the beach. The lifeboats were towed ashore by a Coast Guard surfboat.

Thousands Watch Hunt

From the time of the first attack, which occurred shortly after 5 p. m., until late last night, thousands of persons lined the beach and watched the planes, blimp and surface craft pursue their grim game of hide and seek with the enemy raider.

First Engineer A. W. Brown of Philadelphia told newsmen in an interview granted by the Navy this morning that the ship was armed but that the gun crew had no opportunity for a shot at the submarine as it remained submerged throughout the attack.

Capt. Martin Johansen of Drexel Park, Pa., and two crewmen reboarded their ship to search for Redwine after a check of the men in the lifeboats disclosed he was missing.

As they were en route to the shore, Brown related, "He saw another merchant ship torpedoed. The torpedo hit her at her rudder. It didn't do much damage, but it put her out of commission. Her crew remained aboard."

Newsmen were not permitted to interview crewmen of the second ship, but her master, Capt. Eric Robert Blomquist of Severn, Md., told naval officers that he and his crew did not abandon ship because there was no damage forward or amidships. Major damage consisted of a broken rudder, smashed fuel lines and battered pumps. Flooding was limited to the after peak, where leakage resulted from shock.

4 Of Navy Gun Crew Lost Firing From Sinking Ship

A Gulf Coast Port, June 16 (AP)—Four members of a naval gun crew who fired their gun until the recoil snapped the ship's plates lost their lives along with eleven seamen, in the sinking of their medium-sized United States merchant ship.

Five other members of the gun crew and twenty-five seamen were saved after being in the water eight hours, some of them swimming or hanging to small bits of wreckage until other cargo ships picked them up.

It was the second sinking reported in renewed submarine forays in the Gulf after a fortnight of no reported ship losses in the inner Gulf.

Attack At 1.50 A M.

The ship was attacked at 1.50 A. M. on June 12, the Eighth Naval District headquarters announced, and two torpedoes struck it almost simultaneously on the starbard side.

Despite the sinking condition of the ship, the navy gun crew immediately manned its five-inch gun and got off at least three rounds at a light in the distance, believed to be the submarine. Result of the gunfire was unknown, but shortly afterward after the remainder of the crew had abandoned the ship two more torpedoes struck.

Incendiary Torpedo

One of these was an incendiary which fired the fuel oil, and the ship was enveloped in flames. The second lifeboat was caught in the flames and the men in it had to abandon the boat and leap into the water.

The bodies of Thomas C. Harris, Jr., of Richmond, Va., gun crewman, and Edward Oppenheimer, o Long Island City, N. Y., were re covered.

Six other bodies eventually were recovered and brought to a Gul port, but identification has no been made.

Three Sinkings Reported

Bogota, Colombia, June 16 (AP)—The newspaper *El Tiempo* said today that three United States ships have been torpedoed recently near the Colombian Islands of St. Andrew and Providence in the western Caribbean Sea. The sinking of one of the ships was confirmed, *El Tiempo* said, when a lifeboat was found.

The islands are about 300 miles north of the Panama Canal.

SHIP'S CREW SAFE

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, June 16—(AP) The full crew of a small vessel sunk by gunfire from an enemy submarine has been landed at the St. Lucia village of Laborie, it was announced today. No details of the sinking were disclosed.

Navy to Concentrate On Building Carriers

Plans for Huge Battleships Shelved—Heavy Cruisers Under Construction Will Be Converted to Carriers.

WASHINGTON, June 16. (AP)—Legislators disclosed today that the Navy has charted a new and precedent-shattering course in warship construction, with a decision to concentrate on the building of airplane carriers at the expense of new battleships—heretofore considered the backbone of sea power.

$8,500,000,000 Fund Approved

Emphasizing the growing recognition of the vital role of air power in the world conflict, the House Naval Committee approved an $8,500,000,000 measure calling for 500,000 tons of carriers and omitting any provision for new battleships. In its entirety, the measure contemplates the construction of 1,400 ships of all other types.

The plan to concentrate on carrier strength was considered especially significant in view of the smashing American aerial blows at Japanese sea and air power in the Coral Sea, Midway and Aleutians areas.

The decision was first disclosed by Senators Ellender (D-La) and Brewster (R-Me), members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. In separate interviews, they told reporters that top ranking admirals had said the United States would start no new battleships and that some heavy cruisers, now under construction, would be converted to carriers.

Battleship Projects Deferred

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) of the House Naval Committee, likewise said that work has been deferred temporarily on "four or five battleships in order to concentrate on carriers." While the Navy has far from abandoned battleships altogether, he said, events had proved conclusively that the aircraft carrier "is the backbone of the fleet."

The Navy appeared to sound at least a temporary death-knell for the contemplated, huge 60,000-ton battlewagons which the Navy has had under design for more than a year. Brewster announced that plans for these giants were being abandoned for the present, but both he and Vinson stressed that the capital ships nearing completion would be launched and commissioned as planned.

"I believe this involves a turning point in Naval concepts of battleships that have been debated since 1938 and before," Brewster declared. "Within the last few months the admirals have been getting more and more concerned."

Ellender told reporters that some of the cruisers to be converted "were pretty well along," while Vinson disclosed that the new appropriation measure approved by his committee called for new carrier keels to be laid "immediately."

30.24—17129

30.24-17129

ARMY ALLOTMENT BILL IS ADOPTED

Measure Providing Funds for Dependents Goes to Roosevelt for Signature.

Measure Also Allows for Draft Deferment of Family Heads.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—A bill making financial provision for soldiers' and sailors' dependents and stating a Congressional policy that the Selective Service should "not break up the institution of the home" was passed today by the House and sent to the White House. A measure raising the pay of the armed forces to a minimum of $50 a month, to cover contributions to dependents, also awaits President Roosevelt's signature.

The dependents' allotment bill was intended primarily to provide assistance to the dependents of servicemen in the Army and petty officers in the Navy. It was amended in the Senate to make a sweeping change in the draft status of family men.

This amendment, finally approved by both branches after conference, gives the President authority, through the Selective Service system, to defer men having wives or children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. Heretofore married men with dependents have been deferred on financial grounds.

The new legislation, while recognizing the financial aspects of dependency, permits deferment of family heads primarily because of their family status. A married man whose dependents have adequate income from other sources could be deferred because of his family relationship.

Chairman May (D-Ky) of the Military Committee told the House that the purpose of the amendment was to emphasize the Congressional policy "not to break up the situation of the home." Men at the head of households, May said, will not be drafted until all other available manpower has been exhausted.

Some local boards, May said, have been drafting married men with self-supporting dependents; others likely would feel that financial dependency no longer constitutes a valid reason for deferment in view of the payments provided.

While payments under the bill should be taken into consideration, House conferees said in their report, they should not be deemed conclusively to remove the grounds for deferment.

"Established families should be preserved insofar as is practicable," the conferees said, "and should not be indiscriminately uprooted."

May said that married men of draft age will be reclassified by their draft boards and new deferment groups set up. The new classifications probably would subdivide all men in class three. The first to be drafted when 1-A rolls are exhausted probably would be men with dependents other than wives, followed by married men with self-supporting wives and no children, then married men with unemployed wives, men with a wife and one child, and men with a wife and additional children.

Roosevelt Hits Tax Delay; Limit on Incomes Shelved

JUN 17 1942

WASHINGTON, June 16. (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed dissatisfaction with the progress of the long-pending tax bill today as the House Ways and Means committee shelved his suggestion to limit individual income to $25,000 after payment of taxes.

Excise Tax Proposal Rejected

By almost unanimous consent, the committee decided there was insufficient time now for a detailed study of this question.

Another presidential suggestion—to separate the new excise taxes from the rest of the bill and rush them to enactment so that the Treasury could start collecting them more speedily—also was rejected. Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the committee commented that "It is too late now to divide the bill."

The President, discussing the matter at his press conference, remarked that the tax portion of his anti-inflation program was behind schedule and that every day which passed without action on the tax bill was costing the Treasury considerable money. Mr. Roosevelt did not answer directly a question whether he would prefer to have a sales tax voted rather than have the revenue measure fall short of the $8,700,000,000 goal, commenting only that he hoped a bill would reach him eventually some time this year.

Legislators Stress Need For Speed

Driving to complete a new tax bill early next month, the legislators said they did not want to delay House consideration any longer than necessary. Proper consideration of the salary limitation, they said, would require days or weeks.

One administration leader said the proposal could be studied in detail by the Senate Finance Committee and added, "a defeat for it in the House Committee might have prejudiced the case in the Senate."

Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, presented to the committee yesterday a plan to carry out Mr. Roosevelt's April 27 suggestion that taxes take all but $25,000 of an individual's income. Paul proposed that in the case of married persons, taxation take all but $50,000.

Paul estimated that about 11,000 persons would be affected and the treasury would receive an additional $184,000,000 of revenue.

The committee tentatively adopted another of Paul's suggestions—liberalization of the present inventory process used in determining taxable profits. That scheme would provide that unusually large profits arising from high prices during an inflationary period would not be taxed in the normal manner but would be set aside, in part, in a reserve to serve as a cushion against a deflationary period.

IN LEND-LEASE GROUP

Beligum Signs Agreement in Washington.

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—Belgium and the United States signed a lend-lease agreement today, pledging mutual aid toward a "common victory of the United Nations" and post-war collaboration in promoting mutually advantageous economic relations.

The agreement, signed by Secretary of State Hull and Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, the Belgian Ambassador, was similar to those already signed with Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union.

In addition, similar proposed agreements have been offered to Poland, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, all of which, like Belgium, are Nazi-occupied countries maintaining governments-in-exile.

Suspect in Vonsiatsky Case Seized in Texas

EL PASO, Tex., June 16 (AP)—Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, German alien, was taken in custody by a United States marshal today for return to Hartford, Conn., and arraignment on charges of conspiring to violate the espionage act and divulging military secrets.

Dr. Ebell, shorn of his United States citizenship at a recent federal hearing, is also under indictment here on charges of corresponding with the enemy. He was indicted on the espionage charges with several co-defendants in Hartford last week.

Lutheran Will Face Espionage Charges

Philadelphia, June 16 (AP)—United States Commissioner Norman Griffin today continued the bail of $25,000 posted by the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Lutheran pastor, for appearance in Hartford, Conn., tomorrow, to answer espionage charges.

The clergyman, indicted as a member of a ring which furnished military and naval information to the Axis, asserted his innocence and said he was so anxious for a chance to prove it he would do nothing to delay Government procedure. His counsel, F. F. Kane, asked only "time to pack a bag" so his client could make the journey to Hartford.

Mr. Molzahn was released from Moyamensing prison yesterday after the bail was posted, in cash, by the parishioners of Zion Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, his charge.

BUND CHIEF TAKES LIFE AT WATERLOO

Coroner Gives Suicide Verdict in Train Death of George Froboese.

GARRETT, Ind., June 16—(AP) Dr. Robert Nathan, DeKalb county coroner, said tonight that George Froboese, Jr., 42, a leader of the German-American Bund at Milwaukee, had committed suicide at Waterloo, ten miles northeast of here.

The coroner said Froboese alighted from a Chicago-to-New York passenger train last night and laid down beside the track, placing his head on a rail as the train started.

Dr. Nathan scheduled an inquest for later tonight, remarking that the verdict "could be nothing but suicide."

He said an FBI agent from Fort Wayne went to Waterloo and removed papers from the man's pockets.

Froboese was midwestern director of the German-American Volksbund before the war and was understood to be a trustee of the organization.

"I am a bundsman, yes, and I am proud of it," he was quoted as having told a Milwaukee Journal reporter in November, 1941. He also told his interviewer he was a national committeeman of the Bund.

Froboese was midwestern editor of the Bund's newspaper, "Deutsche Weckruf and Beobachter," with editorial offices in Chicago before the United States entered the war. He also operated a travel agency there.

A mechanical engineer by trade, Froboese came to Milwaukee from Hamburg, Germany, his birthplace, in 1922, and was granted his final citizenship papers May 14, 1934.

Milwaukee detectives tonight informed Froboese's wife, Lisa, of his death, and said she told them he had been "very nervous" recently. The officers said Mrs. Froboese told them her husband left home Monday afternoon bound for New York.

EARLY END OF WAR NOT IN SIGHT NOW, SAYS JESSE JONES

JUN 17 1942

Longer Conflict Lasts, Greater Will Be Impact on Civilians, Secretary Avers.

EVANSTON, Ill., June 16—(AP) The war may last "much longer than any of us hope," Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones asserted today.

Stating that no early end of the conflict was in sight, he opined that "the longer it lasts, the greater will be the dislocations of our normal life and economy."

Jones told an audience at the dedication of Northwestern university's $5,000,000 technological institute that price ceilings represented the first step in the effort to prevent inflation and that other measures to curb consumer purchasing power must be found.

Looking ahead to the post-war era, he envisioned a pent-up demand for goods, and added:

"There will be business not only with our 130,000,000 people, but also with the $1,381,000,000 people in the United Nations and another 600,000,000 people in the occupied countries. x x x The products of our farms and factories will be needed in many parts of the world by countries that have suffered most from the war."

In his prepared text, Jones, speaking of the next peace period, figured that "our national income will be well above 100 billion dollars a year." He omitted that passage, however, when he delivered the speech.

SACRIFICE BY ALL REQUIRED TO WIN, STONE DECLARES

Chief Justice Says Victory Cannot Be Gained by Proxy.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—(AP) Harlan Fiske Stone, chief justice of the United States, said today that victory could be won only by the sacrifice of all.

Speaking at Princeton university commencement exercises, where he received an honorary degree, Chief Justice Stone cautioned:

"Let us not lose ourselves with the thought that that which has been won by sacrifice can be held without it, or that a war to secure freedom from totalitarianism can be won by proxy or by the mere force of great appropriations.

The chief justice and two ambassadors to the United States, Viscount Halifax of Great Britain and Dr. Hu Shih of China, received degrees of Doctors of Law at Princeton's 195th annual commencement.

Academic degrees went to 458 seniors and 105 advanced students. Of the seniors, 87 were ready to enter the Navy; 79 had Army assignments waiting, and 10 were enlisted in the Marines.

Viscount Halifax and Dr. Hu paid tribute to the doctrines of Woodrow Wilson, who stepped from the presidency of Princeton through the New Jersey governorship to the Presidency of the nation.

COSTA RICA RUBBER FOR US

All Surplus Produced There In Next 5 Years Will Be Bought

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Rubber Reserve Company will buy, over the next five years, all rubber produced in Costa Rica not required for that country's essential needs, according to an agreement disclosed today by the company, the State Department and the Board of Economic Warfare.

"The signing of the contract," said the announcement, "is another step in the program of the United States to assure to the United war effort the maximum effective use of the rubber produced in the Western Hemisphere."

The United States has already agreed to buy rubber from Brazil, Peru and Nicaragua and negotiations are under way with other rubber producing countries to the south.

New York Policeman To Retire And Become Aide To Quezon

New York, June 16 (AP)—Patrolman William A. Justy, 49, who retires from the police force at midnight after nearly twenty-five years of service, will receive a commission as captain in the United States Army and become an aide to President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, some time this week.

Justy, who in the past has been assigned as guard for Queen Marie of Rumania, the sisters of King Zog of Albania, Vittorio Mussolini, son of Italy's dictator, and King George

VI and Queen Elizabeth of England, during their visits to this country, speaks four languages fluently. He will go to Washington tomorrow.

WAAC Officers Will Bulge Only At Right Places

JUN 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, June 16—There will be little excuse for the uniforms of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps bulging in the wrong places. The army is going to issue the girls two girdles apiece.

The quartermaster's department School today disclosed the unmentionables milady will receive when she and 339 other women eport here in mid-July.

Each candidate will receive two girdles on reporting, and thereafter one a year.

16 Pairs Of Hose

Besides uniforms and other surface clothing previously announced, the candidate will be given:

One cotton and one wool bathrobe, three brassieres, six rayon drawers, two exercise suits, five pairs of gloves, including one leather pair and another of leather with wool lining, one muffler, two pairs of cotton and two pairs of flannelette pajamas, four pairs of dress shields, eight shirtwaists, one pair of barracks slippers.

Three slips, eight pairs of cotton and eight pairs of rayon hose, one sweater, one lotion bottle, one clothes brush, three tooth brushes, two shower caps, one comb, one soap holder, one "housewife" kit of needles, thread and the like, one cream jar, one mirror.

Woolen Drawers, If Needed

A pair of sun glasses, four bath towels, one first-aid packet, one meat can, cup, fork, knife and spoon.

Besides the original issue of sixteen pairs of stockings, each candidate will receive eight more pairs of both the cotton and rayon hose each year.

The commanding officer may also authorize the issuance of wool undershirts and drawers.

The candidates also will be given six handkerchiefs and the schedule calls for the issuance of six more a year, but they are not supposed to be for weeping.

"Soldiers don't cry."

NEWS BEHIND THE WAR NEWS

Written for The Jersey Journal

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

Foreign Correspondent and Editor

JUN 17 1942

Speaking of second fronts—the appearance of an American bomber squadron in the white-hot southern Russo-German theatre (as disclosed through the forced landing of four of our warplanes in Turkey) is a potent reminder that Anglo-American forces are based in the Middle East ready to help the Russians.

Now that's of vast importance because, as I've pointed out more than once, this area, which takes in Syria, Iraq and Iran (Persia), is one of the vital strategic zones of the entire war. While generalities are dangerous, one can say that the side which controls the Middle East has a mighty good grip on ultimate victory.

Not only is this territory of military value, but it possesses great resources. A lot of folk believe that the Garden of Eden was somewhere here, and in any event it is an Eden to the degree that it possesses oil and other supplies which Mother Hubbard Hitler could do with. This combination of military and economic worth is one of the prime reasons why the Nazi all-highest is sacrificing the best of Germany's young blood on the altar of a pagan ambition to conquer all outdoors.

SEE NEW AIR FRONT

London thinks the United States has opened up a new air front in the Eastern Mediterranean. Maybe so, and maybe not. One swallow doesn't make a Summer. However, it's obvious that Yankee bombers went into battle to assist the Russians, and it's fair to assume that other Allied aid will follow.

Certainly if Hitler should break into the Caucasus, which provides the Russian land-bridge between the Black and Caspian seas into the Middle East, there is little doubt that the Anglo-American forces would come into immediate action, thereby opening up a new front. The advent of American bombers may indicate that the "front" already is in operation so far as the air goes, but that remains to be seen.

One highly important aspect of the Middle Eastern situation is that this territory lies up aganst Turkish borders, and the Allies thus are standing at Turkey's back like big brothers, encouraging her to remain firm in her effort to avoid giving aid to the Germans. The Turks are in a delicate position, and are under constant pressure from Hitler through Nazi Ambassador Von Papen, one of the craftiest plotters in world diplomacy and, next to the Fuehrer, perhaps the most dangerous German from the standpoint of the Allied world.

STRIKE FOR NAVAL BASE

This political position would fit well with the German report that our bombers attacked the Nazis who are making a new and furious assault against besieged Sevastopol, the great Red naval base on the Crimea in the Black Sea. Possession of this stronghold would further the Nazi effort to break Russia's control of this sea, which in turn would put terrific Axis pressure on Turkey, whose northern coast is washed by these inland waters.

So long as the comparatively powerful Red fleet continues to dominate the Black Sea, the Turks may be able to withstand Nazi demands. But should there be any considerable increase in Axis strength, such as would be marked by the fall of Sevastopol, the situation might alter. One great danger would be that the Axis might force Ankara to give Italian warships passage into the Black Sea through the Dardanelles for a finish fight with the Red fleet.

All these things being so, it is good to be reminded that there is a "second front" already set up in the Middle East.

LIBYA TRAVEL MEANS DODGING AXIS LAND MINES

Desert Campaign Will Be Won By Best Road-Builders

BY HARRY CROCKETT

Advance headquarters of the British army, Libyan desert—(correspondence of Wide World)—Motoring in the desert makes you think wistfully about highways back home.

After a long day of travel, this dispatch is being written in the back of a British army utility car right smack bang at the Libyan front.

The roads? Well, you leave the Alexandria - Gazala Coast Road, which means just a few minutes after you leave camp, there aren't any roads to speak of expect the so-called Axis road built by the Germans during the siege of Tobruk.

As roads go in these parts. The Axis Road is not too bad, just about wide enough for one car with a steady stream of two-way traffic, mainly hugh lorries. Obviously somebody has to get off the road, and that's easy enough too, but there's one catch—both sides of the road are strewn with hidden land mines.

Land mines, by the way, usually don't kill many of the passengers, so desert veterans say. They only blow your car or truck up in the air smash it more or less to bits, and if you survive that you're perfectly safe.

Anyway, once off the Axis Road, you land on the biggest road in the world — the desert. The swirling sand, which often cuts vision to a few feet, makes it difficult to see bomb craters and deep ruts left by tanks and heavy trucks.

Things may seem to be going smoothly for a time—after some lonely sentry has told you that the way to so-and-so is to follow the route marked by the gasoline cans bearing the mark "SSS"—when suddenly you hit a hole or a deep rut and find yourself practically over on your side.

Then, too, there are any number of other minor things that irritate, such as detours necessitated by wreckage of German and Italian tanks and airplanes, or maybe a lorry or two awaiting repairs.

Oh, yes, there's another little item that makes motoring a bit difficult at times in this battle zone. Every so often you find yourself in an area surrounded by barbed wire.

The pace has only been about 5 to 15 miles an hour, but now you go even slower and finally when you see a sentry you stop and ask him if the wire marks off any mine field.

"Yes, sir," he replies, and then, apparently as an afterthough, he adds, "you'd better turn around and come down the other way. You're on the wrong side of the wires now."

Outside of that—and the fact that you must always be on watch for dive bombers and ground-strafing planes— motoring is not bad in the desert battle zone.

By noontime on this particular journey there comes a distinct desire for food and so the agreeable conducting officer says, "certainly. Where shall we eat? At the Waldorf or Grosvenor House?"

Whereupon we pull up at a group of buildings once occupied by the Italians and our efficient combination driver, cook and maitre d'hotel serves up a delicious combination of tinned bully beef, cheese, pickles, bread and tea.

Your appetite satisfied, you look up and discover that you are only a few yards away from a cemetery—a reminder of the bloody battles fought on this distant desert field.

Walking across those few yards of sand and rock, strewn with bomb fragments, kicking aside a lone and weather beaten shoe left by someone, and not daring to pick anything up for fear that it may be a cute little Axis trick whereby you lose an army or your head, you reach the little burial ground.

There you find 40 graves. Thirty-six of them bear the black and white cross of Germany, the swastika, the name of the dead soldier, his rank, date of birth and date of death. Usually there is a little wall of tiles around each grave and a cross of Tobruk tile on top of it, and often the soldier's hat or his regimental armband.

In that little cemetery you see the graves of three British soldiers and that of an unknown Australian soldier inscribed "Unbegennt Austra Soldat." On the airfield that stretches out behind you see the wreckage of fighter planes and bombers.

The rest of the afternoon and early evening is more or less the same —more rocks, more sand, more bomb craters, ruts and wreckage—until you reach your destination, a strong bastion of British defense at the top of an escarpment.

From here, where you pitch your camp for the night, you can see out over the desert for miles. If Jerry wants to get at us he'll have to do a lot of climbin, and from what one can see it'll be a pretty tough job.

YANKS LEARN JUNGLE WARFARE IN DUTCH GUIANA

Men Live On Native Rations As Part Of Training

BY CHANDLER DIEHL

Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces in Surinam, June 16.(Wide World) -Dutch soldiers, trained to operations in Sumatra and Java, and United States soldiers, with an instinctive feel for frontier daring, are working jointly to ready jungle platoons in the wild bush country of Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

It's rugged work — Patrolling through the dense, damp jungle and desolate, sandy Savannahs of this South American frontier— but an effective combination is in the making.

JUN 17 1942

Jungle platoons are in training at each of the several U .S. bases in this Netherlands colony, and the map shows the strategic potential alue of these bush country fighting men.

Surinam is the farthest outpost o the East that the United Nations have established in the Western Hemisphere. It faces east toward French Guiana and, across the Atlantic, toward French Dakar, both under the rule of Vichy.

To the south, Surinam serves as an advanced post overlooking the wild regions fo the South American interior—a wide area considered a potential danger as a southern ruote to the Panama Canal, a route which by-passes the barrier of West Indian outposts guarding the Eastern Caribbean.

At the present time, ground forces in all the United States camps in Surinam are undergoing conditioning for jungle living. Their daily routine is rugged for sure, but there is extra conditioning to boot—many a long hike with pack through the bush country.

Men are being trained, too, in the use of compass, in caring for themselves at night in the jungle, in tests on the amount and types of food and equipment and weapons to be carried.

Deep in the bush of Eastern Surinam—over near the Maroni River separating this Dutch Colony from the border penal camps of Rumor—shrouded French Guiana—American soldiers have learned from Dutch veterans of Java how small groups of fighting men can subsist off jungle vegetation, eating palm cabbage, plantain, fruits, several kinds of nuts, wild peppers (for vitamins); drinking cocoanut water and wild tea.

In all phases the Dutch and American frontier fighters are coordinating their study and planning mutual methods of operations.

Lieutenant Robert E. Speer of Smethport, Pa., who has just returned from supervising U. S. participation in some of these jungle tests, reported "we have learned much from one another."

He pointed out that Americans had been inclined to carry supplies that were too heavy and that this now was being corrected. Rice and dried foods, he added, were proving space and weight-savers.

The Dutch mess-kit, which provides better jungle cooking facilities and takes up no more space than the standard U. S. army messkit, is receiving much study.

On the other hand, Lieutenant Speer reported, American methods of bivouacking seem to be proving more adaptable to Surinam's wilds and to modern jungle-fighting tactics.

In addition to the collaboration of Dutch and United States ground forces in jungle tactics and operations, the U. S. Air Corps likewise is being counted in, and there will be complete coordination of ground and air forces to provide the quickest and most effective transit of jungle land.

Jungle fighters, booted and netted against the dangers of wet jungle lowlands, and carrying long bolos always in hand — both for trailblazing and hand-to-hand fighting —will find speedy bomb-carrying planes serving as their eyes above the tops of the tall trees of Surinam's wild frontier.

30.24—17131

Greek Spirit Unconquerable; German Soldier Aids Escape

JUN 17 1942

(A German soldier who deserted from the German Army of occupation in Greece, in an interview with an Egyptian journalist. Translated from a copy in Arabic by the World-Wide News Service Staff.)

ALEXANDRIA, June 16.—When we invaded Greece my regiment was assigned to Athens. Two weeks after we had taken over the city's administration from the Italians, with two soldier comrades I was billeted in the house of a middle-class Greek family. The head of the family was still with the Greek forces now fighting in the mountains as guerrillas, we learned. Two daughters, the oldest 18, and three boys all under 10, lived with the mother.

My companions were married men with children of their own back in the Fatherland. They had compassion and tried genuinely to befriend the Greek children but in every instance met with very polite rebuke. One day I noticed that the girls each carried about their neck a small dagger hanging in a sheath inside their blouse. I asked them jokingly if they intended to use the daggers on their conquerors.

"NO," REPLIED THE younger one. "We do not wish to give your officers the excuse to shoot 50 Greek women in retaliation." They carried the daggers to stab themselves should they be attacked. On learning this I felt an invisible dagger thrust at my own heart.

"Is that what you Greek women think of us?" I said. The girls made no answer. I felt shamed. I felt ashamed for my people. I left the room, Just outside the door, in the hallway, I almost collided with the mother of the girls. She was guarding her daughters. She could not trust these beastlike Alamans! I confess, I broke down and cried. The woman took a motherly attitude toward me and, taking my arm, led me to the room that had once been a kitchen.

A few minutes later my two soldier comrades entered the room. The three boys followed. My comrades had saved some of their food rations to feed the three boys. They spread the food on the table and asked the boys to eat. The boys stood there like statues.

THE BOYS ASKED their mother if they might leave the room. They left though they could hardly walk.

We three "Alamans" went outside. We were a hated people.

Suddenly we became men! For days we conspired.

Three weeks afterward we appropriated a German seagoing boat at Piraeus, loaded it with enough food filched from the Italian stores, put on board the mother and the five children, together with 40 other Greek women and children and six Greek boatmen, reached Alexandria after a journey that took 17 days.

I took my revenge on the two girls and their mother, a spiritual revenge, by not letting them know that I was on board and that I had instigated the escape plot. Not until they had landed on the quay did I shout and wave to them before I disappeared below. Now we are three deserters, awaiting the day when we may return to our Fatherland to try to persuade our Germans to redeem their reputation.

Split Germany After War, Gerard Urges

By Don Whitehead

New York, June 16 (Wide World)—Down in the canyon of Wall Street slight, gray-haired James W. Gerard is looking ahead to the day when war will end, and this is his formula for a lasting peace:

1. Break up the German Reich into impotent atoms which never can coalesce into another dangerous union.

2. Crush the spirit of conquest so completely that it never can rise again.

3. Maintain world peace with an international police force.

The 74-year-old former Ambassador to Germany during the first World War has a fighting spirit undimmed by the passing years. To him, peace is something not only to be won—but to be guarded jealously by force of arms.

Warnings Unheeded

"The only possible solution to a lasting peace," said Gerard, "is an international army made up of the victorious nations, chiefly the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China.

"And I suggest that Franklin D. Roosevelt be made its commander-in-chief."

Gerard warned the world for years of Germany's growing military might. Soon after Hitler came to power he sensed the war that was to come—and shouted alarms that went unheeded.

Urged Entry Into War

As early as 1934 he declared that war was on the way; it wasn't so much Germany's actual rearmament that disturbed him as "the rearming of the old spirit of conquest among the people."

And then when his predictions came true, he advocated that the United States help wipe out the Nazi menace. Speaking before a Brooklyn Sunday school union assembly in 1940, Gerard urged immediate United States entry into the war, and added: "If eventually why not now? We ought to be in this war. If not, we're cooked."

U. S. Hated, He Says

A few months later he was supporting the Administration's aid to Britain bill and told a Senate committee: "Don't think that if Germany wins she is going to send a ship over here bearing garlands and flowers. They hate us."

If the Nazis keep a card index file on their special enemies, then the name of Gerard undoubtedly is high on the list, for the former diplomat has been unsparing in his campaign to arouse his people against the Hitler regime.

In private life a kindly, friendly, easygoing man retired from active law practice, Gerard is tough and realistic in his views toward the war and the peace that will follow.

Secs Bitter Battle

"There are too many people painting rainbows of the world after the war," he said. "First, we've got to win the war. We'll win, but it will be a hard and bitter struggle.

"But after it is won, we should insist that all the occupied countries be restored.

"What must be done with Germany? That is the greatest problem. The Germans must be rendered impotent as a military threat, but you can't assassinate 80,000,000 people even though they have assassinated Czechs, Poles, Yugo-Slavs, Greeks and Jews, and hold a million and a half Frenchmen in slavery."

JUN 17 1942

Danubian Empire Urged

Gerard favors the creation of a Danubian empire composed of Austria, Hungary and possibly a slice of Bavarian Germany, with perhaps a Hapsburg on a restored throne.

"Eastern Germany should be given to Poland. France should have her old territory, and the northern part of Germany should be given to Denmark.

"We want to keep away from the old theory of self-determination of the peoples. That's what caused the trouble after the last war to a large degree."

Gerard has no patience with those he calls "starry - eyed idealists."

Criticizes Idealists

"They talk of universal brotherhood, of kindness to Germans, and a free-trade utopia with all tariffs removed. But there is great danger in this picture of a brave new world. If the people of many nations expect this state of affairs, they are going to be bitterly disappointed and hostile when they find the old barriers haven't been removed.

"How can you remove them without destroying our standard of living? A German economist, Frederick List, had the answer to this a century ago when he said: 'You cannot have free trade until you have the same standard of living in all parts of the world—or else you will be drawn to the level of the lowest standards.'

Cites Cheap Labor

"Why, think of those million and a half French prisoners being made to work as slaves in Germany. After the war they'll thank God for a place to sleep and a bite to eat—and they will be willing to work for the lowest wages. Our American industry can't compete with cheap labor of this sort and survive.

"We must not hold out false hopes or expect a Utopia overnight."

Gerard hasn't changed much in the twenty-five years since the first World War except in appearance. He's still aggressive, frank and spirited with a well-developed sense of humor, an interest in philanthropies and a liking for social gatherings. His Fifth avenue residence is one of the last landmarks of another era.

Educated Abroad

His office at 40 Wall Street is near the spot where his grandfather, James W. Gerard, began his law practice in 1812 and where his father, another James W. Gerard, carried on his law practice. Grandfather, father and son all obtained degrees as doctors of laws at Columbia University.

Gerard was educated in England, France, Switzerland and the United States, and began his law practice in 1890. Eighteen years later he was elected to the New York Supreme Court and in 1913 was appointed Ambassador to Germany by President Wilson.

Blunt And Frank

Gerard took to his post a new kind of diplomacy characterized by bluntness and frankness. He carried out his duties so diligently that before the United States broke off relations with Germany he actually was *persona non grata* with the Kaiser's Government.

He campaigned for better treatment of war prisoners, spent personal funds to provide comforts for them and once threatened to sit in front of the chancellor's palace in a chair until he received an answer to suggestions for better prison conditions.

After diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off, the Germans sought to force Gerard to [illegible] in a document reaffirming a German-American treaty of 1799 with clauses favorable to Germany in case of war.

"I would stay here until hell freezes over before I would put my name to such a paper," Gerard declared.

The Germans finally gave him a passport home, where he recorded his experiences in two books. "My Four Years In Germany" and "Face to Face With Kaiserism."

Versailles "Mistake"

Gerard never dropped his interest in European affairs. He began to regard the Versailles treaty as a middle-of-the-road document offering no solution to post-war ills.

"The Allies should either have crushed Germany completely," he said, "or they should have made friends with her. As Britain's Viscount Snowden said, the treaty was 'a foolish and criminal act which bore the seeds of future wars.'

"The League of Nations was too weak and there were too many breaches in the original covenant. It was agreed that the people of southeast Germany should decide by plebiscite whether to go with Germany or Poland. They decided to stick to Germany, but the region was handed over to Poland.

"That shook my confidence in the League. Then Syria was mandated to the French, and without any authority they handed part of Syria to Turkey.

"And you can date the present war from the time France and England no longer acted in concert in European affairs. England signed a separate naval treaty with Germany. France failed to march into the Rhineland to balk the German move toward militarization. Hitler took advantage of their failures."

Gerard blames the German people for Hitler's rise—and says it is their responsibility to get rid of him.

Says Many Won't Forget

"You hear that the dear, good, kindly people were led astray," he said. "They weren't led astray. They voted for Hitler by the millions, knowing exactly what he wanted to do.

"Now they will be lucky if we can protect them when this war is over. Do you think the relatives of hundreds of thousands of assassinated Poles, Czechs, French, Greeks and Russians will forgive the Germans or forget the suffering they have endured?

"The Kaiser once told me, 'I have tried to carry out this war in a knightly fashion.' Well, murder has been made fashionable by the Nazis."

Seeds Of Revolt Planted

However, Gerard says that any revolution to overthrow the Hitler regime will have to start in the German Army, "when the troops at the front get so worried about conditions at home that they revolt."

"The RAF is planting the seeds of revolt by its bombardment of German cities," he said. "They ought to bomb every village to drive the terror to the soldiers at the front."

And that, Gerard says, would be the German people's only salvation.

Moscow, June 16-(AP)-Evidences of Russian appreciation of United States and British aid is being reflected increasingly in Moscow's news stands, libraries and theaters.

Since Foreign Minister Molotov's historic visit to London and Washington and the subsequent announcement of the new Soviet-British mutual assistance pact and the Soviet-American lend-lease agreement, their closer ties have been emphasized by these developments:

Two new editions of English grammars have been put on sale at news stands.

The Library of Foreign Languages Institute opened an exhibit of the works of English writers, Galsworthy and Shelley.

News reels of British anti-aircraft defenses are being shown to loudly applauding movie audiences.

The culture and rest bureaus have instituted a series of lectures for children on the history of the United States and Great Britain.

On United Nations Day last Sunday, Allied colors were flown and the press gave prominence to the occasion.

The government newspapers Izvestia also printed a six column review of the United States armament program with statistics showing an output of 500 planes a month and record production of 85,000,000 tons of steel in 1942.

Summing up, the news said: "America is forging arms; it is forging them according to the resolution of the workers and steel industry of the United States to make 1942 a year of victory."

JUN 17 1942

CAIRO, JUNE 16-(AP)-EXCEPT FOR THE FOUR BIG U.S. ARMY BOMBERS WHICH CAME DOWN IN TURKEY--TWO WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL DAMAGE AND TWO WITH ENGINE TROUBLE--ALL THE PLANES ON THE REPORTED BOMBING MISSION OVER RUMANIA'S OIL FIELDS ARE REPORTED RELIABLY TO HAVE REACHED THEIR SECRET BASES SAFELY.

JUN 17 1942

(A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THERE WERE 10 PLANES IN THE SQUADRON. IT ASSERTED THAT TWO WERE SHOT DOWN BY NAZI FIGHTERS IN ADDITION TO THE FOUR FORCED DOWN IN TURKEY.)

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 16-(AP)-OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A GERMAN SUBMARINE SANK A BRITISH CRUISER WITH THREE TORPEDO HITS AND DAMAGED A MERCHANTMAN IN AN ATTACK UPON A CONVOY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

New York, June 16-(AP)-CBS reported today that a British radio broadcast in the German language acknowledged that "naval battles took place in the Mediterranean" and that "enemy attacks on the British convoys were extremely heavy."

SYL..., JUNE 16-(AP)-WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, AUSTRALIA'S PRIME MINISTER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND NOW A MEMBER OF HER WAR CABINET, URGED TODAY THAT A REFERENDUM BE HELD TO TRANSFER TO THE COMMONWEALTH THE SOVEREIGN POWERS OF THE STATES.

"THE STATES CAN DO USEFUL AND NECESSARY WORK IN LOCAL MATTERS," HE SAID, "BUT THE DAY OF POSTURING IN THE ROBES OF SOVEREIGNTY HAVE GONE AND THE PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE THE CHANCE FOR WHICH THEY ARE EAGER OF MAKING THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT SUPREME X X X X"

JUN 17 1942

HE SAID THE STATE PREMIERS WERE "STANDING ALOOF LIKE PINCHBECK CAESARS BABBLING ABOUT STATE RIGHTS WHEN THE PEOPLE'S LIVES ARE IN DEADLY PERIL." HE CITED THE OPPOSITION OF STATE GOVERNMENTS TO GIVING THE COMMONWEALTH TEMPORARY CONTROL OF TAXATION DURING THE WAR.

OTTAWA, JUNE 16-(AP)-CANADA NOW HAS ABOUT 800,000 PERSONS ENGAGED IN WAR PRODUCTION, MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D. HOWE DECLARED TODAY IN A REVIEW OF CANADA'S MAN-POWER SITUATION BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HE ESTIMATED THAT BY THE END OF THE YEAR 85,000 ADDITIONAL WORKERS WOULD BE NEEDED IN WAR INDUSTRIES AND THAT EARLY IN 1943, WHEN THE PROGRAM REACHES ITS PEAK, ABOUT 910,000 WOULD BE EMPLOYED.

JUN 17 1942

APPROXIMATELY 120,000 WOMEN WERE ENGAGED IN WAR MANUFACTURING WORK, HE SAID, AND THAT FIGURE IS STEADILY INCREASING. MANY OF THE NEW WORKERS NEEDED TO EXPAND PRODUCTION WILL HAVE TO COME FROM THE RANKS OF MARRIED WOMEN AND OTHER WOMEN ENGAGED IN NON-ESSENTIAL WORK, HE INDICATED.

CANADA'S MAN-POWER IS NOW DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS. HOWE SAID:

30.24-17133

30.24-17133

ARMED FORCES--500,000 WITH ANOTHER 100,000 TO BE ADDED BY THE END OF THE YEAR.

WAR PRODUCTION--800,000.

AGRICULTURE--1,350,000.

ESSENTIAL WORK SUCH AS TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC UTILITIES, COAL AND METAL MINING--300,000.

PRODUCTION FOR CIVIL ECONOMY --2,000,000.

JUN 17 1942

TOTAL--APPROXIMATELY 5,000,000.

HOWE POINTED OUT THIS WAS A VERY "TIGHT MAN-POWER SITUATION FOR A COUNTRY WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF LESS THAN 12,000,000, BUT HE ESTIMATED THAT SOME 500,000 MIGHT BE DIVERTED FROM THE 2,000,000 ENGAGED IN CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES "BY RIGID CURTAILMENT."

U. S. Planes Scored 35 Hits On 2 Italian Battleships; Reds Repel Furious Attacks

JUN 17 1942

HELPED R.A.F. SINK HEAVY CRUISER, TWO DESTROYERS

One of Duce's Big Warships Also Wounded by Torpedo.

BOMBERS SURPRISE FOE

4 - Motored Consolidateds Coasted Out of Sun, Caught Fleet Unawares.

BALK RAID ON CONVOY

London Admits 'Considerable' Losses. Shields Details.

By [illegible]

LONDON, June 17. — (AP) Newly-graduated United States Army airmen, led by a Hoosier veteran of the commercial airways, scored 35 bullseye bomb hits on two Italian battleships as a major contribution to the American and R. A. F. aerial exploits which enabled convoys to run the Mediterranean gantlet to Tobruk and Malta this week, it was disclosed today.

In this first American air operation in the Mediterranean war, the four-motored Consolidated Liberators coasted down with the sun at their backs so quietly that the Italians did not know they were there until the bombs were neatly dropped.

Sank Cruiser, 2 Destroyers

The Americans also contributed with the R. A. F. to sinking a 10,000-ton Italian cruiser and two destroyers and damaging two cruisers and two destroyers, British accounts showed.

For good measure, the R. A. F. announced that its torpedo planes followed up Monday morning's defeat of the heavy Italian naval squadron by penetrating a smoke screen and torpedoing one of the wounded battleships Monday night as the thwarted Fascists fled back toward their home base.

The Italian navy never got into contact with the Tobruk-bound convoy which had been its objective, reliable London sources said.

With 20 bomb hits on one battleship and 15 on the other, plus a torpedo wound in one, experts said the two would be laid up at least four or five months for repairs.

Admit "Considerable" Losses

It was officially stated in London that both convoys got through with needed supplies but the cost was conceded to be "considerable," because of violent German and Italian air attacks.

No tabulation of convoy losses was given, but one source said it was believed that the British lost no warship larger than a destroyer and that four merchant ships were sunk or damaged.

The combined German-Italian claims in the four-day running fight added up to 53 ships sunk or damaged—a figure that the British Admiralty scornfully dismissed as "fantastic."

Besides the Axis naval losses, the R. A. F. announced that 14 Axis planes were shot down at sea on Monday alone and many others probably never reached their bases, so badly were they hit.

The convoy which reached Malta (and which apparently suffered the heaviest of the Axis attacks) was shepherded the final 300 miles by relays of R. A. F. fighters which sallied out from Malta continuously from Sunday night until the convoy arrival Monday night.

Nothing was said in London to confirm speculation that United States warships might have been in the convoys. The Consolidated Liberators were the only American fighting forces specifically mentioned as participating. All the American planes got back to their bases said their commander, Major A. F. Kalberer of Lafayette, Ind.

Simple Operation

Interviewed today at Allied air base in the Libyan desert, he calmly reported that the whole operation was as simple as "shooting fish in a barrel."

At another point he remarked that it was all as smooth and simple "as a commercial air flight."

Kalberer should know, for in peace-time he flew more than 1,000,000 miles for United Air Lines on runs between Tulsa and Ponca City, Kansas City and Chicago, and Chicago and New York. In 1937 he began flying the Batavia-Naples route for K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), then flew in the East Indies before joining the U. S. Army air forces.

Kalberer disclosed that his force used oxygen, not because they were high enough to require it but because "at that height it increases efficiency."

The operation was so smooth that even the gasoline consumption was exactly as estimated in advance, he said.

He praised his men as "marvelous," saying, "I have been flying for years and some of those boys are just out of training, but they are as good as I am any day and a revelation what those American training schools are doing."

Damaged by British Shell

On the way out, Kalberer said, a British convoy escort, which apparently had never seen the Consolidateds before, put an anti-aircraft shell into his plane. And on the way back two German fliers were just as confused, hesitating some time before attacking. One of the two was promptly shot down by the American gunners.

Kalberer said that the Liberators, each with a British naval observer aboard, took off before dawn and sighted the Italian squadron at 9 a.m.

"We were waiting for our rendezvous with the British torpedo planes, but the fleet showed up before it was expected, so we went at it," he reported.

Italians Surprised

"We coasted down and came at them out of the sun. They apparently neither heard nor saw us. They were not expecting a high-altitude attack.

"Our first flight went for the second battleship, leaving the first one for the two other flights. We had expected to drop bombs 50 feet apart, but we got such a marvelous target we let them all go and then saw smoke pouring out from aft.

"The second flight tackled the first battleship and the third flight, seeing that one smoking, decided to go at the cruiser and a destroyer.

"We saw the cruiser afire and, as we were leaving, the British planes came in, giving it a torpedo, and later it was sunk by a submarine."

German radio indicated tonight that the British Navy had lost four warships in the air-sea battle in the western Mediterranean, reporting that 18 ships carrying dead and wounded men had reached Gibraltar this morning.

The radio, broadcasting a DNB dispatch from Madrid, said 22 warships left the British base last Thursday night. One of the cruisers which returned was said to be in a sinking condition.

Claim Carrier Damaged

Among the ships reported arriving were the battleship Malaya, and the aircraft carrier Eagle and Argus. The Eagle was said to have been damaged.

The Berlin broadcast follows:

"Madrid—The British battleship Malaya, two aircraft carriers, the Eagle and the Argus, as well as two destroyers and five corvettes, arrived in the harbor of Gibraltar Wednesday morning. Soon afterwards another eight men-of-war arrived, including a cruiser heavily damaged at the bow and stern which was in a sinking condition and had to be towed into the harbor by three tugboats.

"Many dead and wounded British sailors were disembarked from the two aircraft carriers, the battleship and the destroyers.

"The aircraft carrier Eagle is reported to have likewise been damaged.

"These units of the British navy had left Gibraltar in the night preceding June 12th. The squadron had consisted of the battleship Malaya, the aircraft carriers Argus and Eagle, three cruisers, eight destroyers and eight corvettes."

2 Other Ships Damaged, Nazi Radio Asserts

Reports Arrival at Gibraltar of Vessels Carrying Dead and Wounded.

NEWLY-GRADUATED U.S. FLIERS IN BATTLE

Scored 35 Bullseye Bomb Hits on Two Italian Battleships.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 17 (AP) — The

PILOTS DESCRIBE ATTACK ON SHIPS

JUN 18 1942

R.A.F. Torpedo Planes Flew Through Wall of Fire to Get at Italians.

By LARRY ALLEN

AN ALLIED AIRDROME IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, June 17—(AP) Veteran R.A.F. pilots today told how they flew through the heaviest anti-aircraft barrage they had ever experienced to score direct hits on an Italian battleship, a cruiser and a destroyer already

Both Set Ablaze By Bombs; Fleet Flees To Its Base

By Drew Middleton
[Associated Press Correspondent]

JUN 18 1942

London, June 17—United States Army bombers alone scored thirty-five direct hits on two Italian battleships in one of the great Mediterranean convoy battles Monday, it was disclosed today. With the battleships ablaze, a 10,000-ton cruiser and two destroyers sunk, and two cruisers and two destroyers damaged by the joint American and RAF onslaught, the Italian squadron turned and fled back toward its Taranto base.

The RAF followed up oMnday night and penetrated a smokescreen to hit one of the battleships again, a Cairo communique announced.

The Italian naval force never got contact with the Tobruk-bound convoy it had set out to intercept, a British source state.

The convoy, and another for Malta, both got through with their important supplies, although "at considerable cost," primarily from Axis air attacks, said a London official statement which described the convoy operation as "a limited success."

"Like Shooting Fish"

Major Alfred F. Kalberer, commander of the American flight of Consolidated B-24 Liberator bombers, described his assignment as "like shooting fish in a barrel." At an Allied airdrome in the Libyan desert he said today that all the American planes returned to their bases.

The RAF announced that at least fourteen Axis planes were definitely destroyed in the over-water fighting and that many more were so badly damaged they were probably unable to get home.

The four-engined Liberators were the only American fighting forces specifically mentioned as participating in the four-day struggle to get the convoys through.

Losses Not Told

Nothing was said in London to confirm speculation that United States warships might have escorted the convoys, nor did Italian or German communiques mention them. An unofficial German report of yesterday said a United States battleship probably was involved.

The extent of the shipping losses was not disclosed. (The BBC said announcement would be withheld "until their revelation can no longer help the enemy.")

In delivering their first blow in the Mediterranean war Monday, the American airmen first concentrated on the Italian battleships, hitting one twenty times and the other fifteen.

In addition they set one cruiser afire and damaged a destroyer.

All Return Safe

Kalberer, a former civil air line pilot from Lafayette, Ind., said every one of the American bombers got back safely from the attack.

(An RAF communique from Cairo yesterday, announcing the American participation in the fight for the first time, said that the Americans and RAF torpedo planes accounted in all for one heavy Italian cruiser and two destroyers sunk, and two battleships, two cruisers and two destroyers damaged.

(An RAF announcement in Cairo today said that in a second air attack Monday night an additional hit was scored on one of the two battleships which the Americans and British had left in flames.)

The British Admiralty and Air Ministry yesterday dismissed as fantastic the declarations of the Italian and German commands that Axis forces sank or damaged fifty-three or more warships and merchantmen in the Mediterranean battles of Sunday and Monday.

No Match

On both the Allied and Axis sides, shore-based aircraft apparently did the major portion of damage to the opposing surface forces.

The failure of the heavy Italian squadron even to get into contact with the Tobruk convoy was declared here to have taught Mussolini's navy that "like the Japanese fleet in the Pacific," it was no match for shore-based planes, which in this case include the big four-engined Consolidated "Liberators" flown by the Americans.

Operate Within RAF

Reports from the Middle East indicated that American pilots and planes were fighting at present within the framework of the RAF while gaining experience, but that later they would operate as an entirely separate force sharing assignments with the RAF.

Sources in London acknowledged the hazards of supplying such a base as Malta, but emphasized the necessity of braving them.

"If Malta was neutralized by the enemy or in his hands," a London source said, "the Axis supply problem in North Africa would be a comparatively simple one."

Convoy Shadowed

There were indications the Axis knew the convoy from Gibraltar was leaving and it was shadowed by long-range reconnaissance planes almost from the beginning of the voyage.

When it came within range of the Axis bases, high-level bombers, dive bombers and torpedo planes attacked.

London circles said the convoy was "covered to some extent by our aircraft," but said they did not know whether a British aircraft carrier was present.

Foreshadowing Action

The American participation in the Mediterranean operations was taken in London as a foreshadowing of imminent parallel action on the European front.

United States flyers are rushing to put into action the prediction of their chief, Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, that the day is near when the RAF and American air forces flying side by side will carry the war into the heart of Germany.

The production bottleneck which held up American participation in the first months of the war was believed broken by the 'floodtide" of planes from United States factories.

Way Is Clear

Political and strategic considerations have dictated plane priorities to the Pacific, India and the Middle East ahead of Europe, where the RAF is strong, but all these fronts now have planes in action, leaving the way clear to supply the European front.

The shipping problem has less effect on United States air action in Europe than elsewhere, since bombers can be flown here, and only ground crews and accessories need come by ship.

No official announcement of American participation in the bombing of Europe is expected, however, until the Americans are operating separately, with their own fields, fighters and crews.

---

crippled by United States bombers in the four - day battle of the Mediterranean.

So heavy was the fire that only two of the British planes returned undamaged. One pilot said it was like "a wall of fire" which started while they were still five miles away from the Italian warships and grew more intense as they drove in only a hundred feet above the sea.

JUN 18 1942

Their reception was in sharp contrast with that of the big United States bombers, which had come in at a high altitude and dropped 20 bombs on one battleship and 15 on another without losing a single plane.

Planes Badly Damaged

Some of the British planes already were badly damaged before they reached their targets, but they did not turn back until they had launched their torpedoes.

One of these was piloted by Squadron Leader Gibbs, who previously had won a Distinguished Flying Cross. The hydraulic gear of his plane was punctured by a shell splinter and he flew in to throw his torpedo with oil squirting in his face.

Another machine had one engine cut out after a shell exploded directly underneath it, but completed its attack and returned to its base.

One pilot gave this account of the attack:

Battleship Was Target

"An Italian battleship was our target. We swooped toward her broadside on. The first thing I noticed was how slowly she was moving, as if she had been hit earlier.

"Then we went through a blinding wall of fire. The enemy ships threw up everything they had. I could see big red flashes from the battleship's guns. Their barrage became fiercer until it looked like the whole ship was spurting flame.

"We dived to within 100 feet above the sea, fired a torpedo and immediately banked away. My observer confirmed that we hit her and that she listed to port. Before that I saw an explosion on the near side of an enemy cruiser, then a huge column of water spouted up and rolled over her, indicating both our flights had given her a dose of torpedoes."

He added that after the battleship a destroyer ahead of her swung around as if to protect her, but it appeared the destroyer had already been hit.

"We went right over her but she was not firing any more," he said.

A radio operator on one of the planes described how he saw a torpedo strike the bows of a battleship and "an enormous column of water and smoke rose high in the air right above the masts."

Cruiser Hit

He said another torpedo hit an encircling cruiser which was trying to protect the battleship.

The Italian warships, 15 in all, were sighted by a reconnaisance plane early Monday heading southeast from Taranto. They included two Cavour class battleships, two Trento class cruisers, one Condottiere class cruiser and ten destroyers.

Apparently the warships had left Taranto on the evening of June 14 and they were shadowed all the time by R. A. F. reconnaissance bombers.

"I last saw them Tuesday morning headed toward Corfu," the pilot said.

He said the Italian fleet had got within 150 miles of the Libyan coast north of Derna, apparently trying to get a crack at the British convoy, but then had changed its course suddenly to the northeast.

Throughout the engagement the ships had the protection of German and Italian aircraft with which British reconnaissance pilots played hide and seek until the Liberators got in their bombs.

While all this was happening southeast of Taranto, other Italian ships were getting their dose farther westward.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), June 17 (A. P.).—The High Command said today that the presence of a strong Italian naval formation in waters near Crete forced a fifty-ship British convoy to turn back to Alexandria under Axis aerial assault in one phase of this week's battles along the Mediterranean sea lanes.

The Italians reported that their ships rescued several hundred British officers and men of warships and merchant ships which had been set on fire or sunk in attacks on another convoy in the central Mediterranean.

The convoy from Alexandria turned back from its course as soon as it discovered a strong Italian naval squadron in Cretan waters, a communique said.

The British ships were said to have been attacked by Axis planes before turning back, and the Italians said German planes inflicted further damage as the ships sped back to Alexandria.

30.24 — 17136

30.24 — 17135

'Like Shooting Fish In Barrel,' Says Flight Leader

JUN 18 1942

By Edward Kennedy
[Associated Press Correspondent]

An Allied Airdrome in the Libyan Desert, June 17.—The United States Army's big Liberator (Consolidated) bombers were credited today with scoring thirty-five direct bomb hits on two Italian battleships in operations with the RAF in the central Mediterranean and their commander said "it was like shooting fish in a barrel."

The United States flyers delivered their first blow in the Mediterranean war Monday, Major Alfred F. Kalberer, who led the flight, said. They concentrated first on the two capital ships and turned their bombsights on accompanying cruisers and destroyers only after hitting one battleship twenty times and the other fifteen.

In addition they set one cruiser afire and damaged a destroyer.

All Return Safe

Kalberer, a former civil air line pilot from Lafayette, Ind., said every one of the American bombers got back safely from the attack.

(An RAF communique from Cairo yesterday, announcing the American participation in the fight for the first time, said that the Americans and RAF torpedo planes accounted in all for one heavy Italian cruiser and two destroyers sunk, and two battleships, two cruisers and two destroyers damaged.

(An RAF announcement in Cairo today said that in a second air attack Monday night an additional hit was scored on one of the two battleships which the Americans and British had left in flames.)

Americans Attack First

Back at the desert airfield where his planes are based, Kalberer paid tribute to his pilots and planes for a performance which he said "went as smoothly as a commercial airflight."

He disclosed that the American bombers flew to the attack so high the crew used oxygen; that a British observer accompanied each Liberator; that the Americans reached the scene first and attacked before British planes arrived; that the Italian fleet was prevented from even coming within range of the convoy it set out to attack; that the two damaged Italian warships were left so hard hit that they probably would require repairs which would take four to five months.

Take Italians By Surprise

The American attack was followed up immediately by British torpedo-carrying planes, which sank the cruiser which the Americans had set afire, it was disclosed.

The Americans caught the Italian warships by surprise and encountered only a few rounds of anti-aircraft fire, these missing "by a mile," the Americans said.

The British torpedo bombers, ran into the brunt of the anti-aircraft fire as the Italians got their defenses into operation belatedly, and only two of the British planes reached home undamaged.

"We took off before dawn," Kalberer said. "Our American Liberators and two British Liberators got in formation at dawn at an agreed-upon rendezvous along the coast. One of the British Liberators which was slower could not keep up with us and went back."

Drew Mistake Gunfire

The squadron leader said the bombers passed over a British convoy whose escort vessels opened fire at sight of strange-looking planes which they did not recognize. They kept shooting until halted by signal.

Tossing a fragment of anti-aircraft shell onto a table afterward, Kalberer said with a laugh: "That's what they put into my plane. It's probably lend-lease material. But we got off safely."

"At nine," Kalberer said, "we saw smoke on the horizon. It was the Italian fleet out of Taranto. We were waiting for our rendevous with British torpedo planes, but the fleet showed up before we had expected, so we went at it.

"We coasted down and came at them out of the sun. They apparently neither heard nor saw us. They were not expecting a high altitude attack.

Get Marvelous Target

"Our first flight went for the second battleship," Kalberer said, "leaving the first one for two other flights. We had expected to drop bombs fifty feet apart, but we got such a marvelous target we let them all go and then saw smoke pouring out from aft.

"The second flight tackled the first battleship, and the third flight, seeing that one smoking, decided to go at the cruiser and destroyer.

"We saw the cruiser afire, and as we were leaving the British planes came in, giving it a torpedo, and later it was sunk by a submarine.

"We coasted down almost to the surface of the water and were going home when two Messerschmitts—one a 109-F and one a two-motored 110—got on our tails. We were flying in a most unorthodox formation and we must have puzzled them.

Messerschmitt Crashes

"They came down several times and drew back as though not quite sure what we were. Then they made up their minds and swooped on us. We got the 110 and saw it plunge into the water. The tail gunner of one of our ships and the upper turret of another seemed to have got shots into it together.

"The only damage they did to us was to send a bullet between the legs of one rear gunner.

"We used oxygen before and during the attack for two hours in all," Kalberer said. "We were not so high that it was necessary, but at that height it increases efficiency.

"It was a perfect operation. There was not a single hitch. Even gasoline consumption was exactly what we had figured.

"It went as smoothly as a commercial air flight. The boys I had with me were marvelous. I have been flying for years and some of those boys are just out of training, but they are as good as I am any day.

JUN 18 1942

Credits Training Schools

"It was a revelation of what those Amercian training schools are doing. They are turning out finished flyers."

The Americans have been here in full operating force only two weeks. During that time they have been confined close to their work and their desert barracks. They have not even had Cairo leave since their arrival.

Some are veterans of Java and India, some bright-faced boyish flyers just out of training schools—but all are ready for action.

Commanding the full detachment is Col. H. A. Halverson, of Boone, Iowa, who remained in the background and let Kalberer tell the story of the raid which he led.

Second in command is Lieut. Col. George McGuire, of Coffeyville, Kan. Among other members of the staff are Majors Paul Davis, of Atlanta; John Payne, of Austin, Texas, and Captains Francis B. Rang, of Albuquerque, N. M.; John W. Wilkinson, of Bundside, Ky., and James W. Sibert, of Indianapolis.

Other Officers In Unit

Another of the high officers is Lieut. Col. C. R. Feldman, of Sabetha, Kan.

Also in the detachment are Lieutenants George Uhrich, Brighton, Col.; Charles Brown, Scottsbluff, Neb.; J. R. Taylor, Youngstown, Ohio; John R. Wilcox, Tyler, Texas; Thomas A. Shumaker, Los Angeles; H. A. Kysar, Fort Worth, Texas; W. H. Hiatt (address not given); John W. Kidd, Spirit Lake, Iowa; Ernest M. Duckworth, Cranston, R. I.; Charles Peek, Tecumseh, Neb.; S. R. Oglesby, Great Falls, S. C.; K. W. Butler, Lenox, Iowa; George Whitlock, Boise, Idaho; T. D. Brown, Plant City, Fla.; W. P. Dwyer, Randolph, Neb.; Norman Davis, New York; R. L. Rhoades, Wakita, Okla.; M. R. Anderson, New York; Edward S. Cruchly, Providence, R. I.; William R. Joyner, Salem, Va.; R. G. Miller, El Paso, Texas; H. F. Ebertjo, Winchester, Va.

Veteran Of Air Lines

Major Kalberer, a native of Lafayette, Ind., numbers more than 1,000,000 air miles as a United Air Lines pilot among his flying experiences.

He went to work for United in 1927 in the early air-mail days, flying a Tulsa-Ponca City (Okla.) run. He went from there to the Kansas City-Chicago run, and in 1934 became a captain on the New York-Chicago run.

In 1937 he went to the Netherlands as a pilot for K. L. M. (the Royal Dutch Air Line) and flew between Naples and Batavia until Italy entered the war. He then went to Java as a commercial pilot for the Dutch Indies Line and from there entered the United States Army air forces.

Kalberer Flew A Million Miles In Air Line Runs

Leader of Bomber Flight Against Italians Piloted U. S. and Dutch Planes

JUN 18 1942 — June 17

Major Alfred F. Kalberer, who led a flight of American bombers against an Italian fleet in the Mediterranean in Monday's battle, is a former air-line captain who flew on the United Air Lines' New York-Chicago run from 1934 to 1937 as part of a highly varied career in the air.

Born in Lafayette, Ind., about thirty-seven years ago, Mr. Kalberer was an Army flyer with the 1st Pursuit Group at Selfridge Field, Mich., before he joined United in the early days of air mail. He flew various Mid-Western runs for United from 1929 to 1934, and in all flew more than 1,000,000 miles for that line.

Leaving the United States in 1937, he went to Amsterdam to become a pilot for K. L. M., Dutch air line, for which he flew between Amsterdam and London, and later on the Naples-Batavia run. When Italy entered the war he transferred to the Royal East Netherlands Airline in Java, flying to Australia and other points in the Far East.

When the war forced the East Indies line out of business six months ago, Mr. Kalberer returned to the United States. In New York he told Fred Angstadt, his former co-pilot and now a United Air Lines captain, that he had offers of jobs in Turkey and other places in Asia, but thought he would join the United States Ferrying Command and "get in on the war." That was the last any of his former associates here had heard of him until he turned up in the news yesterday as a major in the United States Army Air Forces in the Mediterranean, dumping bombs on Italian battleships.

"Kalberer is a hell of a flyer," his former co-pilot said at LaGuardia Field yesterday. "I'm not surprised to hear he's distinguished himself. He's an active and ambitious fellow with a lot of determination."

In his spare moments, Mr. Angstadt said, Mr. Kalberer used to write flying fiction, including a couple of stories that landed in "The Saturday Evening Post" and "Esquire." He is married, with no children.

First Lieutenant Norman Davis, twenty-four year old New Yorker credited with taking part in the attack on the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean, was a brilliant student at the University of Virginia and headed for a career in his father's business before the war interfered with his plans, his parents said here last night.

Lieutenant Davis's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Davis, and his sister, Dorothy, fifteen, live at 245 West Seventy-fourth Street. "All I know about my son is that he is stationed somewhere in Africa," Mrs. Davis said.

USE ROCKET BOMBS

LONDON, Thursday, June 18—(AP) The Daily Mail said today that Axis planes were reported to have used rocket bombs in the attack on the British Mediterranean convoys this week.

These self-propelling bombs are dropped from low-flying planes and strike with greater velocity and accuracy than ordinary bombs.

Nazis Smash in Vain At Tobruk Defenses

Initial Assault Broken By British Army and RAF—Reinforced Enemy Threatens to Cut Fort's Land Communications.

JUN 18 1942

By FRANK L. MARTIN

CAIRO, June 17 (AP)—Nazi desert forces now superior in tank and anti-tank strength smashed southeast of Tobruk today in an attempt to isolate that stalwart British seaport garrison from land supplies, but the shock of their initial assault broke against the fierce resistance of the British eighth army and its superb RAF support.

RAF Wrecks Ten Tanks

With RAF fighter-bombers alone destroying ten of thirty German tanks thrusting toward Sidi Rezegh, 25 miles southeast of Tobruk, the Eighth Army's command announced the first attack had been broken up.

The British forces at Acroma, 20 miles southwest of Tobruk, repulsed another Axis attack, and today the imperial forces still were holding all the important fixed positions in a semi-circle west, south and southeast of the Tobruk perimeter. Their line was anchored on the west at Acroma, dipped southward through El Adem and veered east to Sidi Rezegh, which is but 50 miles from the Egyptian border.

Axis Prepare for New Thrust

Reinforced Axis forces were massed about El Adem, however, apparently taking on ammunition and supplies for another jab eastward. This force, it was conceded, presented a serious threat to the British land communications with Tobruk. There already was new fighting of a fierce nature between tanks and motorized infantry between El Adem and Sidi Rezegh.

British tank strength, particularly the 28-ton U. S. "General Grants" which were the bulwark of their armored force, was admittedly badly depleted, and the reserve tanks now in action were no match for the "Mark Fours" of the German African Corps.

There was, however, hope that the supplies just landed at Tobruk by a battle-battered convoy from the east would include the weapons needed for counter-attack before the Axis columns can press their advantage to the fullest.

All British forces from west of Acroma now have been withdrawn.

(German and Italian communiques, insisting the Axis forces had trapped most of the imperial garrison at Ain El Gazala, fortified point west of Acroma, said British prisoners totaled more than 6,000 and that 224 tanks, 35 guns and more than 500 trucks had been captured. The Axis also claimed the capture of some British positions at Acroma and El Adem.)

British Hold Foe in Libya Despite Tank Losses

JUN 18 1942

CAIRO, June 17 (AP)—British guns and tanks were reported today to have beaten off two Axis attacks at Sidi Rezegh and Acroma as Field Marshal Erwin Rommel sought to storm Tobruk before the vital supplies, newly landed at the port under cover of British and American warplanes, could be put into the fight.

A military commentator said the "position is substantially unchanged," with the British holding a semi-circular defense position west, south and southeast of the port, and the Germans smashing steadily at that line with tanks and artillery.

The commentator said the Germans, for the moment, were in the favorable position of having superiority in numbers of tanks and antitank guns.

Three weeks of intensive fighting were said to have depleted the strength of United States-built Gen. Grant tanks which the British had at the outset, thus forcing the British to fall back on older-type reserve tanks described as no match for the Mark 4s which Rommel's forces have thrown into action.

Some sources expressed the belief that the supplies landed at Tobruk might include the necessary weapons to enable the British to counter-attack and perhaps regain damaged but reparable tanks which they left behind in withdrawing from the Knightsbridge area and their Ain El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line.

British forces have broken up an Axis armored attack on Eidi Rezegh, southeast of Tobruk, British general headquarters announced today.

Day-long assaults on the British positions at Acroma, 20 miles southwest of Tobruk, also were repulsed, the communique said, indicating that the 8th Army still was clinging to that strong outpost.

An Axis force also was massed at El Adem, another strong outpost 18 miles due south of Tobruk, it added, but "failed to attack."

Thus, the Axis forces which have smashed Britain's former Ain El Gazala—big Hacheim line to the west were pictured as drawn up on a wide semicircle around Tobruk, but still on the outside of the arc of strong British defenses.

The British line apparently is anchored on the west of Acroma, dips southward through El Adem and veers northeastward from there to Sidi Rezegh, 25 miles southeast of Tobruk and 50 miles west of the Egyptian border.

Having escaped an Axis trap near Ain El Gazala in a successful withdrawal of two divisions to complete the reshaping of Britain's line, the 8th Army apparently was standing firm again as the fighting for Libya stretched into the fourth week of its newest, fiercest battle with the strain of heat, sandstorms and conflict telling on the men and machines of both sides.

Foe Claims 6000 Prisoners.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), June 17 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today that Axis forces had broken into some British positions in the Acroma and El Adem areas before Tobruk and taken more than 6,000 prisoners on the Libyan front.

"Booty captured during operations that led to the capture of Ain el Gazala, as so far ascertained, amounted to 224 tanks and motor trucks, eighty-five guns and several hundred motorized units either destroyed or captured," it added.

In air operations, the communique said, Italian planes shot down three Curtiss planes, bombed Tobruk and made day and night attacks on Malta. German planes, it said, also destroyed a British plane whose crew was captured.

taken by the Axis in the fighting of the last few days in the Ain el Gazala region and that 224 tanks, 35 guns and more than 500 trucks had been captured or destroyed.

It was also reported that British positions in the El Adem region, south of Tobruk, had been taken despite stubborn resistance. The downing of twenty-one British planes was reported.

Berlin Claims British Unit 'Trapped

New York, June 17—In a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the German high command asserted that "the attempts of British troops cut off west of Acroma to break through have been frustrated" by Axis forces in the Libyan desert fighting.

(The British announced yesterday that their forces around Ain el Gazala, which is west of Acroma, had been withdrawn successfully.)

The high command said that more than 6,000 prisoners had been

U.S. Ambulance Unit Is Shot Up in Libya

JUN 18 1942

Cairo, Egypt, June 17 (AP).—An American ambulance driver who lived through the sinking of the Egyptian ship Zamzam in April, 1941, was killed and three others of a 21-man unit were believed captured when the British and Free French abandoned the desert outpost of Bir Hacheim a week ago tonight.

George C. Tichenor, 26, of Maplewood, N. J., was killed by a shot through the head. His identification tag was brought in by Free French soldiers who saw his body sprawled on the sands.

Tichenor was attached to the American field service ambulance unit at the Bir Hacheim station. The unit commander, Lieut. Alan Stuyvesant, of New York, was believed captured while two others, Stanley Kulak, of Salem, Mass., and Alexander McElwain, of Boston, were missing and believed probably captured.

Another driver, A. M. P. Stratton, of Brunswick, Me., was brought out by his companions with wounds in the arm and leg. He is recuperating in a hospital.

Lorenzo Semple 3d and St. Clair Smith, of New York, who were missing for a time, have reached safety.

Most of the unit's ambulances were destroyed or lost.

The men were unarmed and not allowed to fight back even though they were in the thick of the battle when the garrison left Bir Hacheim.

when that desert outpost was abandoned last week, it was learned today.

One of the remaining five, George C. Tichenor, 26, of Maplewood, N. J., was killed. Lieut. Alan Stuyvesant, of New York, commander of the group, is missing and believed to be a prisoner. Also missing and listed as probably captured were Stanley Kulak, of Salem, Mass., and Alexander McElwain, of Boston.

One Wounded

A. M. P. Stratton, of Brunswick, Maine, was brought out by his companions with wounds in one arm and one leg. He is now in a hospital and out of danger.

(An earlier dispatch reported Clair Smith, of New York, missing, but he was not mentioned in this latest dispatch.)

Unarmed and not permitted to fight back, even though their lives were at stake, the men of the ambulance unit made their way out of Bir Hacheim with the Free French garrison through heavy fire and in close-range battle.

5 U. S. Mercy Drivers Lost

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 17—Sixteen of the twenty-one members of the American Field Service ambulance unit at Bir Hacheim got out safely

convoy got through after attack several months ago, the Axis pounded the vessels heavily after they reached the island base.)

POLISH UNIT ORGANIZED

LONDON, June 17—(AP) A second Polish army corps of two divisions has been formed of men in Polish units in the Middle East and Poles repatriated from the Soviet Union, Polish sources said tonight.

The new corps was described as a highly mechanized unit equipped with the latest anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns.

The first Polish army corps is stationed in Scotland.

ITALIAN BOMBER EXPLODES

VALLETTA, Malta, June 17.—(AP) An Italian bomber hit in the air during a small scale raid on this British island base exploded with such force that windows and doors in the vicinity were blown out, it was reported tonight.

This aircraft was the sole plane shot down over Malta in the last 24 hours, it was reported. (There so far has been no indication of increased Axis air activity over Malta despite the announced arrival there of a large convoy after the Mediterranean battles this week. When a large

NAZI U-BOAT PLANT RUINED BY R. A. F. IN RAID ON EMDEN

JUN 18 1942

Reconnaissance Following June 6 Attack Shows Damage to Shipyard.

LONDON, June 17.—(AP) Germany's submarine-construction center in Emden, the famous Nordsee Werke shipbuilding yards, was badly smashed by the R. A. F. in the heavy bombing of June 6, shortly after the 1,000-plane attack on Cologne, the Air ministry news service announced today.

Photographic reconnaissance, the news service said, showed that one large shop, built in the yards during the war, was gutted; that another large shop was severely damaged by fire; nine smaller buildings destroyed and two large warehouses demolished.

The general picture was one of "large areas of destruction."

The raid, the R. A. F. added, "must certainly have done much to hamper and delay building of submarines."

Harbor facilities and warehouses also were so severely hit that it would be difficult for Emden to handle shipments of iron ore and timber from Scandinavia, the service declared.

The R. A. F. took another crack at the industrial Ruhr and Rhineland last night in a brief letup in bad mid-June weather which had kept the bombers earthbound for a week.

There was no official hint of the size of the operations. Eight bombers were reported missing from the night's operations which included dropping of mines in enemy waters.

One German ship crossed the channel to raid the south coast.

RAF BOMBERS HAMMER RUHR AND RHINELAND

LONDON, June 17—(AP)—British bombers smashed again at nazi war plants in the Ruhr and Rhineland regions of Germany last night although bad weather which had forced a week-long lull still had not fully cleared.

Eight British bombers failed to return from the night's offensives, which included mine-sowing in enemy waters, the air ministry said.

Its communique added that a German fighter was shot down attempting to intercept the RAF bombers and that a British fighter also was lost on daylight offensive patrol over northern France yesterday.

The size of the raiding formation was apparently average, observers said, appreciably below the scope of the 1,000-plane attacks upon Cologne and Essen May 30 and June 1.

The Berlin radio reported seven bombers had been downed during attacks, described by DNB as nuisance raids, upon several places in western and southwestern Germany.

A strong bombing force blasted at the industrial Ruhr valley in the last previous raid upon the reich the night of June 8. Adverse weather was reported to have prevailed thereafter through Monday night.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 17—(AP)—Seven British bombers were destroyed during the night as the RAF raided several places in west and southwest Germany, DNB said today.

The RAF delivered a heavy blow to Germany's submarine production in its heavy bombing of Emden June 6 which resulted in "large areas of destruction," the air ministry news service announced today.

It said photographs taken on reconnaissance flights showed that one large shop built since the start of the war in the Nordseewerke shipbuilding yards had been destroyed by flames.

Another large shop in the same yards was listed as severely damaged, along with nine smaller buildings burned out and two large warehouse-type buildings demolished.

R. A. F. Raid Pictures Bare Great Damage in Emden

U-Boat Center, Warehouse and Harbor Facilities Crippled

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—Germany's submarine construction center in Emden, the famous Nordseewerke shipbuilding yards, was heavily damaged by the Royal Air Force in the bombing of June 6, soon after the 1,000-plane attack on Cologne, the Air Ministry news service announced today. Photographic reconnaissance, the news service said, showed that one large shop, built in the yards during the war, was gutted; another large shop was severely damaged by fire; nine smaller buildings destroyed, and two large warehouses demolished.

The general picture was of "large areas of destruction." The raid, the R. A. F. added, "must certainly have done much to hamper and delay building of submarines." Harbor facilities and warehouses also were so severely hit that it would be difficult for Emden to handle shipments of iron ore and timber from Scandinavia, the service declared.

[The British radio in a German-language broadcast recorded in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System, asserted that in addition business and residential sections in Emden were destroyed over an area of 215,000 square yards.]

The R. A. F. made another attack on the industrial Ruhr and Rhineland last night in a brief letup in bad mid-June weather which had kept the bombers down for a week. There was no official hint of the size of the operations.

30 24 — 17137
30 24 — 17137

Bold R.A.F. Pilot Drops Tricolor On Monument in Paris Flight

LONDON, June 17.—(AP) Flight Lieut. A. K. Gatward said tonight Paris "looked exactly as I imagined it" when he swooped down last Friday to drop the tricolor on the Arc De Triomphe and sail daringly down the Champs Elysees to the bafflement of the Germans and the delight of the French.

Like many a tourist, Gatward had "studied a lot of guidebooks and photographs" before he set out," he said in a broadcast, describing the flight of his Beaufighter.

"Our visit lasted only five or six minutes but I'd like to see it (the city) again and see it on foot."

He used the Eiffel tower for bearings to guide him to the Arc De Triomphe where he dropped the flag "weighted and folded so it would stream as soon as released."

"One of the things we wanted to look at particularly was the Ministry of Marine because it was crammed with Huns and we had something for them," he continued.

"We came in as low as we dared and let fly with our four cannon at about 50 yards and I saw sparks fly off the building. A good deal went through the windows. We sprayed the place from base to apex and dropped our second flag.

"We saw military cars stopped in the streets with Huns standing by them or dodging around trees in the avenue. We couldn't let fly at them because there were too many civilians about—of whom most were waving at us.

"One very fat Hun shook his fist."

The French who waved recognized the R. A. F. symbol on the wings.

The Air ministry news service said Gatward at one stage of the flight crossed a German airdrome only 20 feet in the air, ducked once under high tension power lines and came home with a dead rook jammed in the radiator. The bird had been swept off its treetop nest.

Sergeant G. Fern, observer-gunner, remarked that a few bullets were fired from a rooftop gun post on the outskirts of Paris, but that otherwise "it was like a peacetime flight."

Yanks Get Set For Europe

Invasion

By RICE VAHNER

Wide World News Service

WITH THE U. S. FORCES, in Northern Ireland, June 17.—United States troops in Northern Ireland are buckling down to the job of preparing to fight in Europe with enthusiasm and speed.

"Getting ready is all the men have to do and they are doing it with a will that was unknown before Pearl Harbor," remarked one officer.

The troops are aware they came over to meet the Axis on the enemy's home grounds and they have been given the word of Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke that the opportunity, "no doubt will come soon."

The men of the United States Armored Force are typical. From the day they arrived, they have been on outpost duty, taking full field equipment to strategic locations to guard every approach, just as though the enemy were pushing overland at them.

"My men know how to move," said the commander of the armored outfit. "They're on this side where the war is and they're going to work at it from now on."

IN ANOTHER CAMP, United States antiaircraft gunners drill on the famous British model of the Bofors gun. Everything is done "on the double" under commands of British sergeant majors and other non-commissioned officers, so that the troops will know every detail of British armament as well as their own weapons.

Here is what Sergt. Maj. William Read of Newcastle-on-Tyne said about the coast artillery (antiaircraft) team assigned him:

"They are absolutely tiptop since they've been here. We get as much pleasure teaching them as they get out of doing it."

Difference of speech complicated the instruction of American antiaircraft gunners by British trainers at first. Many of the men were from the South and their drawl was like a foreign language to the British officers who, in turn, clipped their words much too sharply to be understood. Now the British are talking more slowly.

Nazis Continue Fierce Attacks On Sevastopol

Bitter Russian Resistance Admitted By German High Command

NAZIS FALLING BACK IN KHARKOV BATTLE

Von Bock's Forces Reported Weakened By Severe Losses.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, June 17 (AP) — The fortifications of Sevastopol and historic, battered Balaklava presented an unbending defense tonight to the repeated attacks of Germany's greatest offensive against the last Russian ports to stand guard on the western Black Sea.

Front line dispatches described six Nazi assaults against an important highway on the upper approaches to the Sevastopol naval base and five others against the southern defenses, and said the fury of the German attacks exceeded that of last November and December.

Reds Still Hold Highway

However, the Russians said they still held the highway and remained in possession of Balaklava, the fishing port seven and a half miles south of Sevastopol where the British Light Brigade made its storied charge in 1854.

The Germans continued fierce assaults on the Sevastopol lines Wednesday, the Russian midnight communique stated, but the Red Army held firm and repulsed the attacks.

On other sectors of the front, no essential change took place, the communique said. It noted that in fighting on the Kharkov front the Russians destroyed 15 German tanks and "up to 1,500 German soldiers and officers."

(The German High Command, reporting "bitter resistance and difficulties of terrain" at Sevastopol, said the Germans and Rumanians on that front had stormed the important "Fort Siberia" Wednesday morning and had extended other breaches in the fortified lines about the naval base).

Reds Gaining in Ukraine

In the Ukraine, the second battle of Kharkov appeared to have turned in the Russian favor. The Germans were reported lagging in the attack and falling back from a number of new lines in the face of Red Army counter-attacks. German Marshal von Bock's forces appeared weakened by severe losses.

In the battle of Sevastopol the Germans launched masses of troops, tanks and planes against the highway, opening with artillery preparation at 4 o'clock in the morning.

At 7 a. m., front-line dispatches said, solid lines of infantry attacked, walking across no-man's-land.

The highway was cut at some points, but the Russians quickly recovered their positions, wiping out one infantry company and rolling back another.

A second attack was repulsed with an enemy loss of 200 men, the dispatches said, and the Germans then concentrated their tanks under Red Army artillery fire, putting heavy pressure on a narrow sector and occupying the Russian front line trenches. A Russian counter-attack ejected them, it was reported.

The fourth, fifth and sixth attacks were turned back, the army newspaper's correspondent said, in a battle that continued into the night on slopes quaking under Russian shells and illuminated by the flames of burning German tanks.

defenses of Sevastopol five times, only to be repulsed in every case.

The Red Army, the dispatches said, still was holding Balaklava, the fishing town seven and a half miles south of Sevastopol made famous by Tennyson's poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," which occurred during the Crimean War.

Balaklava was a favorite peacetime resort of Russian tourists. It was in the town's harbor, on the south side of a hilly spit of land which juts into the Black Sea, that the legendary British gold ship, Black Prince, is supposed to have gone down during the other siege of Sevastopol.

Lines Stabilized

The battles for Kharkov and Sevastopol now appeared to be stabilized. German assaults on the Kharkov front were reported to be on a smaller scale today.

The newspaper *Red Star* said one Nazi attack had cost the enemy thirteen tanks, five field guns and a number of men killed and wounded. At another point, the paper said, a Russian battalion squeezed a German advance unit on two sides, forcing its withdrawal.

Toll At Sevastopol

More than 400 Germans were killed, two tanks were captured and an enemy defense position was occupied in a Bryansk sector, the Information Bureau said, reporting a gain in that region southwest of Moscow for the second successive day.

The Russians said the battle-stained defenders of Sevastopol, fighting from a system of entrenchments and fortifications fifteen miles deep, cut heavily yesterday into German assault forces estimated to total 125,000 men—seven infantry divisions, several dozen artillery and mortar batteries, more than 150 tanks and many planes.

Fighting Elsewhere

(Persistent Russian efforts to regain a foothold on the Kerch peninsula of the Crimea were disclosed in Berlin. The German high command announced that Soviet forces had made four attempts to land since they were driven from the peninsula four weeks ago, the latest with six boats Monday night. Coastal artillery fire sank one of the boats and turned back the others to the Caucasus, the high command said.)

Local fighting and scouting operations took place elsewhere, and a Soviet detachment on the Northwestern front was reported to have occupied a strongly fortified German pocket of resistance, killing more than 400.

Without disclosing the site of the attacks, the Information Bureau said Russian airmen sank a 3,000-ton Axis transport and two motorboats and damaged four transports and two patrol boats Monday. (Axis broadcasts Monday night reported renewed attacks by land and sea against the defenses of Leningrad.)

Germans Seek To Dig In Along Kharkov Front

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 17—Soviet counter-attacks on the Kharkox front were reported today to have forced the Germans to abandon several lines in one sector where they tried to dig into new positions.

Dispatches told of Red Army counter-attacks all along the Kharkov front.

In the battle for Sevastopol, the fierce fighting swirled around an important highway, against which the Germans launched masses of troops, tanks and planes in six vain assaults.

Balaklava Still Held

Soviet dispatches said the Germans also attacked the southern

Berlin, (From ...an Broadcasts, June 17 (A... man and Ruman... around Sevastopol h... extended their breac... the Russian defense sys... and thrust deep new wedges into the fortified lines, but are meeting "bitter resistance and difficulties of terrain," the German High Command asserted today.

Fort Siberia, one of the important defense bastions, was said to have been stormed early this morning, and other strongly defended heights and fortifications on both flanks of the defense system were reported captured in heavy fighting.

The High Command said the German Air Force gave strong support to the infantry attacks.

The communique also said that the Russians were attacking along the Volkhov River and in the battle zone south of Lake Ilmen, but declared that these thrusts were unsuccessful. "On the Volkhov front," it stated, "the enemy with strong forces attempted to break through our positions in boggy woodlands which have been defended stubbornly for weeks. All the attacks were in vain."

The High Command said scattered Russian groups behind German lines in the central sector of the front, before Moscow, were being mopped up, and a 3,000-ton merchant ship was reported sunk by bombs in the harbor of Jokoga n Russian's Arctic coast.

ITALIANS HINT SPEEDBOATS FLY

Berne, June 17 (A. P.).—The newspaper Il Telegrafo of Leghorn hinted today that Italian midget torpedo speedboats which appeared recently in Black Sea operations against the Russian fleet had been transported there by plane.

Other dispatches had indicated that the ships were taken overland and down the Danube, but the newspaper, owned by Foreign Minister Ciano, said, "In these days when tanks and cannon are carried by planes it should not seem impossible to transport small naval units."

Reds Urge 2d Front

NEW YORK, June 17.(AP) —The Moscow radio directed a broadcast to North America tonight urging that no time be lost in opening a second front in Europe.

"No opportunity must be given the enemy to maneuver," said the broadcast as recorded here by CBS. "He is pressed for time to postpone him doom. The time must not be allowed to..."

TURK AFFIRMS REICH TIES

Berlin Envoy Says Countries Are 'Lebensraum' to Each Other

BERLIN (from German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press), June 17—Turkish and German amity is a traditional friendship based on historical and geopolitical considerations, declared Huesrev Gerede, Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, tonight on the eve of the first anniversary of the Turkish-German 10-year friendship pact.

The envoy said the war had not altered the policy of the late President, Kemal Ataturk, which aimed at being strong to protect Turkey's independence, to cooperate peacefully with other States and to do reconstruction work at home.

"If it be permitted to use a new term," he said, "should like to say that Germany is Turkey's lebensraum as Turkey is Germany's lebensraum."

The pact signed last June 18 in Ankara bound Turkey and Germany to respect each other's territorial integrity and to take no direct or indirect measures aimed at the other.

--

PRISON FOR PAPEN ATTACK

Turkish Court Sentences Two Soviet Employes for Bombing

ANKARA, Turkey, June 17 (AP) —Two Soviet employes, Gorge Pavlov and Leonid Kornilof, were convicted today on charges of complicity in the February bomb plot against German Ambassador Franz von Papen. Each was sentenced to twenty years in prison.

Two co-defendants, Aburahan Simon and Suleyman Sav, naturalized Turks from Yugoslavia who turned State's evidence, were sentenced to ten years each.

ANKARA BOMB SEQUEL

Four Reported Sentenced for Attack on Von Papen.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 17 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio broadcast an Ankara dispatch tonight reporting that two Russians and two Turks had been found guilty of complicity in the bombing attack on the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, on February 24, last.

The Russians, named Pavlov and Kornilov, were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, the dispatch said, and the Turks, Abdurachman and Suleiman, to ten year terms.

Von Papen and his wife escaped injury when a bomb exploded near them on an Ankara street. The trial has been a troublesome issue between Turkey and Soviet Russia, but recent Istanbul dispatches said Moscow had withdrawn earlier objections to the trial of the two Russians.

German Repressive Measures Reported Increasing in Savagery and Ingenuity—German People Warned of Consequences of Defeat.

By NOLAND NORGAARD

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—A growing wave of terror, with repressive measures of the Nazi conquerors increasing in savagery and ingenuity, was reported from many parts of occupied Europe tonight.

JUN 18 1942

1,000 Poles Seized

On the German home front itself, reports added, the Nazis have opened a new propaganda drive calling for fortitude and "iron purpose"—and, menacingly, warning of dire consequences of defeat.

By countries, the reports reaching London gave this picture of the latest Nazi moves to make good their "new order" in Europe:

Poland—More than 1,000 persons were arrested in Warsaw yesterday, the Polish government in exile announced, in a noon mass raid and were carried away, presumably, to join 5,000 others who were seized in Warsaw a few weeks ago and sent to Germany as slave laborers.

The Polish government in exile also said it had received word that 12 women and three men accused of distributing underground newspapers were hanged publicly in Poznan June 8.

Vengeance Vowed by Czechs

Czechoslovakia—The Czech government in exile, led by President Eduard Benes, vowed vengeance on the Nazis from Adolf Hitler to the lowest tool of the Gestapo responsible for crimes committed in Czechoslovakia, where 382 persons have been executed and the village of Lidice exterminated with 350 more in retaliation for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo executioner.

Russia—Russians escaping from German-held Kharkov, Ukranian city, told of mass executions among suffering civilians who daily saw bodies of those who had died of starvation being carted to the city's outskirts.

Yugoslavia — Reports received by secret channel said 250 hostages were shot in a ten-day period during April in the German occupied part of Slovenia, in northern Yugoslavia. Yugoslav resistance continued and 1,500 Axis soldiers were reported captured recently in a battle between them and Gen. Draja Mihailovic's guerrilla forces.

Greece—German authorities published a warning that 30 hostages would be shot unless sabotage ceases, a Moscow dispatch said. Several hostages already have been reported slain.

The German labor service has conscripted 26,000 Macedonians, an Athens dispatch to the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano, said.

Norse Teachers Imprisoned

Norway — Four hundred loyal Norwegian teachers who refused to bow to the Quisling regime now are tolling on wharves at Kirkenes, northern Norway, beside Russian prisoners of war. One hundred and sixty others were assigned to similar tasks at Elvenes.

At least 60 Norwegians were arrested at Skien after defying the curfew and other restrictions and fear of more stringent Nazi action rose with reports that Reichscommissioner Josef Tegmomen had gone there to "clean up" the situation.

Belgium—An unspecified number of peasants who refused to hand over their wheat were held as hostages in Liege Province until sufficient wheat is delivered to meet requisitioning orders.

Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania—All men of 21 to 29 have been called up for a year of labor service in Germany.

Germany — A Berlin announcement said 13,000,000 German women are engaged in war work, 9,400,000 in various kinds of compulsory service. A Bern, Switzerland, dispatch said most of the women workers "are badly affected" by war service and "sometimes are more sullen than polite."

A neutral dispatch said German official statements in the new propaganda campaign surpass those of the winter, when appeals concentrated on collection of clothing for soldiers on the Russian front.

The people are urged now to demonstrate their determination by deeds.

A Swiss dispatch from Berlin said the remembrance of 1918 is strong among the working people. This writer declared they believe the British intend to destroy the German race and the feeling is strengthened by the night air raids.

New Terror Sweeps Nazi-held Countries

Nazis Intensify Propaganda to Bolster Morale

Urge 'Iron-Purpose' Deeds and Say British Intend to Destroy German Race

BERN, Switzerland, June 17 (AP). The battle of the "inner front" in Germany has reached a new stage, with a propaganda drive for fortitude in carrying on the war and with emphasis on the dire consequences of defeat.

Official statements surpass those of last winter when appeals concentrated on the collection of clothing for soldiers at the Russian front. The people are being urged now by deeds of "iron purpose" to demonstrate their determination.

The memory of 1918 is strong among the working people, said a Berlin dispatch in the "National Zeitung." They believe, the writer said, that England intends to destroy the German race, and the feeling is strengthened by the night air raids.

To bolster home-front morale, part of the German press is devoting space to articles discussing the punishment to be given the German people in the event of their defeat.

Fifteen million German women are engaged in war work, 9,400,000 of them in various kinds of compulsory service, an announcement in Berlin said today. Six million are married, and 2,500,000 have children who are cared for during the day in Nazi party institutions.

Beginning June 1, women took over many police duties.

'1,000 Seized In Warsaw'

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 17—The Polish Government in exile announced today receipt of word that the German Gestapo seized more than 1,000 persons in a mass raid on the streets of Warsaw at noon yesterday.

A Black Shirt detachment drew a cordon around Napoleon Square and adjoining streets during the swoop and those arrested were carried off to an undisclosed destination.

Five thousand persons rounded up in a similar raid in Warsaw a few weeks ago were sent to forced labor in Germany, Polish officials said.

12 Women Reported Hanged

They said word also had been received that twelve women and three men were hanged publicly in Poznan June 8 and left dangling forty-eight hours to intimidate the populace. They had been accused of distributing underground newspapers.

Poles here attributed German actions to fear that the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, "protector" of Bohemia-Moravia, might inspire similar attacks on Axis officials in Poland.

Nazi Punishment Demanded

JUN 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 17—The Czecho-Slovakian Government-in-exile, meeting here under the chairmanship of President Edouard Benes, resolved that all Germans, from Adolf Hitler down to the last Elite Guard and Nazi Storm Trooper "responsible for crimes committed in Czecho-Slovakia, will not escape their well-deserved punishment" after the war.

The resolution declared that 382 Czechs already have been executed by the Nazis in the purge which followed the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, the Gestapo hangman. This number does not include the male citizens of the village of Lidice, estimated at 350, who were put to death before the town was razed.

The Czecho-Slovakian Government, the resolution said, would persevere "until those guilty, all of them, whether caught in our own country or sought out abroad, receive punishment."

Latvians Get Labor Duty

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, June 17—The Germans have called up all men of 21 to 29 in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania for a year of labor service in Germany, a Berlin announcement said today. The three Baltic states, absorbed by Russia in 1940, now are occupied by German forces.

An Athens dispatch published in *L'Ossevatore Romano*, the Vatican City newspaper, said 26,000 Macedonians have been conscripted for German labor service.

Yugoslavs' Captives

JUN 18 1942

London, June 17 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government in exile announced today that 1,500 Axis soldiers had recently been captured in a single battle by the Chetnik guerrilla forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

Estimating that seventeen Italian divisions are in Yugoslavia, as well as Bulgarian, Hungarian and Croatian forces, the government said an official Rome statement reported 475 Italians killed and 783 wounded in May in attempts to put down Yugoslav resistance.

it was reported, have agreed that seasonal Belgian workers in France be paid partly in bread and other foodstuffs. Belgian workers returning home will be allowed to take back one hundred pounds of food, mostly bread, while those who work in the sugar-beet fields will get an extra sugar allowance.

Agree To Deliver

The French, the report said, have also agreed to deliver 1,500 tons of molasses and 1,000 tons of fruit to Belgium in return for Belgian manpower.

Paris newspapers today ran announcements calling on Frenchmen to sign up for work in Germany. The number of special German employment agencies in Paris and its vicinity has been doubled. The announcement said metal and machinery workers, building workers, welders and specialists in reinforced concrete were especially desired.

Belgian Peasants Held For Wheat Holdout

JUN 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 17—An unspecified number of peasants were reported today being held as hostages in Liege province, Belgium, by the local and federal gendarmerie until sufficient wheat is delivered from their farms to conform to requisitioning orders.

The peasants, the reports said, were seized after they refused to hand over their wheat.

Further Penalties

With the food situation growing more serious, the official journal today published a decree providing penalities of up to ten years' imprisonment and fines of 5,000,000 francs (about $115,000 at the last official rate of exchange) for persons who wilfully permit foodstuffs to perish. Penalties up to three years' imprisonment and fines of 100,000 francs (about $2,300) were fixed for persons guilty of allowing foodstuffs to perish through negligence.

French and Belgian authorities,

30.24 — 17139

30.24—17139

Growing Discontent Admitted By Petain

'Anger Is Rumbling' in France, Aged Chief of State Declares—Appeals to Frenchmen To Be Patient and Hopeful.

VICHY, June 17 (AP) — Marshal Petain, France's aged chief of state, acknowledged on this second anniversary of his suit for the armistice with Germany that "discontent is growing x x x anger is rumbling" in France.

No Promises to Allay Conditions

He appealed to Frenchmen to be patient and hopeful in the face of "all-too-real deficiencies of the state." Of these, he said he was aware, as he was of the unrest for which he blamed in part individual citizens.

Petain opened his address with a reference to June 17, 1940, "the tragic hour of the armistice request" when he called on the French "to silence your anguish so as to hearten only your faith in the destiny of your country."

"A year later, on June 17, 1941," continued the 86-year-old leader, "I declared to you that the trail would be long and hard. Today I cannot speak to you in different terms. x x x I do not hide from myself the feebleness of the echoes my appeals have met with.

"x x x the workman suffers—and his enforced passivity cannot be taken for resignation; the peasant grows impatient."

But he held out no promises of measures to allay conditions causing discontent; nor did he comment on the international situation or French politics.

His concluding words were uttered slowly.

"Chase doubt out of your spirits, dear friends, and, if you can, banish bitter criticism from it, too. Think of the chief who loves you and who for your sakes still stands up under the storm.

"x x x he should like to do still more for you. Let him at least on this second anniversary of one of the cruelest dates in our history make you share the great hope which still animates him for the salvation of our country and which he asks God that he may be able to realize even after his death.

"Long live France!"

politics the marshal castigated profiteers and "the vile powers of money."

He concluded with one of his first public references to his own mortality:

"Chase doubt out of your spirits, dear friends, and if you can banish bitter criticism from it stop to think of the chief who loves you and who for your sakes still stands up under the storm.

"He should like to do still more for you. Let him at least on this second anniversary of one of the cruelist dates in our history make you share the great hope which still animates him for the salvation of our country, which he asks God that he may be able to realize even after his death.

"Long live France!"

'Discontent Is Growing,' Says Petain

(AP)

Vichy, June 17—"Discontent is growing," Chief of State Petain admitted today in a brief broadcast to the French people on the second anniversary of his suing for peace with Germany.

The 86-year-old Chief said, however, that he hoped to realize his country's salvation "even after my death."

"Frenchmen," he began, "on June 17, 1940, at the tragic hour of the armistice request, I summoned you to silence your anguish so as to hearten only your faith in the destiny of your country.

"Grows Impatient"

"A year later, on June 17, 1941, I declared to you that the trail would be long and hard. Today I cannot speak to you in different terms."

He went on to say, "I do not at all hide from myself the feebleness of the echoes my appeals have met with. . . . The workman suffers—and his enforced passivity cannot be taken for resignation; the peasant grows impatient."

Petain admitted also "the all-too-real deficiencies of the state," but said individuals likewise were to blame "if sometimes discontent is growing, if anger is rumbling."

He insisted, nevertheless, that "the weariness, the neglect, the reproaches have not disheartened me . . ."

Assails Profiteers

Refraining from nention of the international situation or French

France Enters Her 3d Year Under Nazis

JUN 18 1942

By Roy P. Porter

New York, June 17 (AP)—France began her third year of servitude under German military masters today.

Late at night just two years ago, his trembling voice barely rising above the crackling of a Bordeaux thunder storm, Marshal Petain told his country: "I made contact with the adversary last night, asking him, as soldier to soldier, to seek with me the means to stop the fight."

Thus did the commander in chief of all French armed forces—the same who twenty years earlier at Verdun had said "They shall not pass"—translate forty-two weeks of wearing warfare into German military domination.

Then France was defeated. Today she is defiant.

Then France was hungry. Today, because Germany has taken carloads of her foodstuffs, she is hungrier — to the point where her babies are dying, her children sick and her parents ageing prematurely.

Looking To America

Then France looked toward the United States for help. Today she is still looking toward America, but this time with her hope high that American soldiers, sailors and marines soon will invade her war-devastated north to create the projected "second" front—the "European" front against Nazidom.

During those dark days which led up to June 17, already aged Marshal Petain saw a once-proud army whipped unmercifully by the superior might of a modern, motorized German machine.

He saw roads leading southward to insecure safety bombed and machine gunned by German and Italian planes. He saw nearly 200,000 of his civilian countrymen bleeding and dying beside those clogged roads. He saw nearly 2,000,000 of France's soldiers sent to German prison camps, most of whom are still there.

Has Had Three Governments

During two years of almost ceaseless labor, he has seen France rising slowly and with difficulty, licking her wounds, binding her sores. Three governments, all slanted toward collaboration with Germany, have held the reins in Vichy, and Pierre Laval, most pro-Nazi of all French political figures again is in the saddle.

Petain has been called both patriot and traitor. The most authoritative American source, United States Ambassador William D. Leahy, spoke on his return recently of the "high personal regard" in which he holds the marshal.

"Except for the agreement entered into between France and Japan in Indo-China," Leahy said further, "no positive action as yet taken by the marshal's government since the armistice has been of material assistance to the Axis powers."

But the greatest thing in France today is the indomitable will of ninety per cent. of her people to fight off their German oppressors—and to help those nations which are fighting the same battle.

An American recently returned from German-occupied France told me the parting message his French friends gave him:

"We will welcome you on your return, in uniform and with a gun on your shoulder. Only don't forget to bring a gun for us, too. We want to help."

French Youth Condemned

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 17 (AP)—Newspapers reported today that a 19-year-old French youth named Grunberg has been condemned to death by a Paris court which found him guilty of killing a French policeman guarding a German army garage last January.

15,000,000 WOMEN IN NAZI FACTORIES

Berne, June 17 (A. P.).—Fifteen million German women are now engaged in war work, 9,400,000 in various kinds of compulsory service, an announcement in Berlin said today. Six million are married and 2,500,000 have children who are cared for during the day in Nazi party institutions.

Beginning June 1, women took over many police duties. A neutral dispatch from Berlin said that most of the women workers "are badly affected" by war service and "sometimes are more sullen than polite."

FASCISTS MAY PURGE PARTY OF BALLAST

NEW YORK, June 17—(AP)—The German radio reported today that lively discussions were underway in Italy on the question of purging the fascist party of members who are merely "ballast."

It said the matter was first broached by the Italian minister of education and now had been taken up by the leading fascist monthly magazine "Gerarchia," which said that the party was "full of people who joined it without inner conviction" and that mass admission had "proved only too often a burden."

This view, the German radio said, was held in party headquarters also.

It quoted Gerarchia as suggesting that "ballast" members be excluded and that only the best individuals of the youth organization be admitted rather than the en masse induction thus far practiced.

Fires Set in South African Court

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, June 17 (AP)—The civil court and the adjoining office of the magistrate at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, were heavily damaged today by one of three incendiary fires. At the same time a bomb was thrown into printing works, where considerable damage was caused.

SAY PETER WILL WED

Reports Link Yugoslav King and Greek Princess.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—The authoritative British Press Association said today that an official announcement of the engagement of King Peter of Yugoslavia and the Princess Alexandra of Greece "will not be long delayed, according to quarters in close touch with both royal families."

The exiled Yugoslav King is 18, and the Princess, daughter of the late King Alexander and niece of King George II of Greece, is 21 years old.

The Press Association said the couple became attracted to each other at Cambridge, where the King is a student and the Princess a nurse. Another account said that the announcement would be made after the return to Britain of King George, now in the United States.

War News Not Good, Curtin Tells Australia

British Have Suffered Reverses in Libya, Russian Situation Perilous for Allied Cause, Declares Prime Minister.

JUN 18 1942

By C. YATES McDANIEL

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 17 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin warned his people today that the news from Libya "is not good" and that the situation in Russia holds dangers for the Allied cause.

Invasion Threat Persists

"Australia as irrevocably linked with the wars in Libya and Russia," he said, and added that the fall of Australia, a possibility always to be remembered, would open the way for a Japanese attack on Hawaii and the North American coast.

The Prime Minister spoke over the radio in an appeal for $9,000,000 a day for the next and final days of the second war loan drive.

"The news from Libya is not good. Rommel has made gains at great cost, but nevertheless gains which are learly reverses for our forces. It is clear that the struggle in this theatre has reached the critical stage."

A German victory in Russia, if it meant the fall of Russia, would be "a crushing blow to our cause," Curtin said.

"Such a calamity would strengthen Japan's position still further in the Pacific and against China. x x we still face invasion and the horrors that would accompany it as surely as the Russian people experience it today.

"Submarine warfare against the Allies has reached a high intensity and shipping losses, I tell you bluntly, are beyond our present annual replacement capacity. x x x

"The combined effect of the Coral Sea, Midway and Aleutians battles, while frustrating from the Japanese viewpoint, was far from decisive in the struggle through which we must pass if we are to reach our men locked up in Singapore, free the Netherlands East Indies, re-enter the Philippines, release China and strike at the very heart of Japan."

Curtin said "all Australians join me in feeling pride admiration for the splendid action carried out by American naval and air units in the Coral sea battle. Six Australian cruisers "played a distinguished part" in the fight, he said.

Australia, he acknowledged, has lost six warships since the start of the war.

Curtin Warns Australia In Broadcast

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, June 17—Prime Minister John Curtin told Australians somberly today that the war news was not good, that "Australia can be lost," and that the fall of this continent would lay Hawaii and the whole North American coast open to Japanese attack.

In a radio address appealing for war loan subscriptions at the rate of $9,000,000 a day for the remaining five days of the current drive, Curtin based his statement on confidential official telegrams.

Three Separate Axis Thrusts

He declared the Axis was en-

gaged in three powerful separate thrusts against the United Nations and that each was of vital importance to Australia.

The dynamic operations now proceeding, said Curtin, are the powerful German onslaught against Russia, the thrust in Libya and the sustained and widespread submarine attacks on Allied shipping.

"Australia is irrevocably linked with the wars in Libya and Russia," he said.

"Critical Stage"

"The news from Libya is not good. Rommel has made gains at great cost, but nevertheless gains which are clearly reverses for our forces.

"It is clear that the struggle in this theater has reached the critical stage."

Of the fighting in Southern Russia, Curtin said the fate of the Russians was in the balance and "the fall of Russia would be a crushing blow to our cause—such a calamity would strengthen Japan's position still further in the Pacific and against China."

"Still Face Invasion"

Recent Japanese reverses in the Pacific, he said, were "frustrating" from Japan's point of view, but far from decisive.

"We still face invasion and the horrors that would accompany it as surely as the Russian people experience it today," he asserted.

Simultaneously in Wellington, New Zealand, Prime Minister Peter Fraser and United States Minister Patrick J. Hurley issued warnings against over-optimism on the part of the United Nations.

Middle East Zone

Curtin said that a complete setback for the Allies in the Middle East would gravely affect Australia because it would give the enemy command of the Suez and the gate way to India, leaving the Indian Ocean open for enemy approach to Australia.

"It is vital to the Allied cause that Japan shall not take Australia," the Prime Minister told its people in a Dominion-wide broadcast.

"That viewpoint is now recognized in places where it is vital that it should be recognized.

"Merciful Deliverance"

"The war against Japan can only be won if Australia is held.

"If Australia is lost, then Hawaii and the whole of the North American coast will be open to Japanese attack.

"But for recent merciful deliverance, the enemy might be in Australia. We had a deliverance like Dunkirk"

Curtin referred evidently to the battle of the Coral Sea.

Reason For Address

The Prime Minister's intention to speak had been announced in the Melbourne *Herald* as the result of "the turn of the war in the Northern Hemisphere," and the newspaper added that there was reason to believe he had received "unfavorable news."

"Submarine warfare against the Allies has reached a high intensity and shipping losses, I tell you bluntly, are beyond our present annual replacement capacity," Curtin said.

"Recently Defied Enemy"

"Six Australian warships have been lost since the war began.

"Recently I defied the enemy to land in force in Australia.

"I said that because I was fortified with the knowledge of blows struck by America in the Pacific and because General MacArthur and the Australian War Cabinet had completed a war program."

Jap Damage To Darwin Described As Slight

JUN 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 17—Japanese bombers tried again for the fourth successive day yesterday to score an air blow against the far northern Australian port of Darwin and again achieved nothing to repay their costs, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Although the Japanese sent over waves of twenty-seven bombers on three of the four days the Allied headquarters communique each time has described the damage as "slight" or "negligible."

Last Sunday the bombers never reached their objective, because United Nations' fighters met the advance escort of fighters and shot down four out of a squadron of eighteen to twenty-five, with a loss of but one Allied plane.

Japs' Attacks "Feeble"

In all the Japanese have lost thirteen bombers and fighters to six fighters planes lost by the United Nations in the forays which have been marked by signs of feebleness in the Japanese attack and strength in the Allied defense.

Yesterday's raid, in which the Allies bagged a bomber and a fighter but lost two planes, was the nineteenth on the important Australian outpost and was aimed at the township and harbor area.

Invasion Bases Hit

Allied air forces, counter-attacking against potential invasion bases, struck back in three actions yesterday in which the total score for the day was raised to ten Japanese planes bagged for seven Allied planes lost.

By tackling superior enemy numbers in sharp combat over Port Moresby, New Guinea, the communique said, Allied fighters "prevented an attack on our ground installations" and shot down four out of a Japanese force of eighteen fighters. Four United Nations planes also were missing.

Koepang Airdrome Target

At Koepang, in the Japanese-occupied Dutch part of the island of Timor, Allied bombers struck successfully at an airdrome.

At Lae and Salamaua, enemy strongholds on New Guinea, the communique said, "our air force executed a heavy day and night attack on enemy air installations, starting fires and scoring direct hits on the target area."

"On their return from the mission," it added, "Allied bombers and their fighter escort shot down four enemy planes. One of our fighters is missing."

Moresby Again Raided

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, Thursday, June 18. (AP)—Eighteen Japanese bombers attacked the Port Moresby harbor area in New Guinea yesterday but caused very little damage, the Allied communique said today. The Japanese bombers were escorted by a group of nine Zero fighters.

Allied interceptor planes met the attacking Japanese and shot down one bomber and one fighter, the communique said. Casualties in the raid were "slight," it was reported, and no Allied plane planes were lost.

The communique said that in the air fighting over Port Moresby reported in yesterday's communique seven enemy aircraft were destroyed, and not four as previously reported.

JUN 18 1942

'One Hell Of A Sensation'

San Francisco, June 17 (AP)—Lieut. Walter Gallaher, American fighter pilot in Australia, bailed out of his plane at 25,000 feet over Port Moresby, and calmly consulted his watch to count the seconds before pulling his rip cord at 20,000 feet.

This was recounted last night in a Melbourne radio broadcast heard by CBS.

Gallaher's plane was hit during a dogfight with Japanese Zero fighters, and the pilot had to jump. With a strong wind blowing, he realized he had to delay opening his parachute for several thousand feet, to avoid landing in the sea.

Closing himself while hurtling through the air for 5,000 feet, Gallaher pulled the cord, and by manipulating the shroud lines managed to land in the middle of a jungle. His plane crashed five miles away.

Gallaher later described the long jump as "one hell of a sensation."

MacArthur Buys Australian Bond

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Thursday, June 18—(AP)—General MacArthur appeared at a bank accompanied by Prime Minister Curtin today to subscribe to Australia's second Liberty Loan drive. A large crowd witnessed the event.

General MacArthur subscribed for a bond costing $3,248 and requested that the interest be applied back to the loan.

He told the press:

"I know of nothing more ethically satisfying and more economically sound than to subscribe to the future of Australia."

Admit Enemy Is Closing Pincer In Kiangsi

[By the Associated Press]

Chinese Admit Loss Of Vital Rail Point

JUN 18 1942

But Defenders Claim Recapture of 2 Towns —Declare Heavy Fighting Is Under Way In Kiangsi Province.

CHUNGKING, China, June 17—(AP)—The Chinese acknowledged tonight the loss of Shangjao, an important station on the 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, but declared heavy fighting was in progress in Kiangsi province, where two Japanese columns lack only about 50 miles of capturing the entire railroad.

8,000 Jap Casualties

The Chinese High Command said Shangjao, 135 miles east of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province and about 50 from the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, was abandoned Monday to the Japanese after an all day battle in which the invaders suffered 8,000 casualties.

Shangjao was occupied by the Japanese column which swept westward into Kiangsi province after beating down Chinese resistance in Chekiang.

(The Japanese said their column had moved on beyond Shangjao. The army it is attempting to join marched eastward from Nanchang and is at Kweiki, 50 miles west of Shangjao, Domei news agency said.)

Attacking in the wake of the captors of Shangjao, the Chinese said, the city of Changshan, on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, was recaptured by the Chinese.

The Chinese reports told of fighting south of Shangjao, southwest of Kweiki, and in central Kiangsi province as Chinese forces struck at the extended Japanese flanks.

The High Command said one Japanese force of 1,000 men was wiped out last Sunday near Tengpu but Japanese reinforcements were sent up and fighting continued.

In central China, meanwhile, the Chinese said they had recaptured the Yangtze river port of Hosueh, in Hupeh province, 24 hours after the Japanese took the city. The Japanese sought the port as a shipping center.

Chungking, June 17—Shangjao, important station on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, has been abandoned to the Japanese, but only after an all-day battle in which 8,000 casualties were inflicted on the invaders, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Shangjao, fifty miles within Kiangsi province, fell Monday to the Japanese column which has driven westward along the railway from Chekiang province seeking a junction with a second force driving eastward from Nanchang, western terminus of the line.

Gap Cut To 50 Miles

With the fall of Shangjao, the Chinese admitted that the gap between the two Japanese columns has been cut to fifty miles.

Sanguinary fighting in the streets preceded the abandonment of the city, the communique asserted.

(The Japanese reported the gap reduced to less than fifty miles as a result of a further advance west of Shangjao. Their western column was at Keweiki, fifty miles west of Shangjao, according to Domei.)

The Chinese communique said the Chinese defenders of Kiangsi now were attacking fiercely the flanks of the Japanese columns and had recaptured several points.

Chinese troops recaptured the Yangtze river port of Hosueh in a counter-attack yesterday twenty-four hours after its occupation by the Japanese and drove the invaders into full retreat, the Central News Agency said.

Led By Jap, Report

Hosueh lies on the middle reaches of the Yangtze in Hupeh province and was sought by the Japanese as a shipping center.

The news agency said a Japanese prisoner who gave himself up a month ago, "war weary and dissatisfied with Japan's endless aggression," had led Chinese in an attack which destroyed invasion barracks and warehouses at Lineshang, in Hunan province, last Friday.

For protection of his family in Japan, it reported, the name of the Japanese was withheld.

Nehru Calls For Action

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, June 17 — Jawaharlal Nehru, influential leader of the All-India Congress party, said today that "the situation in India is becoming intolerable" but warned that, despite Tokyo's promises, the Japanese, if victorious, would only continue "India's subjugation."

"We cannot carry on as impassive spectators," he declared. "Other deeds are necessary."

Nehru, the still powerful Mohandas K. Gandhi and other influential men in the Congress party have been conferring at Wardha on whether they can further their goal of Indian independence by helping or hindering Britain's war effort.

Although some reports have described Nehru and Gandhi as not in full accord on what should be done, Nehru described his views as closely approximating those of Gandhi.

30.34 — 17141

30.34 — 17141

Jap Losses in 2 Battles 10 Times Those of U.S.

JUN 18 1942

Admiral Nimitz Reports Enemy Setbacks Costly in Men, Planes.

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN

ABOARD A FIGHTING SHIP, Pearl Harbor, June 17 — (AP) Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, said today Japanese personnel losses in the Coral sea and Midway battles were at least ten times greater than those of the United States and that enemy planes losses were in the same proportion.

The admiral, whose masterful strategy set the stage for one of the world's greatest naval battles and utterly destroyed a formidable Japanese plan to occupy the Hawaiian islands, asserted in an address to the fleet that air power "has taken the leading role in fleet engagements of the war in the Pacific and will continue to do so as the war progresses."

In an emotion-stirring scene aboard this fighting ship, he assured:

"We are greatly increasing our fighting strength. Our ships, planes and pilots are being added in constantly increasing numbers. It soon will be possible to organize additional (aircraft) carrier groups." Until that time, the admiral asked the veterans of the battles recently passed "to hold the line until our reinforcements are ready to take over."

(Only yesterday, in Washington, Chairman Vinson of the House Naval committee disclosed that work has being deferred temporarily on "four or five battleships in order to concentrate on carriers." New legislation to augment the naval forces lays emphasis on carriers, cruisers and destroyers.)

Message from Knox

Admiral Nimitz, in the ceremony eulogizing the heroes of Midway, conveyed a message from Secretary of Navy Knox congratulating the men on their "magnificent victory."

"The battle of Midway will provide one of the most inspiring pages in American naval history for all time," Knox said.

Today's ceremony recalled those historic words uttered by Admiral Nimitz in the closing hours of the great battle:

"Pearl Harbor has now been partially avenged."

Today, Admiral Nimitz said:

"Officers and men of the Pacific fleet, I take great pleasure in quoting the following from a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy.

"'Now that returns are all in and the full magnitude of the victory is established, as Secretary of the Navy I want to extend to you my heartfelt congratulations of the magnificent victory won by the forces under your command. The battle of Midway will provide one of the most inspiring pages in American naval history for all time. I should like to extend through you to your officers and men the expression of profound gratitude of the entire Navy for the courage, resolution and resourcefulness which the men of the Navy and the Marine corps comprising the forces under your command displayed in this action.'"

Teamwork of Services

"Although the results obtained in this Midway action," continued Nimitz, "are properly attributed to the fine team work of all services working together, I wish particularly to commend the officers and men of the carrier air groups who formed the spearheads and shock forces of the attack, not only at Midway but in the Coral sea—and before that, in the Marshall-Gilbert and Wake-Marcus operations."

"Air power has taken the leading role in fleet engagements of the war in the Pacific and will continue to do so as the war progresses. Veterans among the carrier air groups pioneered the air tactics that have been so effective against the enemy.

"Owing to the enemy's great initial air superiority, there has been little opportunity for rest or relief of carrier air groups and their losses have been heavy. Although we feel keenly the loss of many fine officers and men, we take pride in knowing they gave their lives to turn back grave threats to our country.

Enemy's Losses Heavy

"We can take satisfaction in the knowledge that in every meeting with the enemy since December 7 his losses have greatly exceeded ours, and that in Coral sea and Midway actions his personnel losses were at least ten times greater than ours, and his plane losses in almost the same ratio.

"We are greatly increasing our battle strength. Our ships, planes and pilots are being added in constantly increasing numbers. It will soon be possible to organize additional carrier groups and to rotate them through carriers in order that there may be periods of relief for our hard-pressed veterans.

"Until that time, I ask that each and every one of these veterans continue, with unswerving perseverance and devotion, to hold the line until our reinforcements are ready to take over.

"The Coral sea and Midway battles are the first in history in which great aerial duels were fought by carrier fleets. Our air groups have proved, by their skill and courage, the superiority of our forces. They have shown that in our ships, in our planes and in our personnel is the stuff that makes for victory.

Praises Midway Garrison

"In the Midway action, the carriers were ably supported by the superbly heroic performance of Marine, Navy and Army air units based on Midway and by the Midway garrison itself. These squadrons bore the brunt of the enemy's first powerful air attack. They withstood this assault, which the enemy intended as a knockout blow, and immediately struck back and inflicted the first damage to the approaching Japanese fleet. In unison with their splendid efforts, our carrier groups on June 4 were able to deliver such devastating blows that by evening the enemy's air strength was severely shattered, if not completely destroyed.

Patrol Squadrons Efficient

"We must also express our admiration and gratitude for the tireless, never-ending service of the personnel of the patrol squadrons. It was they who found the enemy off Midway, who traced him and made possible his later punishment—and who today continue their ceaseless mission of search and reconnaissance.

"Close in support of the fleet's air striking power are our ships of all kinds. All have worked together as a smooth, alert, hard-hitting machine, which has made possible our successes to date.

"Particularly worthy of mention is the work of our submarines. These ships are usually present at the kill, or have had a hand in the events leading up to that point. Their work goes on under difficult conditions—day and night, weeks on end. They probably spend more time in hazardous contact with the enemy than any other branch of service."

"The many acts of outstanding gallantry and courage will not go unrewarded. Assurance is given that necessary recommendations will go forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

"And now I am proud to be able to bestow, in the name of the President of the United States, medal awards to the personnel of two widely-divergent elements of the fleet — submarines and aviation. With their brothers-in-arms of the surface squadrons, they are as one in indomitable courage and cool resourcefulness in action with the enemy."

Canadian Airmen Operating in Alaska

VICTORIA, June 17. (AP)—Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons and anti-aircraft units of the Canadian Army have been operating for some days with the United States forces in Alaska, Lt.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of the Canadian General Staff, said today.

General Stuart, who arrived yesterday to [illegible] temporarily as commander of the Pacific command, said he had been authorized by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston to make the statement.

ROOSEVELT TELLS PACIFIC COUNCIL OF ALEUTIAN ATTACKS

JUN 18 1942

'Encouraging' Picture of Successes Against Japs Reported by President.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—(AP) President Roosevelt today gave the Pacific War council what members described as an "encouraging" picture of American successes against the Japanese, including a review of operations in the Aleutian islands.

Those who attended the meeting declined to reveal what Mr. Roosevelt had to say about the struggle among the barren islands stretching out from Alaska, and the Navy and War departments likewise were silent. It was considered certain, however, that Army and Navy aircraft, weather permitting, were continuing operations against the Japanese forces remaining in that area.

Calls Report Encouraging

Lord Halifax, the British ambassador, told reporters that Mr. Roosevelt had reviewed "what had been happening up at the Aleutian islands," but that he could not elaborate on that point.

"What the United States forces have done to the Jap naval forces is encouraging," he acknowledged.

Walter Nash, New Zealand minister, agreed that there appeared to be grounds for encouragement in the Pacific situation.

'And on top of that," Nash added, "the shipping situation with all its difficulties, is looking better than it has. There is a possibility of real good news."

He said that he saw "nothing to be pessimistic about," because the "other side is going to have a rough time," but at the same time warned that "we ought not to throw our hat in the air," because of improvements in the Pacific theater.

His views contrasted with those of Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia who declared at Melbourne today that the war news was not good, and that "Australia can be lost."

The council, composed of representatives of nations actively fighting the Axis in the Pacific, welcomed a newcomer to their discussions today. He was President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, who said "I just listened to the older members of the council, adhering to the rule in the Senate that a newcomer keeps his mouth shut."

QUEZON IS PUT ON PACIFIC COUNCIL

Roosevelt Tells Group of Aleutian Battle.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth became a member of the Pacific War Council at its regular weekly meeting at the White House today, and listened to a report on events in the Aleutian Islands.

President Roosevelt gave the representatives of the nations actively fighting in the Pacific a review of what had been happening up at the Aleutian Islands. But in disclosing this development, the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, said he could add nothing to that simple statement.

Lord Halifax did say, however: "What the United States forces have done to the Jap naval forces is encouraging."

New Zealand's Minister to the United States, Walter Nash, agreed that the Pacific situation appeared encouraging.

"And on top of that," he remarked, "the shipping situation with all its difficulties, is looking better. There is a possibility of real good news."

He added that we ought not to throw our hat in the air over improvement of conditions in the Pacific war theater, but he said also that there is nothing to be pessimistic about, since the other side is going to have a rough time.

YOUNG GETS FLYING CROSS

Leader of Pacific Carrier Group Is Honored by Navy

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 17 (AP) —The Navy's Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded today to Commander Howard L. Young in recognition of courageous action against the enemy.

The presentation was made by Vice Admiral Wilson Brown, commander of the Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet, on behalf of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. Officers and men of the advanced carrier training group witnessed the ceremony at the naval air station, North Island.

Admiral Brown, reading the citation, said Commander Young led a carrier air group in successful raids on several Japanese bases in the Pacific resulting in heavy destruction to the enemy.

The Navy said the commander was born in New York City, spent most of his childhood in Washington, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Utah.

Dramatic Fight to Save Lexington Is Described

JUN 18 1942

Men and Officers Fought Fire Until Forced to Abandon Carrier—92 Per Cent of Personnel Reached Safety.

(This is the sixth of ten stories supplied to The Associated Press by the Chicago Tribune whose foreign correspondent, Stanley Johnston, was the only American newspaperman aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington in the Coral Sea battle. In his preceding stories Johnston recounted preliminary movements of the American fleet, the air raid on Jap ships in Tulagi harbor, the sinking of an enemy aircraft carrier and the attack on the Lexington. This story details the last hours of the battered Lexington).

By STANLEY JOHNSTON
Foreign Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune
(Copyright 1942 by The Chicago Tribune)

CHICAGO, June 17—This is the story of the Lexington's

last hour.

It is a tale of gallantry above and beyond the valor of men in the heat of battle.

Unshakable Courage

It is the story of a crew, smashed and blitzed from the air by an overwhelming enemy force, that rose to a second desperate fight when attacked from within by natural enemies that fed upon the fuels and stores within the great, valiant aircraft carrier.

It is an account of the dogged determination and unshakable courage with which the humblest and highest members of the ship's company strove together in a long, torturing and deadly hazardous effort. Its heartbreaking finish, in which the doomed Lexington slid flaming beneath the calm waters of the Coral sea, was one they had battled against for hours.

Many of the men who distinguished themselves so greatly during these final nine hours of the Lexington's existence as a ship had been Navy men for only a few months. Many of them had joined after the Japanese assaults on Pearl harbor. Many were on their first cruise.

When it was over the oldest, tried seadogs in the crew declared that these as yet unsalted tars had behaved like "old man o' warsmen"—the navy's highest tribute to navy men.

No one man could have seen all there was to see aboard the Lexington during these final hours. I saw what I could, and made straggling notes that later merely served to jog my memory. Much of what I am about to tell I learned from the lips of the ship's officers and men while we were on a long voyage back to the California port where we disembarked 25 days after these stirring happenings.

Carrier Hard Hit

The fight to save the Lexington began as soon as the attack upon her had ceased that morning of last May 8. The attack was the Japanese counterpart of a blow that the Lexington's own force of dive bombers, torpedo bombers, and fighters had launched over the 180 miles that separated our forces from the Japs. What our own airmen did to the Japanese in this the third and final engagement in the battle of the Coral sea is material for our next instalment.

Today we are concerned with the Lexington. The great old ship—one of the twin carriers around which almost all modern carrier fighting technique was developed—was hard hit in the attack which began at 11:16 a. m. and continued for 17 minutes.

Five torpedoes had torn huge holes—20 to 30 feet in diameter—in her port (left) side along the water line and below it. One heavy bomb, probably a Japanese 1,000 pounder, had hit the ship's rail on the forward flight deck and on the port forward 5-inch gun position. Another lighter bomb had ripped holes in her smokestack and killed with its splinters several men of an anti-aircraft machine gun crew stationed there.

In addition to these direct hits by torpedoes and bombs, the Lexington also had been damaged to some extent by scores of near misses by Japanese dive bombers. The heavy bombs, exploding in the water at distances of 100 feet to 10 feet from the carrier's sides, had rocked her and possibly had sprung certain side plates.

She had taken, in the swift air battle, a six degree list to the port side as water poured through the torpedo holes.

Finally the heavy bomb which struck the rail of the forward bight deck had penetrated into the living quarters below. There a quantity of five inch shells, which were stacked so as to be close at hand for rapid firing, had been set off. The combination of explosions had started a fire and had been responsible for heavy casualties among the marines who formed the gun crews.

These quarters also happened to be those of Rear Adm. Aubrey Fitch whose guest I was officially. My room, my clothing, notes, and typewriter, not to mention my safe in which I had $100 in currency and a wristwatch, suffered severely. Adm. Fitch's papers and belongings also were shattered and strewn about. The fire that followed the explosions burned fiercely until damage crews extinguished them with chemicals, leaving the wreckage and tattered bits of furnishings covered with a chemical foam.

3 Fire Rooms Damaged

The torpedoes and bombs had damaged three fire rooms of the Lexington's engine system. This damage, however, was not sufficient to stop her. Indeed her speed never dropped below 25 knots until hours after the attack. She stayed with the other carrier—her name is withheld for reasons of national security—and with the cruisers and destroyers. We were all bound for the Japanese, the intention of Adm. Fitch and Rear Adm. Frank Fletcher being to close in and finish them off.

Almost before the last Japanese dive bomber had flown away Commander H. R. (Pop) Healy had telephoned to the bridge to tell Capt. Fred Sherman, the Lexington's skipper (and since promoted to rear admiral): "We've got the torpedo damage temporarily shored up, the fires out and soon will have the ship back on an even keel. But I would suggest, sir, that if you have to take any more torpedoes you take 'em on the starboard (right) side."

JUN 18 1942

The crew was still at "battle stations." Below the wounded were being collected in various sick bays and having their injuries dressed.

I had made an arrangement with Commander Mort Seligman, the Lexington's executive officer, to make a series of disc recordings of the air action against the ship. Through the firing, the bomb bursts and all, I had talked into a microphone getting the exact times for various incidents, describing the Japanese, even getting on the discs the sounds of Japanese dive bomber engines, our anti-aircraft guns firing, bomb explosions, and the sound of the battle.

Naturally my first thought was for these records. I ran below to Commander Seligman's cabin where the recording machine was situated. The marine orderly who had operated the machine, throughout the fight, played back our records. The two discs were perfect, recording, I believe, for the first time in history the sounds of battle. But alas, I was never to take them from the room. They were destroyed by fire before I ever got them off the Lexington.

Aboard the Lexington the routine of a carrier in dangerous waters was going on. Commander Healy was overseeing the pumping of fuel oils from starboard storage tanks into empty tanks on the port side, and the list was taken off the ship and its flight deck. As soon as this was done our fighting planes, which had been in the air for durations ranging from one to three hours each, began coming back on board.

The first one in was a scout bomber that had been on anti-torpedo plane patrol. The machine had been damaged in battle and was flying erratically. When it circled, turned "into the slot" for its final approach it was high and flying too fast but Lieut. Aquilla Dibrell, the landing officer, waved it in anyway.

The plane squashed onto the deck with its left wing low. The wing tip hit the deck. The plane bounced, struck again, and spun over the side into the water. The Lexington's navigation officer, who saw the accident, signalled a destroyer that was trailing us by a mile or more to the rescue.

Plane's Crew Rescued

Both members of the crew of that plane were picked up, unharmed by the accident. The pilot, Lieut. McDonald, had been wounded in combat, his right arm having been broken by a Japanese bullet. This accounted for his poor approach and landing technique. It was notable that during the many weeks I was aboard the Lexington and the thousands of landings I saw that McDonald's was the only one in which a plane was lost.

Now many planes of all types began returning from the attack on the Jap fleet. So normal was the Lexington's appearance that many of them did not know she had been in a fight until they were on the deck and saw the bomb splinter scratches. The damage to the flight deck was confined to the railing.

"O, John, you should see my room," called Lieut. Comm. Jimmy Brett, leader of the Lexington's torpedo plane squadron, after landing and going below. On the night before he had shown me a manuscript of a book he had been writing on color photography and he referred to it again.

"That damned bomb destroyed all my papers, 18 months' work," he cried, "I've got to write it all over again."

Because we still were in fighting trim no lunch was served. Instead sandwiches, apples, and coffee were handed around by the mess stewards. The crew stopped to munch a bit before continuing with the work of repairing damage. Morale among the crew and the airmen was high. They knew their ship had been hard hit, but she appeared able to take it.

The torpedo holes had been "forgotten" by the expedient of closing off the required number of water-tight compartments in the hull. This had not noticeably affected the vessel's buoyancy. But this rosy picture was not to endure much longer.

Blast Deep in the Ship

At 12:45 p. m. there was a heavy, dull exploson inside the hull. I was standing on the flight deck and my knees buckled as the ship shook. Going below with damage parties I found that the blast had come from deep within, and had twisted heavy, steel, watertight doors from their hinges.

We discovered that the explosion had been caused by the igniting by volatile vapor from aviation gasoline that had seeped through fractured bulkheads from the huge storage tanks where fuel for the Lexington's air fleet was stored. Presumably these bulkheads were damaged by the torpedo and bomb explosions, allowing the escape of the 100 octane fuel.

Fires at a number of the opened holds were burning fiercely.

These were being fed fresh air through bent and twisted scuttles that had given way along with the watertight compartment doors. A scuttle is a thick steel hatch which closes off entrances between decks. Ordinarily it serves to make a watertight compartment between decks in exactly the same way that watertight doors seal compartments in the same deck.

Because the hold was opened the fires could not be isolated and smothered. All the ship's chemical equipment was rushed into the job, but it was not enough. Water was impossible to get because the blast had smashed water mains, the auxiliary pumps, and had cut off light and power to the hold. Consequently the flames spread swiftly.

Hoses from other parts of the ship where auxiliary pumps were situated were linked up. A destroyer was called alongside and its hose lines were run aboard. But there were far too few auxiliary hoselines in the Lexington and the destroyer didn't help because its pumps could not lift water high and far enough.

About 1 p. m. we found that the fire blast had killed Pop Healy, who had been working below. It also had thrown Commander Arthur J. White, the ship's surgeon, through one of his hospital doors, breaking his collarbone and one ankle.

Despite these injuries he dragged himself around for five hours tending other casualties—of the Japanese attack and of the explosions which followed. He quit only after the order to abandon ship had been given and he had seen the last wounded man evacuated from the hospital and laid out on the flight deck.

JUN 18 1942

Series of Explosions

The second explosion came about 25 minutes after the first. It was the beginning of a series that ultimately came at intervals of a few seconds. That, however, was hours later. Each explosion damaged the fuel and aviation gasoline storage tanks further and the escape of these combustible fluids grew more rapid as the day faded.

After the third and fourth explosions the navigator reported that the steering apparatus for the Lexington, which had functioned perfectly in the battle and up to that time, had failed. This failure was due to the loss of electric power for the bridge control. Men were stationed at the "trick wheel" —an auxiliary wheel situated deep inside the ship where it was operated by hand. But the greatest difficulty for the navigators was the loss of electrical communications systems to pass their orders to the wheelsmen.

When the fires destroyed these systems a line of men was formed along the deck, down from the bridge, and thence down into the ship's bowels where the "trick wheel" was being operated. Orders were transmitted by word of mouth from man to man down this line and rudder directions were entirely dependent upon this relay system, which was slow.

With the failure of the electrical power systems came an interruption of the great blowers—the ship's ventilating system. Heat quickly rose in the engine and fire rooms to between 145 and 162 degrees Fahrenheit. Nevertheless, the engineer's gang stayed at their posts and kept their equipment going to give the 25 knot speed demanded.

"We felt most of the explosions below more strongly toward the rear than you did at the front," one of the fire tenders told me afterward. "The heat and blasts affected us to the point where we had difficulty in keeping our minds clear. We were dizzy and had violent headaches from the heat."

During this time the damage control gangs and fire fighters were engaged in a desperate fight to save the ship. This fight was becoming hopeless. The flames rapidly increased their grip and extended their area. More than 25 per cent of the below decks section was now a blazing inferno.

Bulkheads Red With Heat

Bulkheads adjoining the burning sections turned red with heat and thick layers of paint curled off and began burning—to transfer the fire into new areas.

The steel decks above the fires grew unbearably hot and flames angrily licked their way up through the twisted open scuttles.

Then the fire engulfed the machine shop. Twenty bombs—each weighing 1,000 pounds of which three-quarters was TNT—were stored there, for loading into our heavy dive bombers. Further aft in the fire area was a stock of 48 torpedo warheads—about 550 pounds each, or a total of 26,400 pounds, of the best explosive the Navy knows how to make.

Commander Seligman personally was leading his fire fighting squads. Smoke below became so dense that beams from electric flashlights would not penetrate it. Only the familiarity of the men with the internal plan of the ship enabled them to move around at all.

Some of these fire fighters were killed or burned by almost every explosion. Many of the injuries came as the blasts bounced men off the steel walls. Bones were fractured, heads broken, and with it all there were critical burns.

As injured or smoke blinded men from these gangs were brought up to the flight deck for treatment, other men stepped forward, donned the smoke helmets taken from the casualties, and went below in their places.

Several times Commander Seligman was blown through open doors and out of scuttle holes. One of his men told me later: "The 'exec' was continually being blown through doors and out of holes like a cork out of a bottle."

Many Casualties

It is not possible to estimate the total number of men lost fighting the fire but medical records for the Lexington showed that at least half the casualties were those caused by explosions and burns.

One of the most violent explosions of all came at 2:45 p. m. It happened just forward of the bridge and caused much damage. It was apparent to all that the end was near and I found later I had written in my notes the time of the explosion and the one word: "end." But I was wrong. The crew and officers did not even give up then.

JUN 18 1942

The Lexington was still making headways strongly though her steering was becoming awkward. This was due solely to the loss of time in transmitting orders. It was impossible to keep the helm steady. At this time Admiral Fletcher signaled the other ships to disregard the movements of the Lexington.

Next the gyro compass failed because of a final loss of electric power. The [illegible] asked the chart room: "Distance to the nearest land?" Then the captain asked: "Distance to nearest point of Australia?" Finally came the order to plot the course to a designated point in Australia. It was evident that the captain was considering a departure from the rest of the fleet.

At 4 p. m. Capt. Sherman ordered the engines stopped and fire rooms abandoned. Lieut. Comm. Mike Coffin, who received the order, stayed at his post passing on the word and assuring himself that every man got out. The Lexington's speed fell off rapidly until she was drifting helplessly sideways with smoke pouring from the main deck to starboard blanketing everything on that side.

The fight against the fire continued for another hour, at which time it was evident to all aboard her that the carrier could not be saved.

To remain aboard the ship any longer was courting disaster. An officer braved the heat and flames below to test the temperature of the bombs and warheads. When he put his hand on their cases its palm was scorched. This meant, of course, that the temperatures of the explosives inside were beyond the heat level at which scientists decreed they would detonate.

Singed, his clothing half burned off, Commander Seligman reported to Capt. Sherman the existing conditions below decks and the imminence of a devastating explosion of the ship's munitions. This explosion was delayed for two more hours. When that blast came Capt. Sherman slid down a rope to a rescue boat, the last man to leave his ship.

But I am getting ahead of my story. The time had arrived to make the momentous decision of abandoning the famous old ship, a powerful weapon of war which represented an enormous investment in cash and security for the nation. It always is hard for a captain to leave his ship, especially so in wartime when she is needed. But before Capt. Sherman spoke Admiral Fitch suggested that abandonment begin.

30.34 — 17143

30.24 — 17143

I heard the exchange of words, which was far from the usual conception of such a dramatic moment.

Admiral Fitch leaned over the high railing around his little bridge on "the island" and spoke to Capt. Sherman, who was pacing the navigating bridge 10 feet below him. The admiral pitched his voice in a conversational tone, saying:

The End of the Battle

"Well, Fred, I guess it's time to get the men off."

It was 5:15 p. m., the end of the battle for the Lexington.

Her battered, exhausted, scorched and singed crew gathered on the after end of the flight deck. Forward all was ablaze and the flight deck was too hot to put foot upon it.

Admiral Fletcher sent several destroyers alongside, and we transferred our wounded, 160 men, to the vessel. Hundreds of the other crew members also stepped aboard the destroyers.

Still other hundreds let long hemp ropes down the sides of the Lexington, slid down them, and into the limpid waters of the Coral Sea. Many life rafts were floating around the Lexington's stern. Big Navy whaleboats from cruisers and destroyers were plying back and forth. A few men struck out to swim the quarter mile to the nearest cruisers.

Several members of flight crews removed the little yellow life rafts from fighter planes on the flight deck—planes that never would fly again. These men used the rafts to ferry themselves across to the warships standing by. It should be mentioned that 25 per cent of the Lexington's fighting planes — those especially picked for lack of damage—were flown off her burning deck before the fire was beyond all control and landed on her companion carrier. The number of planes thus saved was limited by the capacity of the other carrier's hangars.

I joined a group of pilots who remembered that the ship's store of ice cream would melt soon with the refrigerator's electric current cut off. Rather than lose it they got several two gallon cans and we sat around under the wings of planes parked on the deck and ate the ice cream from paper drinking cups.

92 P. C. of Personnel Saved

This was typical of the leisurely way in which the ship was abandoned. There was no hurry, no scrambling. This discipline was part of the reason roll calls later revealed that 92 per cent of her personnel were safely transferred from her. Only 8 per cent of the original complement were missing. Most of these were victims of the air fighting, the bombing or torpedoing of the Lexington, or finally, of the fire fighting and internal explosions.

I did a last turn on the deck with Lieut. Comm. Edward H. Eldredge, an air officer, after most of the crew had left. We decided to take the next favorable chance ourselver. My preparations consisted of transferring all notes to a breast pocket of my shirt, where I hoped they would stay dry. Then I picked a rope with a big knot at its end, where I might sit until picked up, and cautiously slid down. Eldredge was a bit careless in securing his grip and he did the trip to the water in one scorching flash that left him with blistered palms and a friction burn on one leg.

In two minutes I was picked up in a whale boat with other men. We towed several life rafts as well, and got a number of men to a cruiser. I stayed aboard the cutter with the coxswain and we commenced to gather in men who were swimming and showing signs of exhaustion.

Hauling exhausted men from the water over a three foot high gunwale while a small craft is rolling is no simple task. After pulling in about 30 one's arms weaken. In all we got 60 aboard. They filled the boat because so many lay on the bottom trying to cough the sea water out of their lungs. Undoubtedly the foresight of the coxswain in electing to pick up swimming men saved several lives.

While we were thus engaged there came a heavy explosion aboard the Lexington that sent the amidship portion of the flight deck hurtling into the air. Flames burst through. Immediately afterward came a blinding flash, a tremendous shock, and a billowing cloud of black smoke soared skyward as the 1,000 pound bombs exploded. Bits of the steel deck and side plates showered the sea for hundreds of yards around, endangering all in the water and in the boats.

Chief Officers Stayed to Last

I later learned that Commander Seligman had just slid down a rope into the sea and Capt. Sherman was still on a rope when this explosion came. They had stayed to the last to see that every man got away.

Only a few minutes later the after tip of the flight deck was blasted away. Planes were tossed into the water when the torpedo warheads let go. Capt. Sherman and Commander Seligman were swimming to a cutter when this happened. Luckily they were not harmed by the debris that fell all around them and they were rescued.

It was almost dark when our boat reached the mother ship and unloaded. The whole length of the Lexington was ablaze as I climbed aboard the rescue cruiser. It was a fierce, white fire evidently consuming the 80,000 gallons of aviation fuel and million gallons of fuel oil from tanks now wide open.

Blast after blast rent the ship but she floated high and upright. A few small vessels poking among the debris around her for possible swimmers were ordered to leave her side.

A destroyer stood by to administer the finishing coup. This consisted of a salvo of four more heavy torpedoes delivered at close range. After their blasts had opened new holes the Lexington slowly filled with water and gradually, still upright, slid with a prolonged hiss beneath the water.

"She was a lady to the end," one of her officers exclaimed as the glow of her flames died away.

New British Draft Plan

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 17—Plans for the military conscription of nationals of Allied countries living in Britain were disclosed today with publication of the Allied powers war service bill.

Conscription would apply only with the consent of the Allied governments. There are about 10,000 such nationals of military age in Britain.

United States citizens will not be affected unless a reciprocal arrangement is made whereby British and United States citizens could be inducted into the forces of the country in which they are living.

Britain Votes 4 Billion More War Spending

JUN 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 17—The House of Commons promptly voted a new £1,000,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) credit for war purposes today at the request of Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said it brought Britain's total authorizations during "the costliest war in history" to £10,050,000,000 ($40,200,000,000).

Britain's rate of Government expenditure recently has risen to £84,250,000 (337,000,000) a week, Sir Kingsley said.

"It is two years ago," the Chancellor added, "since we left behind the actual highest rate of expenditure at any one time in the last great war."

Undismayed By Cost

Even in the past year, he observed, the daily expenditure had increased by £2,00,000 ($8,000,000).

He said that votes of credit already given, not counting the new request, exceeded the total of those granted from 1914 to 1919 by £300,000,000 ($1,200,000,000).

"This is by far the costliest war in history but this does not dismay us," declared the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "There will be no faltering in the financial or any other sphere."

Germany Apologizes For Argentine Sinking

BUENOS AIRES, June 17 (AP)—Germany expressed "profound regret," today for the torpedoing of the Argentine steamer Victoria and offered to pay indemnity, a move regarded here as evidence of a new German anxiety not to jeopardize friendly relations with this country.

Coincident with Berlin's increased concern over these relations, there was developing within Argentina a growing opposition to the government's policy of dealing with the Axis.

It was noted that the Reich not only replied to the Argentine protest within a week but also accepted liability for the damages despite the claim that the Victoria failed to comply with identification rules.

Observers contrasted this behavior with Germany's curt treatment of Mexico's protest in a similar incident and with her attitude toward Argentina's previous representations after the torpedoing of the Argentine steamer Uruguay.

The German note was regarded as especially significant in view of the growing opposition to Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu's policy of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis.

This opposition was reflected today in an incident in the Chamber of Deputies which caused the Foreign Minister to walk out without making a scheduled statement on foreign policy. JUN 18 1942

After a two-hour debate, the Deputies agreed to conduct the debate in a secret session, but would not dismiss the official stenographers from the Chamber. Ruiz Guinazu refused to make his statement in the presence of stenographers and the Chamber, after voting two more times on the question, still refused to dismiss them.

The session was postponed until tomorrow.

GERMANS APOLOGIZE

They Say Argentine Tanker Was Torpedoed in Error.

Buenos Aires, June 17 (A. P.).—Germany has informed Argentina that a German submarine torpedoed the Argentine tanker Victoria, which was damaged two months ago off the coast of the United States, but added that the attack was an error, it was announced today.

The German admission of responsibility was in reply to an Argentine note of protest.

The 12,500-ton Victoria was hit April 17 off Cape Hatteras and abandoned by her crew, but later was reboarded and brought to port.

The Foreign Office announced that Berlin expressed profound regret over the attack and expressed readiness to indemnify Argentina for all damage.

Turn 1,000 Miles To Land 2 Fliers

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 17 (AP).—The Argentine steamer Rio Segundo back-tracked for five days —1,000 miles—to land two U. S. Navy men rescued by the ship from a plane forced down in the Atlantic Ocean, the Tenth Naval District Headquarters announced tonight.

The [illegible] Ensign I. J. Tidmarsh, [illegible] Gi[illegible]kee, the pilot, and Raymo[illegible]een, Freeport, L. I., who we[illegible] a volunteer night flight when they were forced to land.

GAS RATION REDUCED

OTTAWA, June 17.—(AP) A 20 per cent reduction in the gasoline ration in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was announced in the House of Commons today by C. D. Howe, minister of munitions.

Effective tomorrow midnight the ration unit will be reduced from five gallons to four.

X

Canada Curtails Job-Changing

JUN 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, June 17.—New Government regulations requiring nearly every person in the Dominion to obtain a permit before changing his job were announced today by Elliott M. Little, director of National Selective Service.

The new order, affecting both men and women, except those in agriculture, is effective immediately. It extends the previous regulations concerning employment in so-called "restricted occupations" to almost every form of work.

Canada Changes System

OTTAWA, June 17 (AP)—Sugar rationing by coupon instead of under the present voluntary system will take effect in Canada July 1, Donald Gordon, Wartime Prices and Trade Board chairman, said tonight in a radio talk outlining plans for the new scheme.

The present individual allowance of one-half pound of sugar each week for each individual will be continued.

Mr. Gordon said the board has not decided to ration any other commodities. The first sugar coupon books will be for a ten-week period and subsequent books will be good for six months.

Nazi Esca[illegible]

TIMMINS, [illegible] (AP)—[illegible] 21-year-old German war prisoner, Tant Haleon Rengert, disappeared today while swimming with other prisoners in a river flowing through the compound of a Northern Ontario internment camp.

Guards stood on the banks and watched the prisoners as they swam. When the period was over, Rengert was missing.

Leave Blank

In search, authorities directed both a dragging of the river and a combing of the nearby district, which is wooded.

3 More Allied Ships Victims Of Nazi Subs

Fourth Vessel Eludes Sub Attack in Gulf of Mexico.

By The Associated Press

The sinking of three Allied merchant ships and a frustrated submarine attack on a fourth in the Atlantic brought the week's total of announced sinkings in that area to 11 vessels.

Destruction of the three ships, one United States vessel, one Panamanian and one Honduran—boosted the officially reported toll of Allied and neutral shipping by enemy U-boats in Atlantic waters since Pearl Harbor to 275 cargo carriers. The new losses were reported yesterday.

Slight damage to an unidentified fourth vessel in the Gulf of Mexico occurred when the last of six torpedoes fixed by an Axis submarine struck the merchantman a glancing blow and proceeded without exploding. Skillful maneuvering of the vessel by Captain Peter Joseph Sigona and his crew of 37 prevented any of the U-boat's first five torpedoes from scoring. When the final attack failed, nothing more was seen of the submarine and the vessel went on its way.

The torpedomg of the American freighter, the West Hardway, between Trinidad and Venezuela, was disclosed in dispatches from Caracas, Venezuela, late yesterday.

Seventeen crewmen from the Panamanian ship were lost when a single submarine torpedo almost immediately sent her to the bottom.

The loss of 24 crewmen—most of them caught below decks—was disclosed by survivors of the Honduran vessel. The 35 seamen who were rescued told of drifting on rafts for six days before aid finally arrived.

In Havana, the newspaper El Pais reported a U. S. vessel had arrived in Cuba with 20 survivors of an unnamed Nicaraguan steamer which was torpedoed.

U. S. SHIP ELUDES 6 TORPEDOES FIRED BY U-BOAT RAIDER

JUN 18 1942

One Glances Off Bow of Freighter, Failing to Explode.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—(AP) A frustrated submarine commander fruitlessly fired six torpedoes at a medium sized cargo vessel in the central Gulf of Mexico early May 12, but Capt. Peter Joseph Sigona and his crew of 37 kept the vessel from being hit.

The story was announced by Eighth naval district headquarters.

During the running attack the submarine unloosed five torpedoes in one salvo, the ship escaping all but one which struck a glancing blow and proceeded without exploding.

An alert lookout spotted the first torpedo at 6:40 a. m., Central War Time about a half mile away while the ship was making 11 knots. The warning was sounded and the ship changed course, the torpedo missing.

Under forced draft the vessel raced on with the submarine in pursuit. The ship was slightly faster than the submarine and after an hour and a half the submarine unloosed the salvo of torpedoes. By the most skillful maneuvering Capt. Sigona kept his ship zig-zagging and two torpedoes passed ahead, two astern and one struck a glancing blow on the tip of the bow but went on without exploding.

The ship had been radioing for help meantime.

After the final attack the ship saw the submarine no more and proceeded on its way.

54 Saved In 2 Sinkings

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, June 17—A naval craft has reached port with fifty-four survivors from two merchant vessels—one Honduran and one Panamanian — sunk in the Caribbean, both apparently victims of the same Axis submarine.

Forty-one seamen, including two members of the navy gun crew of one of them, lost their lives in the attacks. One group of survivors said that seven of their fellows, who got away safely on a raft, had drifted away and were not picked up by the rescue craft.

These sinkings raised to 274 the total in the Atlantic and adjacent waters since Pearl Harbor, and brought to ten the number annnounced this week.

Adrift Nearly Two Weeks

The first victim, a medium-sized ship flying the flag of Panama, was sunk on May 31, with a known loss of seventeen men. Nineteen others clung to three rafts for nearly two weeks before being found by a navy patrol plane, which directed the rescuers to them.

The survivors from the second ship, thirty-five in number, drifted on rafts for six days after twenty-four of the crew were lost in the torpedoing June 6.

JUN 18 1942

The dead members of the gun crew were both from this ship, which flew the Honduran flag. They were identified as Richard C. Dewiese, Asheville, N. C., and Ferman C. Cooper, Grantville, S. C.

Clover Leaf On Sub

Survivors from each ship said that the raider had a device like a clover leaf on the conning tower.

In each instance the merchantman sank almost immediately after being struck by a single torpedo. Neither vessel had time to break away lifeboats and all men below decks were lost, the survivors reported.

Both skippers went down with their ships. They were: Capt. Davis B. Kerr, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Capt. Martin Strandly, a native of Amsterdam, Holland.

FLEET EXPANSION DATA REVEALED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

500,000 Tons of Carriers, Same Amount of Cruisers to Be Built.

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) The House Naval committee disclosed tonight that this nation has 1,009,245 tons of fighting ships built since 1934 in service and 2,646,606 tons under construction.

The $8,550,000,000 fleet expansion measure would add 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 550,000 tons of light and heavy cruisers, and 900,000 tons of destroyers and destroyer escort vessels, together with 1,000 smaller craft, 8000 of which would be sub-chasers and torpedo boats.

In a formal report on the expansion bill, the committee declared it was intended to "utilize the country's shipbuilding program to the fullest extent which does not cramp or hinder other war programs through the calendar year 1944."

It reported that the Navy estimated that the last keel authorized by the pending act would be laid by Dec. 31, 1944, and that the last ship would come down the ways by the end of 1946.

The report thus projected for the nation's shipbuilders a breath-taking construction program continuing for at least another three years and which, in all probability, will mean even greater expansion of existing facilities.

For the first time the committee revealed the breakdown of the 1,000 smaller craft proposed to combat submarines. It reported that it would result in 400 steel sub chasers, 200 wooden sub chasers, 200 torpedo boats and 200 patrol craft.

Roosevelt Signs Bill Increasing Service Pay

JUN 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 17—A measure boosting the minimum base pay of the nation's fighting forces to $50 a month was signed into law today by President Roosevelt.

ing law, enlisted men abroad or on sea duty receive an extra 20 per cent and officers 10 per cent of their monthly pay.

Meanwhile, legislation to provide financial assistance for dependents of soldiers and sailors and stating a congressional policy that the selective service should "not break up the institution of the home" was temporarily held up on Capitol Hill for an editorial correction to be made by a concurrent resolution.

The House approved a compromise version of the measure yesterday, in the same form that it was accepted by the Senate, but a check showed that a date had been omitted from one clause where it was intended that it should be. The House immediately adopted the corrective resolution and the Senate is expected to do so tomorrow, after which the legislation will be sent to the President.

President Signs Bill Increasing Army Pay

Boost Retroactive to June 1—Editorial Correction Delays Measure to Provide Financial Aid for Dependents.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Men in the armed forces were assured of minimum pay of $50 a month when President Roosevelt signed into law today legislation recently passed by Congress.

$50 Minimum Pay

Retroactive to June 1, the measure raises the pay of buck privates and apprentice seamen to $50, and likewise grants increases to grades up to and including Army second lieutenants and Naval ensigns.

For most men it means an increase of at least $20 a month. Army privates now get $21 to start, $30 after four months and $40 after a year.

The bill also will boost rental allowances for officers. Under existing law, enlisted men abroad or on sea duty receive an extra twenty per cent. and officers ten per cent. of their monthly pay.

Meanwhile, legislation to provide financial assistance for dependents of soldiers and sailors and stating a Congressional policy that the selective service should "not break up the institution of the home" was temporarily held up on Capitol Hill for an editorial correction to be made by a concurrent resolution.

Date Left Out

The House approved a compromise version of the measure yesterday, in the same form that it was accepted by the Senate, but a check showed that a date had been omitted from one clause where it was intended that it should be. The House immediately adopted the corrective resolution and the Senate is expected to do so tomorrow, after which the legislation will be sent to the President.

The following tables show the old and new monthly base pay and allowance schedules:

JUN 18 1942

Grade	Old	New
Privates and apprentice seamen	$30	$50
First-class privates and second-class seamen	36	54
Corporals and first-class seamen	54	66
Sergeants and third-class petty officers	60	78
Staff sergeants and second-class petty officers	72	96
First or technical sergeants and first-class petty officers	84	114
Master sergeant and chief petty officer	126	138
Second lieutenants and ensigns	125	150

(A private now receives $21 monthly for his first four months, $30 thereafter, and $40 after one year in service.)

Nurse Pay Raised

Nurses' base pay would be raised $20 monthly, to $90, for those with less than three years of service, and $5 monthly, to $135, for those with more than nine years of service. As in the case of the army and the navy, the base pay is exclusive of additional pay for longevity.

RENTAL ALLOWANCES

Rank	Old	New
Second lieutenant with dependents	$40	$60
Without dependents	40	45
First lieutenant with dependents	60	75
Without dependents	40	60
Captains with dependents	80	90
Without dependents	60	75
Majors with dependents	100	105
Without dependents	60	90
Lieutenant colonels with dependents	120	120
Without dependents	80	105
Colonels with dependents	120	120
Without dependents	80	105

Higher ranks unchanged except for $25 increase for brigadier and major generals without dependents.

(Similar provisions for naval officers of corresponding rank.)

For all officers entitled to allowances for food, the daily single ration is increased 10 cents, to 70 cents daily.

Further Vichy Ties Urged

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 17 (AP)—Chairman Connally (Dem., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today termed the maintenance of relations with the Vichy French Government "desirable from several standpoints," including the possibility of enlisting support of the French people if a second front were established.

Connally, talking at a press conference, declined to discuss information which had been given to the committee previously in a closed session with Admiral William D. Leahy, Ambassador France, who was called home afte. Pierre Laval became chief of the Vichy Government.

Personal Opinion, Only

Emphasizing that he was expressing his personal opinion only, Connally said he thought nothing would be gained by breaking off diplomatic relations with Vichy. There had been speculation such a might be made after Leahy's recall.

"In my view," Connally said, "the mass of the French people are in entire sympathy with the United States and have faith and confidence in our war aims and believe our statements that that restora- will be made after the war.

"By continuing diplomatic relation with Vichy, we can accurately guage the sentiment of the French people and be in a poistion more calculated to enlist their support in the event of military operations on the Western front by the United

30.24—17145

30.24—17145

Nations, if and yhen such a front is established."

Committee Reassured

Leahy and committee members were reported to have discussed the whole range of American and French relations, including conditions in occupied and unoccupied France and Vichy possessions, including Martinique and other French islands in this hemisphere.

Afterwards, some committee members said they came away with the impression that a majority of the men of the French fleet would not fight for Germany and would seek to scuttle their ships before they would turn them over to the Nazis.

JUN 18 1942

King of Yugoslavia Will Come to U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP)—The State Department announced today that young Peter II, king of Yugoslavia, would visit the United States soon at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

King George II of Greece, also Nazi occupied, is here now on a state visit. The exact date of King Peter's arrival was withheld.

Welles Proposes Cool-Off Period After Victory

Says Final Peace Terms Should Wait Until Allies Can Judge Future Calmly

By The Associated Press

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State advocated tonight a cooling-off period after the war before final peace terms are made.

In an address at a United Nations rally Mr. Welles recalled the "tragic experiences" which humanity underwent after the first world war, stressed that co-operation is no less essential in maintaining peace than in winning the war and declared:

"The final terms of the peace should wait until the immediate tasks of the transition period after the defeat of the Axis powers have been completed by the United Nations and until the final judgments can be coolly and rationally rendered."

Asserting that organization for preserving a sound peace should go hand in hand with the war, Mr. Welles pointed to the master lend-lease agreements thus far reached with Great Britain, China, Russia and Belgium, pledging freer international trade after the war, as a possible basis of economic recuperation of the world.

"Thus, in effect," he said, "five of the world's great nations have become partners, with full equality of status, in a new world understanding—an economic understanding, open to the participation of all other nations of like mind—an economic understanding which may well become the nucleus of a United Nations organization for the relief and economic reconstruction of the post-war world."

Mr. Welles said that during the transition between the end of the war and the final conclusion of peace there would be a vital need for such an organization because:

"Millions of the world's peoples will be homeless; in Europe and Asia transportation systems will be ruined, production facilities destroyed, farms laid waste, cities devastated; we shall all of us be confronted with the gigantic task of converting to peace-time uses whole industries now producing munitions of war.

"There must be agreement upon the objectives to be attained; machinery for carrying out the agreed action of the United Nations, and co-operative effort of the highest order among all of the United Nations, to which the oppressed peoples of the earth may look with hope when they have cast off their chains."

Referring to Hitler's latest announcement of what he called a "paper blockade" of the eastern coast of the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Welles said: "The American republics have at all times insisted upon their untrammeled right to maintain inviolate freedom of communication between them. Their well-being, their very existence, depends upon the exercise of this right.

"I cannot believe that any of the free peoples of the Americas will ever acquiesce in the brazen effort of Hitlerite Germany to cow them into accepting Hitler's dictation as to the manner in which they shall enjoy their rights as members of the American family of nations."

Mr. Welles said also:

"This lesson of the need for such co-operation has been a hard-earned lesson. It was learned by some countries too late to save them. It was learned by others on the very brink of disaster. Some nations may not yet have learned it. But it has been learned by the United Nations—and the United Nations will win the war in consequence of it.

"Will the tragic experiences which humanity underwent between November, 1918, and September, 1939, also bear fruit? Have we all learned in this hard and perilous way that co-operation is no less essential in maintaining peace than in winning a war?

"During this war the people of the United Nations will have lived in the constant shadow of danger; they will have offered their all to safeguard their liberties and to defend that which they hold dear.

"When the war ends, these present shadows will lift; the immediate physical dangers will have passed.

"The memory of man is sometimes short. We can none of us again afford to forget the lessons we have learned—that co-operation to win the victory is not enough; that there must be even greater co-operation to win the peace, if the peace is to be that kind of a peace which alone can prevent the recurrence of war—a peace which is more than a mere interlude between battles.

"Without such co-operation we shall have again economic distress, unemployment, poverty and suffering for millions of people; suffering, which while less acute, is longer drawn out and is but little less hard to bear than the miseries of war; suffering, which as surely as night follows day, is the breeder of wars.

"In our conduct of the war we are all of us co-operating with confidence in each other, fully, completely—this form of partnership must obtain a momentum that will carry over into the post-war period. We must cultivate the habit."

Field Marshal Sir John Dill, chief of the British military staff in Washington, said in another address that the United Nations are "stewards in a great cause—the freedom of man, now and hereafter." He also urged a less critical attitude among the Allies.

"It behooves us to examine ourselves," he declared, "to insure that each one of us throws his whole weight into the struggle. Let us be more concerned with what we ourselves can do than critical of the efforts of those who are with us in the fight.

"Dark hours and disappointments await us; but they will pass, as has so often happened in the days that are now behind us. And the dawn may be less far distant than we have any right to hope."

Mexico "Proud To Be Ally"

The free nations of the world have "slowly but courageously" united, and the Axis countries "will be destroyed, perhaps much sooner than we expect," Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera declared at the rally.

The ambassador of the latest nation to adhere to the United Nations pact told the rally that "Mexico feels proud to be in the company of sister nations, united in their effort to resist and defeat the forces of Fascism.

"These dangerous forces of retrogression," Dr. Castillo Najera predicted, "will be defeated, perhaps much sooner than we expect, because their victory would mean a setback of such magnitude that no sane mind can accept. . . . The victory of the United Nations will be a victory for mankind. Because it is aware of the fact, Mexico feels that it plays a modest, but well defined part in the common task of the United Nations; a noble part in a world enterprise which must result not only in the decisive annihilation of international outlawry, but the establishment of a better security in which to live."

Douglas Relies on Co-operation

MILWAUKIE, Ore., June 17 (AP)—Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court looked beyond the war tonight and predicted a new world based on co-operative undertaking.

In an address at the Oregon State Grange convention, Mr. Douglas, who is vacationing in his homeland, asserted:

"The era of peace must be conceived in terms of a co-operative undertaking rather than an imperialistic one—whether that imperialism be militaristic or economic. It must eradicate the disease of aggression by going to the root of the infection.

"We must somehow find in the more relaxing days of the future peace that degree of fulsome co-operative action which is so readily achieved in war. We must make certain that the co-operative pattern of today carries over into the tomorrow."

Men, women and children have enlisted in this war, and the co-operative spirit has spread around the world, wherever there is aggression, he said, continuing:

"This is indeed the people's war—the war of peoples fighting to be free.

"Behind the front lines are men and women with hoes and plows and tractors—men and women on production lines—men and women in civilian defense—men and women who expose their lives and their loved ones to the enemy's assault and who do not falter or despair.

"The farmers of China, cultivating narrow terraces in hundreds of remote canyons, the artisans of China making ammunition by hand in dozens of dark caves, stand behind the armies which have resisted the Japanese for five weary years. The same is true in Russia, in England and in Australia. The same is true here."

GETS BRITISH CROSS

American Flyer Honored for Action in Fire.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—The award of the Air Force Cross by King George of Great Britain to Capt. Robert Lewis Rizon of the Army Air Forces was announced today by the War Department.

The decoration was awarded by the King on June 11, the Canadian legation informed the department.

The citation said that Capt. Rizon, now at Mather Field, Cal., while on instruction duty last February 11, was making a water tage-off when his port engine caught fire.

He halted the plane and when fire extinguishers failed to stop the flames ordered the crew to abandon the craft. One man, however, unable to find his life-saving jacket and unable to swim, clung to the blazing plane.

Capt. Rizon returned to the plane and succeeded with the help of another crew member in extinguishing the blaze. He was credited with saving the lives of some members of the crew and preventing the total loss of the plane.

4 R. C. A. F. Planes Crash Upstate; One Pilot Dead

Two Missing, Five Hurt After Adirondack Crackup

MALONE, N. Y., June 17 (AP).—A rescue crew tonight found a Royal Canadian Air Force pilot officer dead in one of four planes which crashed today in the Adirondack Mountains after being blown from their course. Two other airmen still were missing and five were safe, though slightly injured.

The dead officer was D. O. Thompson, whose craft was one of three wrecked on Ragged Lake Mountain fifteen miles southeast of here.

Meanwhile R. C. A. F. Flying Officer G. G. Racine, in charge of search parties, expressed belief the two missing men might be dead.

A State Conservation Department airplane pilot reported no sign of life about one ship whose wreckage he sighted near W Mountain. This plane was believed to contain Warrant Officer (2d class) Val Legacy and Leading Aircraftsman Theorette.

Pilot Officer Thompson's flying mate, Leading Aircraftsman Dick Sanders, who made his way to searchers, told them he was unable to get Thompson from the wreckage, so left him and started for help.

The planes were in a flight of nine R. C. A. F. machines which left a Canadian field last night.

Occupants of the other planes were Pilot Officer E. A. Wilson with Leading Aircraftsman J. Desloges and Flying Sergeant Edward Schum with Leading Aircraftsman Bob Lacerte.

Lacerte and Desloges were taken to a hospital with cuts and bruises. Sanders and Wilson were treated for minor injuries and Schum was en route to Alice Hyde Hospital with a broken leg.

Bundists May Lose Rights

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 17 — United States Attorney Mathias Correa announced today that a Federal grand jury was conducting extensive investigation of German-American Bund members in the New York area, which other sources said might lead to wholesale denaturalization proceedings.

The announcement followed closely the suicide in Indaina Monday night of George Froboese, Jr., 42, reported national leader of the bund, who was on his way to testify before the New York grand jury.

Froboese, a resident of Milwaukee, was said by Coroner Robert Nathan, of Dekalb county, Indiana, to have ended his life by placing his head on a rail at the Waterloo (Ind.) station, when the train on which he was a passenger made a short stop.

Mental Reservations

The subpœna calling for Froboese's appearance in New York was found on his body, as were records of the Bund.

It was learned that evidence presented to the grand jury would be use din denaturalization proceedings against members of the Bund, on grounds that they entertained fraudulent mental reservations at the time they became American ccitizens with respect to allegiance to this country.

Froboese was understood to haye become national head of the Bund last December, after the disappearance of G. Wilhelm Kunze, Bundsfuhrer, who succeeded Fritz Kuhn after the latter was sent to prison for manipulation of Bund funds.

Enemy Aliens Belong

Previously, Froboese had been deputy national leader and continued as trustee to handle physical properties of the organization after it dissolved itself.

When Bund activities were extensive several years ago, it was widely proclaimed that American citizenship was a requisite for membership in the organization.

Axis Trying To Smuggle U. S. Cash Into U. S.

JUN 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 17.—The Treasury today ordered a nation-wide search for and seizure of an estimated $300,000 of American money which the Axis is believed to be trying to smuggle into this country for use by agents and spies.

The money consists mostly of $1,000 and $500 bills, with a few fifties and hundreds, it was said. Serial numbers have been sent to all banks and other financial institutions.

Banks To Get Numbers

The numbers will be posted in tellers' cages throughout the nation, as was done a few years ago in the search for ransom money paid to kidnappers of the Lindbergh baby and others.

The money is actually good American money which has fallen into Axis hands, and whose importation into the United States is prohibited.

To Reimburse The Innocent

Any of the money that is found will be seized or impounded, but officials said that persons who might acquire the money innocently would be reimbursed.

While not disclosing the means by which it discovered the smuggling attempt the Treasury said it had learned that a batch of the money recently arrived in the Domonican Republic on a Spanish ship and part of this batch is expected to show up in Cuba before reaching the United States border.

but FBI investigation has disclosed that hundreds of non-citizens, now enemy aliens, are members.

Last June 10, Kunze and four others, including Anastase Vonsiatsky, leader of the all-Russian Fascist party, were indicted by a Hartford, Conn., Federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to violate the 1917 Espionage Act by furnishing military information to Germany and Japan. Vonsiatsky was arrested, but Kunze is believed to be a fugitive.

Indicted as Traitor for Aiding Escaped Nazi

DETROIT, June 17 (AP)—An indictment for treason—the maximum penalty, death—was returned by a federal grand jury here today against Max Stephan, restaurant proprietor accused of aiding a German flier who escaped from a Canadian concentration camp last April.

Stephan, who has been held under $25,000 bond since his arrest, will be arraigned on the treason charge Friday. Conviction would result in a minimum penalty of five years imprisonment.

Lieut. Peter Krug of the Nazi Luftwaffe, who fled from the Bowmanville, Ont., camp April 16 and was recaptured 22 days later in San Antonio, Tex., may be a trial witness against Stephan.

The treason charge against Stephan is the first to be brought in this country during the present war.

Stephan is a naturalized American citizen who served as a sergeant in the Germany Army World War 1.

Court Gets Pelley Pleas

(By the Associated Press)

Indianapolis, June 17—Pleas in abatement were filed in Federal Court today for William Dudley Pelley, former Silver Shirt leader, and two associates, who were indicted last week on charges of seditious activities under the 1917 Espionage Act.

Judge Robert C. Baltzell set a hearing for next Tuesday on the pleas.

The abatement pleas contend that the indictment are invalid.

The indictments were based on statements published by the Fellowship Press, a concern headed by Pelley. Indicted with Pelley were Lawrence A. Brown, secretary of the firm, and Agnes M. Henderson, its secretary.

Willkie Doubts He'll Seek Office Again

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP) — Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate in 1940, declared tonight that "I doubt if I will ever aspire to public office again."

He made the declaration in an address at a dinner in honor of U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D.-NY).

"There are some things in which I am so greatly interested that I don't want to see their advocacy tinged with self-interest," Willkie declared. His voice was noticeably hoarse.

Willkie said that the causes for which he would always fight included the preservation of American rights, whether or not an emergency existed, and the keeping alive in America of "our precious American democracy" while "our boys are winning the war."

Rubber Coordinator Paints Dark Picture

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Arthur B. Newhall, coordinator for rubber, asserted tonight that "any way you turn, and any way you look there is no rubber—crude or synthetic—that should be spared for the manufacture of new tires for non-essential driving. You must try to make the tires you now have last for the duration."

In a prepared radio address carried by the Blue Network, the War Production Board coordinator gave a somber review of the supplies of rubber and the military demands made against that supply.

Declaring that "an important element of Axis strategy has been to knock off our rubber tires," Newhall urged wholehearted public support of the campaign to collect scrap rubber which is now under way.

Civil Disobedience Renewal Is Possible

Extent of Control Under Conditions Today Questioned

BY DE WITT MACKENZIE

Mohandas Gandhi's declaration that he soon will launch against British rule in India a movement which "will be felt by the whole world" is causing uneasines among those who have some understanding of the labyrinthine political conditions in that great empire of 400 million people.

The "Great Souled One," as he is called over his protest by a host of worshipful followers, doesn't specify what form this movement will take. The only certainty is that while the little ascetic weighs only a hundred pounds, every ounce of that is dynamite, for he wields tremendous power. Since he never has been given to exaggeration, his statement that he is going to stir "the whole world" shouldn't be taken too lightly.

Observers in New Delhi believe Gandhi may be planning a deliberate clash with the British, bringing about the jail sentence and hunger strike which he has made famous around the globe. Some in America take the speculation a step further and express fear that he may be figuring on leading the people once more into civil disobedience.

That can be a terrible weapon under any circumstances. In the midst of a war like this such a development might mean catastrophe, especially since the possibility of Japanese invasion of India hasn't been removed, and in any event the Allies are depending heavily on Hindustan to help defeat the Axis.

Civil disobedience as conceived by Gandhi means "peaceful resistance" to all governmental authority. In the past it has involved boycotts of British-made goods, withdrawal of Indians from government positions and the ignoring of all government services, including legislatures, courts and tax officials. Naturally such a program would be absolutely paralyzing if followed by the entire population, but the vast religious, political, social and racial divisions among the people always have prevented unity.

Under Gandhi's plan of operation civil disobedience is calculated to be wholly non-violent. He doesn't believe in using force even to prevent the invasion of his country by the Japs. In past experiments with this volcanic idea, however, he has been unable to control the machine once he got it rolling. Non-violence has given way to violence, and there have been widespread disorders and bloodshed.

Whether Gandhi could make civil disobedience universal today, any more than previously, is doubtful but there is small question that he could cause grave difficulties. Such a development might be the magnet which would draw a Japanese invasion. It might disrupt war industry in this great Allied arsenal, though it isn't likely that munitions workers would respond as a whole.

In this connection it's interesting to note that Gandhi's chief financial backer, Ghanshyamdas Birla, is a great industrialist whose factories are said to be piling up gold for him these days. Would he close his mills?

Indian Nationalists have been seeking support in America for their demand that Britain withdraw from Hindustan altogether. It would seem that a pretty problem would be raised for any American sympathy if the Nationalists should inaugurate a program detrimental to the war effort. The differences beween India and Britain cease to be a private matter when they intrude on the trend of this World war upon which the security of so many nations depends.

The Allies haven't hesitated to crack down on Vichy, or occupy French territory, when such action was necessary to the welfare of the general cause. It is legitimate therefore to raise the question of whether the Allies would stand idly by while a civil disobedience campaign or any similar development in India threatened to make a present of victory to the Axis powers.

SAN JUAN - ADD FLYERS - KKK LAND.

THEY SPENT THE NIGHT TOSSING ON STORMY WAVES AND RADIOING THEIR POSITION HOURLY. THEY HAD NO ASSURANCE THEIR MESSAGES WERE HEARD BUT THE NEXT MORNING THE RIO SEGUNDO, BOUND FOR BUENOS AIRES, APPEARED. TEN MINUTES AFTER SHE SIGHTED THE PLANE WITH THE FLIERS WAVING FROM THE WINGS SHE HAD THEM ABOARD AND WAS HOISTING THE PLANE TO THE DECK.

JUN 18 1942

THE MEN HAD HIGH PRAISE FOR THE ARGENTINE SHIP'S HOSPITALITY.

"FOR TWO WEEKS EVERYONE ON THE RIO SEGUNDO FROM CAPTAIN MANUEL BLANCO DOWN NOT ONLY OFFERED US THEIR SHIRTS, SOX, SHOES AND FOOD BUT INSISTED THAT WE ACCEPT THEM," TIDMARSH SAID. "I HAVE NEVER KNOWN SUCH KINDNESS AND GENEROSITY. AND WHEN CAPTAIN BLANCO RECEIVED THE RADIO ORDER TO BRING US HERE THERE WASN'T A COMPLAINT, ALTHOUGH IT MEANT TURNING HIS SHIP BACK AND RETRACING HIS COURSE FOR 1,000-MILES--ADDING 2,000 MILES TO HIS HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE RESCUED MEN SAID THEY WERE GIVEN DRY CLOTHING, FOOD, COFFEE AND BRANDY AS SOON AS THEY WERE TAKEN ABOARD THE RIO SEGUNDO.

DURING THE MORNING WHILE SECURING THE PLANE TO THE DECK OTHER PLANES OF THEIR SQUADRON FLEW OVERHEAD. THEY SIGNALED THEY WERE SAFE,

THE NAME OF THE RESCUE SHIP AND HER DESTINATION. BUT TIDMARSH SAID HE WAS NOT SURE THE MESSAGES WERE RECEIVED UNTIL HE HEARD A NEWSCAST.

"WE WERE ALMOST AT THE EQUATOR WHEN THE RIO SEGUNDO RECEIVED WORD TO LAND US IN SAN JUAN," TIDMARSH SAID. "THE SHIP'S CREW WAS MAKING GREAT PREPARATIONS TO HAVE GREEN AND MYSELF MEET NEPTUNE... WE DIDN'T CROSS THE EQUATOR BUT THE CREW CERTAINLY GAVE US A PARTY."

THE MEN AND THE PLANE WAS LANDED HERE THIS WEEK. THE PLANE WAS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED WHEN IT WAS HOISTED ABOARD THE STEAMER BUT OTHERWISE IT SUFFERED NO HARM.

JUN 18 1942

Rome (From Italian broadcasts), June 17-(AP)-The high command declared today the hammering of Axis navaland air forces had turned back a British convoy bound from Alexandria to Tobruk this week and that several hundred British survivors of a battle in the Sicilian Channel, to the west, had been rescued by Italian ships.

(The British said their convoys had fought through to both Tobruk and Malta, the latter sailing in from Gibraltar, although the operations were "at considerable cost.")

The Tobruk-bound convoy, composed of about 50 units, "turned back as soon as it became aware of the presence of one of our strong naval squadrons moving toward it in the Cretan waters," the high command said.

German and Italian planes were declared to have attacked the convoy both when it set forth and "while it was retreating quickly to its port of departure." Summing up the convoy losses, the high command said:

"The German Air Force sank four cruisers and destroyers and numerous merchant ships. Many other enemy ships were hit and damaged. Moreover one cruiser was sunk by a German submarine. Our air force sank a destroyer. Five enemy cruisers and four enemy (Merchant) ships were seriously damaged."

(The German high command announced yesterday that six British warships and six merchantmen had been sunk and 21 other vessels damagedin these operations.)

About 100 of the British officers and men rescued from sunken or burning vessels in theSicilian Channel were reported seriously wounded.

The communique described the action again as a victory for Axis forces; said it "will henceforth be known as the battle of Pantelleria," after an Italian Island in the channel.

Rio de Janeiro, June 17-(AP)-The war ministry today called up army reserved of the first category who have served with the last three years in addtion tothree classes of the second category--those born in 1919, 1920 and 1921--to fill gaps in several army corps. Those in the first category are men who have spent a yea in the army. The second category reservists have had no training but have learned certain fundamentals in shooting clubs and other training centers.

30.24— 17147

London, June 17-(AP)-Britons long accustomed to the bold exploits of RAF pilots marvelled today at the impudent daring of a Beaufighter crew who flashed from the sky at midday last Friday to drop Tricolor flags in Paris, blast German military headquarters with cannonfire am swoop along the Champs Elysees at the level of third-story windows.

The air ministry news service gave new details today of the raid led by Flight Lieut. A.K. Gatward as a reminder to Frenchmen that wo years after their government capitulated, the fight against the Germans was continuing.

This was the news service's account:

A heavy rain was falling when Gatward and his mates left their airdrome, but the weather was clear over France and the absence of cloud cover forced the Beaufighter to "hedgehop" all the way to Paris and back.

In Paris, crowds gaped as the airmen first dropped the tricolor near the tomb of France's unknown soldier and then roared low along the Champs Elysees. Some recognizedthe RAF emblem on the wings and waved and cheered.

At one stage of the flight, the Beaufighter skimmed across a German airdrome only 20 feet above the ground. It ducked beneath high-tension power lines and actually came home with a dead rook, which it had swept from a tree-top nest, jammed in the radiator.

JUN 18 1942

After all that, Sergeant G. Fern, observer-gunner on the raid, remarked that a few bullets were fired from a roof-top gun post on the outskirts of Paris but "otherwise it was like a peacetime flight."

It was Gatward's first visit to Paris and like any tourist he "studied a lot of guidebooks and photographs"before he set out.

"And Paris looked exactly as I imagined it," he said in a broadcast tonight. "Our visit lasted only five or six minutes but I'd like to see it again and see it on foot."

He said the Eiffel Tower was used for bearings and guided the fliers to the Arc de Triomphe, where the first flag was dropped, "weighted and folded so it would stream as soon as released."

"One of the things we wanted to look at particularly," he continued, "was the ministry of marine because it was crammed with Huns and we had something for them.

"We came in as low as we dared and let fly with our four cannon at about 500 yards and I saw sparks flying off the building. A good deal went through windows.

"We sprayed the places from base to apex and dropped our second flag.

"We saw military cars stopped in the streets with Huns standing by them or dodging around trees in the avenue. We couldn't let fly at them because there were too many civilians about -- of whom most were waving at us.

"One very fat Hun shook his fist."

Cairo, Egypt, June 17-(AP)-The RAF announced today that a second air attack Monday night had resulted in another hit on one of the twoItalian battleships set afire by United States Army and RAF bombers and torpedo planes Monday morning.

The battleship was hit despite a heavy smoke screen laid down by the accompanying four destroyers, which also were attacked again, a communique said.

Fourteen Axis planes were listed as definitely shot down in the central Mediterranean fighting, with many more "so severely damaged that it is unlikely they returned to their bases."

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES INFORMATION SERVICE HERE REPORTED TODAY IT HAD HEARD A JAPANESE BROADCAST ANNOUNCING CAPTURE OF MAJOR GEN.A.PESMAN, LEADER OF DUTCH GUERRILLA TROOPS IN WEST JAVA.

JUN 18 1942

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 18-(AP)-UNITED STATES LIBERATOR BOMBERS, SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH RECENTLY MADE FORCED LANDINGS IN TURKEY, NOW ARE OPERATING WITH THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE IN DEFENSE OF SEVASTOPOL, UNOFFICIAL REPORTS RELAYED THROUGH STOCKHOLM SAID TODAY.

ACCORDING TO THESE ADVICES THE U.S.PLANES FLEW TO THE CRIMEA FROM SECRET BASES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE LIBERATORS WHICH LANDED IN TURKEY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN A BOMBING RAID ON RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS, CARRIED OUT FROM BASES IN EGYPT.

JUN 18 1942

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 17-(AP)-PREMIER NICHOLAS KALLAY RETURNED TO BUDAPEST TODAY AFTER HIS TOUR OF TRANSYLVANIA TO CONFER WITH REGENT NICHOLAS HORTHY AND THE CABINET ON HUNGARY'S RELATIONS WITH RUMANIA.

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE FORMAL STEPS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, INVOLVING AT LEAST A STRONG DIPLOMATIC DENUNCIATION OF RUMANIAN TREATMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY.

KALLAY, IN HIS CONCLUDING SPEECH IN TRANSYLVANIA, SAID HE WISHED TO RE-STATE CLEARLY FOR THOSE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FRONTIER THAT HUNGARY WAS DETERMINED TO DEFEND HER TERRITORY AND WOULD BROOK NO INTERFERENCE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 17-(AP)-A GERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN INDICATED TODAY HE EXPECTED A LULL IN THE LIBYAN FIGHTING BEFORE A FINAL DECISION IS REACHED.

ACCORDING TO SWISS DISPATCHES, HE SAID SAND STORMS AND THE MOUNTING HEAT WERE "INCREASINGLY INFLUENCING THE DECISIONS OF THE GERMAN COMMAND" AND MAKING THE FIGHTING MORE DIFFICULT.

NIMITZ

ABOARD A FIGHTING SHIP, PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 17-(AP)-ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, BESTOWED MEDALS ON THE PERSONNEL OF TWO WIDELY-DIVERGENT ELEMENTS OF THE FLEET--SUBMARINES AND AVIATION--IN CEREMONIES TODAY.

NAVY CROSSES WERE AWARDED TO SUBMARINE CAPTAINS FOR ACTIONS EXTENDING BACK TO JANUARY AND DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO AIR-VETERANS OF THE ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE-HELD MARSHALL AND GILBERT ISLANDS LAST JANUARY 31-FEBRUARY 1.

JUN 18 1942

THE PRESENTATIONS WERE MADE AT THE END OF A SPEECH IN WHICH HE EULOGIZED THE HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY.

"WITH THEIR BROTHERS-IN-ARMS OF THE SURFACE SQUADRONS," HE SAID OF THE SUBMARINE AND AVIATION PERSONNEL, "THEY ARE AS ONE IN INDOMITABLE COURAGE AND COOL RESOURCEFULNESS IN ACTION WITH THE ENEMY."

HE GAVE ASSURANCE THAT THE "MANY ACTS OF OUTSTANDING GALLANTRY AND COURAGE" IN THE PACIFIC BATTLE ENGAGEMENTS "WILL NOT GO UNREWARDED" AND THAT "NECESSARY RECOMMENDATIONS WILL GO FORWARD AS RAPIDLY AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT."

RECIPIENTS OF NAVY CROSSES WERE:

LIEUT.COMMANDER FRANK W.FENNO, WESTMINSTER, MASS., COMMANDING THE U.S.S. TROUT, WHO TOOK HIS SUBMARINE THROUGH ENEMY-CONTROLLED WATERS IN JANUARY, 1942, ON A SPECIAL MISSION FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT. RETURNING TO HIS BASE WITH A SPECIAL CARGO, FENNO LED HIS COMMAND AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING, SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKING AND SINKING ENEMY VESSELS. HE REACHED PORT WITHOUT DAMAGE TO HIS OWN SHIP OR INJURY TO PERSONNEL.

30.24—17149

LIEUT.COMMANDER WILLIS A.LENT, WEST ROXBURY, MASS., ALSO COMMANDING A FLEET SUBMARINE, TOOK HIS SHIP ON AGGRESSIVE PATROL AGAINST THE ENEMY IN HAZARDOUS WATERS. DESPITE JAPANESE AIR SEARCH, HE SANK THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING, ALSO RETURNING TO HIS BASE WITHOUT DAMAGE TO HIS SUBMARINE OR PERSONNEL CASUALTIES.

LIEUT.COMMANDER JOHN L.DETAR, LINCOLN, NEB., SUBMARINE COMMANDER, LED HIS SHIP AGAINST THE ENEMY IN THE LATTER'S OWN WATERS. IN THE FACT OF STRONG JAPANESE SURFACE PATROLS, HE SANK MUCH ENEMY SHIPPING AND DAMAGED OTHERS. HIS VESSEL, TOO, RETURNED SAFELY WITHOUT MATERIAL OR PERSONNEL LOSSES.

JUN 18 1942

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES WERE:

LIEUT.COMMANDER WILLIAM O.BURCH, JR., PADUCAH, KY., WHO, AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF A SCOUTING SQUADRON, LED CARRIER PLANES AGAINST THE GILBERT ISLANDS ON JAN. 31, 1942, IN A HIGHLY EFFICIENT MANNER. PERSONALLY, HE MADE A DIRECT BOMB-HIT ON AN ENEMY SEAPLANE TENDER AND SANK A FOUR-ENGINED PATROL PLANE IN THE WATER BY MACHINE-GUN STRAFING.

LIEUT.JAMES S.GRAY, USN., WAUWATOSA, WIS., WHO ON FEB. 1, 1942, LED A BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACK AGAINST MALOELAP ISLAND IN THE FACE OF STRONG ENEMY AERIAL OPPOSITION. IN THE ACTION THAT FOLLOWED, HE SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES.

[illegible]ERT S.MCCUSKEY, USNR., (HOME NOT GIVEN) TOOK HIS CARRIER-BASED FIGHTER PLANE INTO COMBAT AGAINST AN ENEMY FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER SEAPLANE DURING THE ACTION IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS JAN. 31, 1942. HE HELPED SHOOT DOWN THAT CRAFT, WHICH WAS ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK HIS SHIP.

JUN 18 1942

LIEUT. (JG) EDWIN J.KROEGER, USNR., AKRON, O., WHO TOOK

30.24—17149

PART IN THE CARRIER-PLANE ATTACK ON TAROA ISLAND, FEB. 1, 1942. SUBSEQUENTLY, HE WAS ENGAGED BY AN ENEMY FIGHTER AND SUSTAINED A SERIOUS FOOT INJURY FROM THE LATTER'S MACHINE-GUN FIRE. ALTHOUGH HE WAS UNABLE TO USE THAT FOOT IN CONTROLLING HIS PLANE, HE MANAGED TO MANEUVER INTO POSITION FOR HIS GUNNER TO SHOOT DOWN THE JAPANESE ATTACKER. THEN, FAINT FROM LOSS OF BLOOD, HE BROUGHT HIS OWN CRAFT SAFELY BACK TO THE CARRIER.

LIEUT. (JG) WILMER E.RAWIE, USN., CHICAGO (5251 EDDY ST.), WHO ASSISTED IN THE BOMBARDMENT AND STRAFING OF MALOELAP ISLAND FEB. 1, 1942, DESPITE HEAVY ENEMY FIGHTER AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT OPPOSITION. IN THE ENSURING ACTION, HE DOWNED A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE.

ENSIGN JOHN P.ADAMS, USNR., HIAWATHA, KANS., WHO HEROICALLY PILOTED HIS CARRIER FIGHTER PLANE INTO ACTION AGAINST AN ENEMY FOUR-ENGINED PATROL BOMBER DURING THE GILBERT ISLANDS ATTACK AND ASSISTED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE CRAFT.

JUN 18 1942

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 17-(AP)-LOADED WITH BOMBS, PATROL PLANES OF THE MEXICAN AIRFORCE ARE SCOURING THE WATERS OF THE PACIFIC AND GULF OF MEXICO UNDER ORDERS TO "ATTACK AND SINK ON SIGHT" ALL PROWLING U-BOATS AND OTHER CRAFT BELONGING TO GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN ON WHOM THIS REPUBLIC DECLARED WAR LESS THAN THREE WEEKS AGO.

GEN.ROBERTO FIERRO, CHIEF OF MILITARY AVIATION, ALSO REPORTED TODAY THAT THERE WAS "CONSTANT EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND COMPLETE COLLABORATION ON BOTH COASTS" BETWEEN THE AIR COMMANDS OF MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES TO COMBAT ENEMY RAIDS ON ALLIED SHIPPING.

"FROM BASES SCATTERED ALONG OUR SHORELINES," GENERAL FIERRO SAID, "OUR PILOTS ARE WINGING FAR OUT TO SEA, SEARCHING FOR THE ENEMY EVERY-

WHERE. WE HAVE NO NEWS OF ANY ENCOUNTERS YET, BUT OUR FLIERS HOPE IT WILL NOT BE LONG BEFORE THEY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO FIRE THEIR MACHINEGUNS AND LOOSE THEIR BOMBS AGAINST AN ENEMY."

MEXICO'S ANTI-AXIS VIGILANCE WILL BECOME STEADILY MORE EFFECTIVE, GENERAL FIERRO STATED, AS MORE MEDIUM BOMBER AND SCOUT PLANES ARRIVE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO STRENGTHEN THIS NATION'S AIRFORCE AND FILL CERTAIN GAPS IN THE PRESENT PATROL SYSTEM.

IN RECENT DAYS 12 MODERN PATROL PLANES HAVE LANDED HERE TO BE IMMEDIATELY ASSIGNED TO DUTY ON BOTH COASTS.

JUN 18 1942

FIERRO SAID THAT MEXICO IS PREPARED TO DEVELOP TWO OR THREE THOUSAND PILOTS "WHO COULD RENDER VALUABLE SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS," BUT THAT WAR DEMANDS HAD MADE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE TIMEBEING TO SECURE SUFFICIENT PLANES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

TO OVERCOME THIS OBSTACLE, THE AIRFORCE COMMAND IS NOW BUILDING A FLEET OF PLANES HERE AND ALSO EXPANDING ITS OWN MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR FACILITIES.

Oxford, England, June 17-(AP)-U.S. Ambassador John G. Winant, delivering the James Bryce Memorial lecture here tonight, told a university audience:

"The need of an Allied understanding (between the United States and Great Britain) is essential to self-preservation and future happiness. x x x

"The future once again rests upon the skill and courage of our fighting men."

Vichy, France June 17-(AP)-Frenchmen will now drink orange peel with their tea. The government has authorized the sale of an ersatz tea consisting of 20 per cent real tea and an 80 per cent mixture of orange peel and the leaves of various trees and bushes

---

Vichy, France, June 17-(AP)-Jewish students at the Paris Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art will not be permitted to take their yearly examinations, it was announced today, as a result of a new decree forbidding Jews to be performers of any kind.

It was considered that Jews would be refused admission altogether to the fall term of the conservatory.

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 17- (AP)-Fish was featured today on menus of camp about Darwin. Soldiers in rowboats picked up sacks full of fish from the harbor, where had been killed by bombs of the Japanese, who have raided Darwin for four straight days, dispatches from there said tonight. There were no raids there today.

Havana, June 17-(AP)-The newspaper El Pais said today that a U.S. ship had reached a Cuban port with 20 survivors of a Nicaraguan steamer which was torpedoed in Caribbean waters. The vessels were not named.

Caracas, Venezuela, June 17-(AP)-Several boatloads of survivors from a ship reported here to have been the United States freighter West Hardway landed at the Venezuelan island of Margarita this morning, it was reported here tonight.

The survivors said the vessel was torpedoed Monday between Trinidad and Venezuela.

(Lloyd's shipping register does not list the West Hardway but it does show a West Hartley, 5,757 tons, a United States vessel.)

Mexico City, June 17-(AP)-Official Mexican naval reports said today no trace had been found by searching craft of any survivors of the Dutch steamer K.N.S.M. other than nine members of the crew who landed at Quintana Roo in a lifeboat yesterday.

Accounts published by the newspaper El Universal Grafico put the total number aboard the vessel at about 100.

JUN 18 1942

Rio De Janeiro, June 17-(AP)-There was no submarine in the ocean off fashionable Copacabana beach.

Residents of the tall apartments alogg the beach spotted it Sunday and stared with alarm. Police were called. The forts were put on the alert. Planes took off. Some people fled to the center of the city. Sunday night and Monday night searchlights played on the water.

Yesterday the navy cleared up the mystery. A patrol boat ran down the cause of all the excitement: a dead horse.

--

OTTAWA, JUNE 17-(AP)-CANADA RAISED FROM 30 TO 35 TODAY THE AGE FOR SINGLE MEN AND CHILDLESS WIDOWERS SUBJECT TO COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING UNDER THE NATIONAL ACT FOR SERVICE IN THE DOMINION AND ITS TERRITORIAL WATERS.

JUN 18 1942

THE PROCLAMATION WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY J.T. THORSON, MINISTER OF WAR SERVICES. THE NEXT STEP IS EXPECTED TO BE THE DRAFTING OF MARRIED MEN, STARTING WITH THOSE WHO WERE 21 AND MARRIED IN JULY, 1940.

AN AMENDMENT TO REMOVE THE MOBILIZATION ACT IS THE RESTRICTION AGAINST USING CONSCRIPTED MEN OUTSIDE OF CANADA NOW IS BEING DEBATED IN PARLIAMENT. THORSON SAID TODAY THAT INTRODUCTION OF CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE AT PRESENT WOULD BE HARMFUL TO THE WAR EFFORT.

30.24 — 17151

30.73 - 17151

THORSON SAID CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MAINTAIN A PROPER BALANCE BETWEEN THE ARMED FORCES AND OTHER ESSENTIAL WAR SERVICES.

THERE ARE THREE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES IN CANADA'S TOTAL WAR EFFORT, HE SAID; THE PRODUCTION OF MATERIALS OF WAR, PRODUCTION OF FOOD AND THE RAISING AND EQUIPPING OF THE ARMED FORCES.

JUN 18 1942

"AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO IDENTIFY CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE WITH TOTAL WAR EFFORT," THORSON SAID. "THERE IS NO NECESSARY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TWO."

NIGHT LEAD GASOLINE

JUN 18 1942

OTTAWA, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY A 20 PER CENT REDUCTION OF THE GASOLINE RATION IN THE PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA BUT HELD OUT HOPES OF AN INCREASE SHORTLY FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES, WHICH RECENTLY SUFFERED A DRASTIC CUT.

MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT EFFECTIVE TOMORROW THE RATION UNIT FOR QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA WOULD BE TRIMMED FROM FIVE GALLONS TO FOUR. IT REMAINS AT FIVE GALLONS FOR MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. IN THE MARITIMES---NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND---IT WAS REDUCED FROM FIVE TO TWO LAST MONTH BUT HOWE SAID IT WAS HOPED TO RAISE IT TO THREE GALLONS.

THIS IS ON THE BASIS OF THE NATIONWIDE SYSTEM WHICH ORIGINALLY CALLED FOR AN ANNUAL ALLOTMENT OF 60 TO 76 UNITS, EACH OF FIVE GALLONS, TO EACH NON-ESSENTIAL DRIVER, CLASSIFIED AS CATEGORY A.

HOWE ALSO ANNOUNCED INSTITUTION OF A NEW CATEGORY, DOUBLE-A, TO INCLUDE CARS WHOSE OWNERS HAVE MORE THAN ONE AND CARS USED "ENTIRELY FOR PLEASURE PURPOSES." THE VALUE OF THE DOUBLE-A UNIT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

HE SAID THE REDUCTION OF THE UNIT IN THE THREE PROVINCES WAS TO PERMIT REFINIERIES TO CHANGE THEIR RUNS SO AS TO PRODUCE MORE FUEL FOR HEATING.

OIL HEATING EQUIPMENT IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS, APARTMENT HOUSES, HOTELS, INSTITUTIONS AND STORES WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO USE FUEL OIL AFTER JULY 31, THE MINISTER SAID. THIS ORDER APPLIES ALSO TO ALL THOSE USING FUEL OIL FOR PRODUCTION OF STEAM.

HALIFAX, JUNE 17-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHAN NYAARDSVOLD OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, DEDICATING A NEW NORWEGIAN CLUB HERE, TOLD HIS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN TONIGHT THEY WOULD "SOON BE GOING HOME."

"WE ARE GOING HOME," HE SAID. "WE DO NOT KNOW WHEN, BUT WE DO KNOW THAT IT WILL BE SOON." HE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT AFTER THE WAR NORWAY WOULD BE REBUILT AS IT WAS BEFORE THE NAZI INVASION.

ADDRESSING A GATHERING MADE UP LARGELY OF MERCHANT SEAMEN, NYAARDSVOLD DECLARED HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD "NEVER FORGET THE WORK OF THE SAILORS TO BRING LIBERTY TO NORWAY."

JUN 18 1942

NYAARDSVOLD ARRIVED HERE TWO DAYS AGO FROM NEW YORK ON HIS FIRST CANADIAN VISIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 17-(AP)-A WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY DESCRIBED TUESDAY'S ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON LAE AND SALAMAUA AS "THE HEAVIEST POUNDING THE JAPANESE BASES HAVE RECEIVED SINCE THE CORAL SEA BATTLE."

"HUNDREDS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON LAE ALONE," RELATED A MELBOURNE BROADCAST TODAY OF HIS DISPATCH HEARD HERE BY THE CBS LISTENING STATION.

"AT SALAMAUA, FIRES WERE COVERING THE WHOLE TARGET AREA AS OUR BOMBERS MADE OFF.

"THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST LAE AND SALAMAUA REALLY BEGAN ON MONDAY NIGHT WHEN A FLIGHT OF OUR BOMBERS ATTACKED BOTH AIRDROMES. EARLY ON TUESDAY MORNING, ANOTHER BIG SQUADRON TOOK UP THE ATTACK AND THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY OTHER BOMBERS. IN THE FIRST MORNING ATTACK, FIRES WERE STARTED IN THE TARGET AREA AND SEVERAL BUILDINGS WERE LEFT BURNING.

"FIVE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE IN THE AIR AT THE TIME BUT THEY FAILED TO INTERCEPT OUR PLANES. ANOTHER ENEMY FIGHTER WHICH ATTEMPTED TO TAKE OFF DURING THE ATTACK WAS SEEN TO CRASH.

"THE BOMBERS WHICH CONCENTRATED ON SALAMAUA HAD NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND THEY WERE ABLE TO CARRY OUT ATTACKS FROM A LOW LEVEL, LEAVING THE TARGET AREA IN FLAMES.

JUN 18 1942

"ANOTHER FORCE CONCENTRATED ON LAE AND BADLY DAMAGED THE RUNWAY.

"SIX ZEROS ATTACKED NEAR THE TARGET AREA, ONE BEING SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES. ON THE WAY HOME, ANOTHER ZERO WAS ENCOUNTERED BUT OUR BOMBERS WERE BEING ESCORTED BY THEIR OWN FIGHTERS AND IN THE SERIES OF DOGFIGHTS WHICH FOLLOWED ONE ZERO WAS SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA AND A SECOND ON LAND.

"WHILE LAE AND SALAMAUA WERE BEING ATTACKED, THE JAPS WERE MAKING THEIR FIRST ATTACK ON PORT MORESBY IN MORE THAN A FORTNIGHT. EIGHTEEN ZEROS ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK THE AIRDROME BUT THEY WERE DRIVEN OFF BY OUR FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. FOUR JAP FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN IN DOGFIGHTS WHICH WERE FOUGHT OUT SOME DISTANCE FROM PORT MORESBY. THE FIGHTS LASTED FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.

"FOUR OF OUR FIGHTERS ARE MISSING FROM THIS ENGAGEMENT."

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT AUSTRALIANS FORMED PART OF THE CREWS ON SOME OF THE UNITED STATES BOMBERS WHICH CARRIED OUT THE LAE AND SALAMAUA RAIDS. THE AUSTRALIANS COMPRISED MORE THAN 20 AIRMEN, PILOTS, GUNNERS AND WIRELESS OPERATORS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 17--(AP)--FROM THE ENGINE-ROOM THE SINKING OF THE U.S.S. LEXINGTON, NAVY AIRCRAFT CARRIER, IN THE CORAL SEA BATTLE MAY 7 WAS JUST LIKE BEIN IN A MOVIE TO ENSIGN SEYMOUR EPSTEIN OF NEW YORK CITY. "SUDDENLY WE HEARD SHOTS AND FELT TWO DISTINCT SHOCKS," EPSTEIN, HOME ON LEAVE, SAID TODAY. "THEY WERE IN RAPID SUCCESSION. THEY THREW ME TO ONE SIDE, OFF-BALANCE. I KNEW THEY WERE TORPEDO HITS. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME WE REALLY WERE UNDER FIRE. THE CALMNESS OF THE PERSONNEL WAS AMAZING." JUN 18 1942

AFTER THE ATTACK, HE SAID "I IMAGINED EVERYTHING WAS ALL RIGHT SINCE MY INDICATORS SHOWED WE WERE SENDING OUT AS MUCH WATER AS WE COULD THROUGH THE PUMPS TO THE DECK ABOVE TO FIGHT THE FIRE AND WE WERE TRAVELING AT OUR NORMAL SPEED."

LATER IN THE AFTERNOON THERE WAS ANOTHER EXPLOSION--WHICH THE NAVY EXPLAINED WAS IGNITED GASOLINE FUMES IN CLOSED COMPARTMENTS--AND LIGHTS AND VENTILATION IN THE ENGINE ROOME WERE KNOCKED OUT. OPERATIONS CONTINUED WITH FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERY LAMPS, EPSTEIN SAID, AND EVERYONE WAS CALM AS STEAM STARTED TO FILL THE ENGINE ROOM. HATCHES WERE JAMMED AND HAD TO BE OPENED FROM ABOVE. MOST OF THE ENGINE ROOM CREW WAS OVERCOME BY THE STEAM AND HAD TO BE CARRIED TO THE DECK ABOVE. JUN 18 1942

"I DIDN'T HEAR THE ORDER TO ABANDON SHIP," HE SAID. "I WAITED ON BOARD FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES AND MY OBSERVATION WAS THAT MINOR FIRES HAD BEEN EXTINGUISHED BUT A MAJOR FIRE WAS BEING FOUGHT. SUDDENLY THE COMMAND WAS GIVEN TO LOWER AWAY ALL LIFE LINES AND THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE SHIP THESE ROPES WERE LOWERED.

"MEN BEGAN CLIMBING DOWN AND BOARDING THE RUBBER LIFE RAFTS WHICH HAD BEEN THROWN OVERBOARD. A DESTROYER CAME CLOSE BY AS I WAS

30.24 — 17153

30.24-17153

LEAVING THE SHIP HAND OVER HAD ON THE ROPE ESCAPE AND I BOARDED THE DESTROYER WITHOUT HAVING HAD TO ENTER THE WATER. I NEVER EXPECTED TO ABANDON A SHIP SO EASILY."

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION THAT MAJOR JAMES PATRICK SINNOTT DEVEREUX OF THE MARINES, WHO LED THE HEROIC DEFENSE OF WAKE ISLAND, IS A PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE.

DEVEREUX'S NAME WAS ONE OF 134 IN THE SIXTH LIST OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNED CIVILIANS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

THE LIST, WHICH BROUGHT TO 1,038 THE TOTAL ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, CONTAINED THE NAMES OF FOUR OFFICERS AND 12 ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY, AND SIX OFFICERS AND 112 ENLISTED MEN OF THE MARINE CORPS, MOST OF THEM CAPTURED AT WAKE ISLAND LAST DECEMBER 23. THEY ARE IMPRISONED AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE MEN LISTED TODAY REPRESENTED 34 STATES AND CANADA. THE ARMY DIRECTED THAT PUBLICATION OF THE NAMES BE CONFINED TO NEWSPAPERS AND LOCAL RADIO BROADCASTS NORMALLY SERVING THE AREA IN WHICH THE MEN RESIDED.

JUN 18 1942

DEVEREUX'S HOME IS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., BUT THE ARMY SAID HIS WIFE WAS LIVING AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N.Y.

(EDITORS: COPIES OF THE LIST HAVE BEEN MAILED TO INTERESTED BUREAUS; IT CONTAINS THE NAMES OF MEN FROM ALL STATES EXCEPT ALABAMA, DELAWARE, INDIANA, MARYLAND, MONTANA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NORTH CAROLINA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH DAKOTA, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND WYOMING.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-KING GEORGE II OF GREECE PLEDGED TODAY THAT GREEKS NOW FIGHTING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS "WILL NEVER LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS UNTIL VICTORY IS WON, AND EDUCATION IS FREE IN A FREE WORLD."

THE EXILED MONARCH MADE THE PROMISE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WHERE HE WAS AWARDED AN HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS BY PRESIDENT NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

IN PRESENTING THE DEGREE PRESIDENT BUTLER SAID GREEK RESISTANCE TO THE AXIS "AMAZED AND DELIGHTED THE WHOLE WORLD OF FREE MEN. THEY CALLED BACK AGAIN THE NAMES OF MARATHON AND SALAMIS AND THERMOPYLAE.

JUN 18 1942

"FOR THE TIME BEING, THIS NOBLE PEOPLE IS IN CHAINS; BUT THAT A NEW ERA OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE WILL RETURN, IS NOT ONLY OUR CONFIDENT HOPE, BUT OUR COMFORT."

KING GEORGE ASSERTED THAT "TYRANNY AND DISEASE AND STARVATION HAVE FAILED TO LESSEN MY PEOPLE'S WILL TO VICTORY" AND DECLARED THAT IN THE FUTURE GREECE "SHALL STAND SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE OTHER FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, PLEDGED TO THOSE IDEALS UPON WHICH THIS GREAT INSTITUTION OF LEARNING, AND YOUR GREAT COUNTRY, WERE FOUNDED."

CRIES OF "LONG LIVE THE KING" GREETED THE RULER EARLIER IN THE DAY AS HE WAS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED TO NEW YORK AT CITY HALL BY MAYOR F.H.LA GUARDIA. THE MAYOR DECLARED THAT THE GREEKS' PART IN THE PRESENT WAR "WILL STAND IN HISTORY JUST AS LONG AS THE GLORIES OF ANCIENT GREECE."

KING GEORGE ORIGINALLY WAS SCHEDULED TO ATTEND A BASEBALL GAME DURING THE DAY BUT HIS PLANS WERE CHANGED.

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF WEAPONS IS IN SOME CASES 40 TIMES GREATER THAN LAST YEAR, UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT PATTERSON SAID TONIGHT.

"WE MADE 40 TIMES AS MANY AIRCRAFT CANNON UP TO THE END OF MAY AS DURING ALL LAST YEAR," HE DECLARED. "MAY'S PRODUCTION ALONE WAS 12 TIMES THAT OF LAST YEAR.

"WE MADE FOUR TIMES AS MANY HOWITZERS UP TO THE END OF MAY AS WE MADE LAST YEAR, AND WE MADE THREE TIMES AS MANY TANKS."

JUN 18 1942

PATTERSON SPOKE AT A DINNER HONORING SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER (D-NY) AND ARRANGED BY A NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A LEWIS D. BRANDIES MEMORIAL COLONY IN PALESTINE.

IN A MESSAGE TO THE DINERS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID:

"IN SENDING MY PERSONAL GREETINGS TO THOSE PRESENT ON THIS OCCASION, I HARDLY NEED TO REMIND THEM THAT BOTH OF THESE EMINENT NAMES ARE AND WILL REMAIN ASSOCIATED WITH THE GREAT ENDEAVOR TO SAFEGUARD OUR FREE DEMOCRACY. THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, LIKE THOSE OF THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF OUR FELLOW CITIZENS, WHO, EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITY, HAVE BUILT THIS GREAT NATION, ARE NOW THREATENED BY THE AXIS AGGRESSORS.

"AT THIS MOMENT IT IS ENTIRELY APPROPRIATE THAT WE PAUSE, AND IN OUR OWN MINDS COMPARE THE CHARACTER OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THE ORGANIZERS OF THE SO-CALLED NEW ORDER WHICH GRIPS EUROPE TEMPORARILY, WITH THE CHARACTER OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE BY JUSTICE BRANDEIS, (CQ) WHICH MOST REGRETTABLY HAVE COME TO AN END; AND THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE, AND, I AM HAPPY TO SAY, ARE CONTINUING TO BE MADE, BY SENATOR WAGNER."

JUN 18 1942

SENATOR WAGNER PRAISED ORGANIZED LABOR FOR ITS PART IN THE WAR EFFORT AND DECLARED:

"YOU CAN DO YOUR PART BY STANDING AS ORGANIZED LABOR STOOD AFTER THE LAST WAR--FOR A NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO PROMOTE AND DEFEND THE SECURITY OF MANKIND. CONGRESS CAN DO ITS PART BY PLANNING NOW FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT OF THE NEW MILLIONS WE HAVE TRAINED AND THE NEW FACTORIES WE HAVE BUILT--PLANNING HOW TO USE THEM IN THE WAYS OF PEACE, FOR THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR GREETED HIS DUCHESS WITH A HEARTY "HELLO DARLING," AS SHE EMBRACED HIM WHEN HE LANDED TODAY AT LA GUARDIA FIELD BY NAVY TRANSPORT PLANE FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS INSPECTED SOME AIRPLANES, INCLUDING A GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT, WHICH ARE MAKING A TOUR OF THE COUNTRY AS PART OF THE WAR BOND DRIVE.

JUN 18 1942

THE DUKE WAS ACCOMPANIED FROM WASHINGTON BY SIDNEY FARRINGTON, A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN THE BAHAMAS, AND HUMPHREY CLARKE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY. CLARKE SAID THE DUKE PLANNED TO STAY HERE TWO OR THREE DAYS TO DISCUSS LABOR AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE BAHAMAS.

WASHINGTON JUNE 17-(AP)-COL. HARRY ARTHUR HALVERSON, COMMANDING AMERICAN BOMBERS IN LIBYA, HAS BEEN AN ARMY PILOT FOR 24 YEARS AND HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR HIS PART IN THE CELEBRATED ENDURANCE FLIGHT OF THE "QUESTION MARK" AT LOS ANGELES IN JANUARY, 1929. (SKETCH)

HE WAS BORN AT BOONE, IOWA, MAY 27, 1895, AND ATTENDED PUBLIC SCHOOLS THERE AND BUSINESS COLLEGES IN OAKLAND, CALIF., AND OMAHA, NEB. ACCEPTED AS A FLYING CADET IN FEBRUARY, 1918, HE RECEIVED HIS FLIGHT TRAINING AT BERKLEY AND ROCKWELL FIELDS, CALIF., AND WAS COMMISSIONED IN THE AIR FORCE RESERVE.

HALVERSON RECEIVED HIS REGULAR ARMY COMMISSION AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN 1920 WHILE STATIONED AT THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

30.24 — 17155

30.24-17155

IN 1923 HE WENT TO NICHOLS FIELD NEAR MANILA, AS POST ADJUTANT, AND WHILE THERE SERVED AS ADVANCED OFFICER FOR THE ARMY'S 1924 ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT.

RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES IN JANUARY, 1925, AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF SUPPLY IN WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS OF THE AIR SERVICE, HE LATER WENT TO SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AS ASSISTANT ENGINEER OFFICER OF THE AIR INTERMEDIATE DEPOT, A JOB WHICH INCLUDED SOME DUTY AS A TEST PILOT.

JUN 18 1942

HALVERSON WAS TRANSFERRED IN DECEMBER, 1928, TO MARCH FIELD, CALIF., AS A FLYING INSTRUCTOR. SHORTLY AFTER THIS TRANSFER HE PARTICIPATED AS A RELIEF PILOT IN THE EXPERIMENTAL REFUELING FLIGHT OF THE "QUESTION MARK," WHICH ESTABLISHED AN ENDURANCE RECORD BY STAYING IN THE AIR FOR MORE THAN 150 HOURS.

SINCE THEN HE HAS HELD A NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE MORE RECENT ONES INCLUDED COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 45TH AIR BASE GROUP, HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING OFFICER, SECOND AIR FORCE, AT FORT GEORGE WRIGHT, WASHINGTON. LAST JANUARY HE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE 10TH AIR FORCE AT PATTERSON FIELD, OHIO, A SHORT TIME LATER WAS ORDERED OVERSEAS.

Leave Blank

CHURCHILL CROSSES ATLANTIC BY AIRPLANE, BRINGS BRITISH STAFF OFFICERS TO CONFER WITH ROOSEVELT ON WAR, SECOND FRONT

Talk Of 2d Front Spurred

Presidential Secretary Tells Reporters Speculation on Second Front Justified.

MILITARY MEN IN BRITISH PARTY

Anglo-Russian Treaty and Shipping Also Likely Topics of Conference.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WASHINGTON, June 18. (AP)—Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime Prime Minister, has crossed the Atlantic once more to sit down with President Roosevelt and chart plans for crushing the Axis—perhaps by opening a second fighting front in Europe.

A brief White House announcement tonight disclosed that Churchill had reached this country secretly and safely for immediate conferences with Mr. Roosevelt. It kept his exact whereabouts secret, refraining from disclosing whether he was in Washington or some other locality.

Came By Air

It also said nothing about his mode of travel to this country, but the British censorship passed a London dispatch saying that he came by air.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early told reporters without the slightest degree of qualification that he thought speculation was "perfectly justified" on the possibility that the momentous deliberations of the heads of the two great Allied powers would touch on a second front.

"The conferences will begin immediately," Early asserted. "The subject of the conferences will be, very naturally, the war, the conduct of the war, and the winning of the war."

Second Front Talk Spurred

Conjectures about a second front developed rapidly, inasmuch as Russia's foreign commissar, V. M. Molotov, had just returned to Moscow from highly important parleys in London and Washington which brought about a complete understanding among the United States, England and Russia on the "urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

Russia and England, bearing the brunt of actual combat operations in Europe and Africa, have been facing again the weight of Nazi [illegible] the armored legions of Hitler have been hurled into attacks in the Tobruk, Crimean and Kharkov areas—and not without some successes. A second front would relieve the pressure of this three-pronged assault.

Frequent Mention of Offensive

Leaders of the more powerful of the United Nations, including the President himself, have been speaking frequently of assuming the offensive, and it appeared to be entirely within the range of probability that Churchill had come to discuss that problem.

Linked with it, of course, would be the question of shipping, which is so essential to transporting the arms and men to actual combat stations.

Shipping was discussed yesterday when the Pacific war council met with President Roosevelt. New Zealand's minister to the United States, Walter Nash, remarked that the shipping situation was looking better and there was a possibility of "real good news" about it.

The arrival of repeated reinforcements for the American Army now in northern Ireland has given momentum to talk of a second front in Europe.

A Roosevelt-Churchill decision on the time and place for a second front would remain, naturally, the greatest of military secrets.

Military Experts with Churchill

Such a decision, furthermore, would take into consideration the views of the military experts of the two countries. Churchill brought some of his experts along with him.

They included Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff, and Major General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, deputy military secretary to the British war cabinet. Others in the party were Brigadier General G. M. Stewart, director of plans in the War Office; Sir Charles Wilson, personal physician to Churchill; John Martin, the prime minister's secretary; and Commander C. V. R. Thompson, another secretary and aide.

Dutch Queen in Canada

Besides Churchill several other foreign leaders interested in swift defeat of the Axis have crossed to this side of the Atlantic. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands reached Ottawa today after a flight from Britain, and plans to talk with Mr. Roosevelt.

King George II of Greece was a recent visitor to the White House, as was the Duke of Windsor, and King Peter of Yugoslavia is expected in this country soon. Whether there was any connection between these various journeys remained undisclosed.

In any event, no announcements of any type could be expected from the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences for the time being. Early said he did not anticipate any statements by the President or by the prime minister this week.

At previous meetings, which already have attained prominent pages in the history of the second World War, the two men made important decisions and told the world about them.

They met at sea last August and formulated the Atlantic charter. Late in December, close upon America's entry into the conflict, Churchill came to Washington and conferred with the Chief Executive, and the declaration of the United Nations resulted.

White House Statement

Tonight, Secretary Early, telling the press that it was still free, opened the way for speculation on the relation between the recent Molotov visit, and Churchill's trip. Early called in reporters to tell them:

"Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, is again in the United States.

"The Prime Minister will confer while here with the President. The conferences will begin immediately.

"The subject of the conferences will be very naturally the war, the conduct of the war and the winning of the war."

"I do not anticipate any further statements by the President or by the Prime Minister this week," Early remarked.

He could not say the manner in which Churchill came to this country nor did he have anything to disclose on the possible length of his stay.

For their momentous deliberations the chiefs of the two great English-speaking nations were afforded the utmost seclusion and secrecy.

It was too early to predict whether any concrete announcements might be anticipated from this second Churchill visit to the United States.

Momentous Decisions in Making

But it appeared obvious that momentous decisions were in the making and Secretary Early did nothing to detract from the idea that the opening of a second front in Europe was uppermost in the conversations.

The previous Roosevelt-Churchill meetings, which might be taken as affording precedents, resulted in announcements of world importance.

Despite a statement by Early that he did not know whether Churchill's trip to this country had been arranged while Molotov was a secret visitor here, the close juxtaposition of the conferences appeared to some observers to afford more than a mere coincidence.

New Wave of 2d Front Speculation in London

LONDON, FRIDAY, June 19. (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's dramatic flight to the United States to confer with President Roosevelt sent a fresh wave of second front speculation over Britain today.

The prime minister's transatlantic dash to America, the second in seven months, meant only one thing to the man in the street—an offensive in 1942.

A statement issued early today on Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Washington said:

"The following announcement had been issued from Ten Downing street. The prime minister, accompanied by General Sir Alan Brooke, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., chief of the imperial general staff, and Major General Sir Hastings Ismay, K.C.B., D.S.O., has arrived in the United States."

With traditional British caution sources close to the government sought to tone down the import of the visit. They termed it "strictly business," but unofficial circles were unanimous in the opinion that the Roosevelt-Churchill talks would produce "big things."

Late editions of the morning papers carried headlines suggesting the prime minister's visit was concerned with the question of a second front.

The Daily Express said: "Churchill in U. S. this morning; second front talks start."

The Daily Mail: "Premier is in Washington, second front council with Roosevelt."

The identity of the men who accompanied the prime minister gave a tip-off to the possible subject of the talks.

They included General Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff, who only last month inspected United States troops in northern Ireland and [illegible] them their chance to fight

come soon," and Major General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, one of Britain's chief exponents of offensive action.

Possible Subjects on Agenda

The subjects to be discussed by Roosevelt and Churchill are believed here to be:

1. Opening of a second front.
2. The Anglo-Russian treaty.
3. The shipping situation.
4. Allied strategy in the Mediterranean, the Orient and Australia.
5. The shipping of American supplies to Britain, Russia and China.

The problems raised by the Allied losses under Axis submarine and air attack, a matter brought up in the House of Commons only Thursday, will be covered by Churchill and Roosevelt, it was believed here, as a major matter of Anglo-American naval strategy.

The two leaders are expected to exchange views on the recent developments in the Near East, particularly in the light of Nazi Marshal Rommel's gains in Libya, and also on the course of the war in Russia, where the Nazis are making a determined drive toward the oil-spotted Caucasus.

No announcement was made on how Churchill made the journey, but since only last Tuesday he had an audience with King George, it was obvious that he flew—probably by bomber.

He returned to England from the United States by air in January after a westward crossing aboard the battleship Duke of York.

No Public Appearances

Sources close to the government said Churchill was not expected to make any public appearances in the United States.

This is his third meeting with President Roosevelt. The first occasion was in August last year when he crossed in the ill-fated battleship Prince of Wales and met the President off the Newfoundland coast to sign the Atlantic charter. The second trip to America was made in December.

The presence of two of Britain's top-flight military men and the absence of diplomatic government

30.24—17157

30.24—17157

figures were regarded as significant.

General Brooke, who became chief of staff last November, is known as one of the "Fighting Brookes" and has a reputation as a gunnery expert. He played an important role in the mechanization of the British army. As commander of the second corps of the B.E.F. in France in 1940, he took part in the Dunkerque evacuation.

General Ismay is known as one of the "backroom boys" of British strategy and one of the prime minister's right hand men. He is said to possess bulldog characteristics which earned him the nickname "Pug."

His official title is secretary of committee of the imperial defense chiefs of staff committee. He was a member of the British military mission to Moscow in 1941.

News of Churchill's flight arrived too late for the first editions of morning papers.

White House and put their signatures to the declaration of the United Nations.

Churchill endeared himself to the American public, and, even more of an achievement, to the staff of the White House where he was aguest throughout his three-week visit. Among themselves, the staff called him "P. M."——standing for Prime Minister.

He was an early riser and for a morning eye-opener took a cup of tea and a sliver of toast. Then he would put away a big breakfast of poached eggs, bacon, fruit juice, toast and warm milk, the whole washed down with coffee.

Smoking furiously on big black cigars, he would work, with a brief halt for lunch, until 4 P. M., when he would knock off for a brief afternoon nap. After dinner, it was back to work around 8 o'clock to continue until 1 A. M.

front, the sooner the better, but it would be a grave error to act prematurely because of public pressure."

Senator Lucas (D-Ill): "I have a notion that Churchill came here to discuss the entire world picture. Developments in the last three weeks in the Pacific, in the Atlantic and all over the world make it necessary that these two great leaders meet again to plan the future in light of what has transpired since they met before. The meeting was not unexpected."

Absence from the Senate today of Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) and Assistant Republican Leader Austin (Vt) caused speculation that they may have met with Churchill.

France as a youngster, entered the Royal Military academy at Woolwich, joined the Royal artillery in 1902 and saw service in Ireland and India.

Served in First War

He served in France from the beginning of the war in 1914, first with an Indian contingent, then with the Canadian corps and finally the British army. He won the Distinguished Service Order, the Belgian Croix de Guerre and six mentions in dispatches.

He went to France in the present war as corps commander under Lord Gort.

When the Belgian army ceased fighting, General Brooke created a defensive flank which helped the

sized anew today by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain.

Writing in the Soviet War News Weekly, he declared the Red Army is "stronger than ever before and is preparing for the defeat of Hitlerite Germany in 1942," but he added:

"The best means of speeding the day of victory is the creation of a second front, about which an understanding was reached by the government of the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States during Vyacheslaff Molotoff's visits to London and Washington."

Molotov revealed that the new agreement with the United States envisaged American aid amounting to $3,000,000,000.

Resolutions Approved

The Supreme Soviet officially approved these resolutions:

1. To approve the government foreign policy.

2. To ratify the treaty between Russia and Britain on the "alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and on collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter.'"

The treaty was signed in London on May 26.

Molotov declared that the con-

ington for a second front in Europe n 1942 which would create "insurnountable difficulties for Ger nany."

Stalin in High Spirits

Stalin, in his first public appear

ance of the war, received a three-minute ovation which was stopped when a bell rang. He appeared in fine form and high spirits. Wearing a plain, undecorated, semi-military gray tunic, he listened attentively to Molotov and exchanged a comment and a smile time after time with Mikhail Kalinin, President, who sat on his right.

Standing behind Stalin, in full field uniform, was Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, hero of the Leningrad stand and now commander of Russia's Far Eastern forces.

Andrei Zhdanov, secretary of the Leningrad Party Committee, told the Parliament that the people of Leningrad would work with "tripled energy" against the Germans in response to the treaty. He told of Leningrad's resistance to the seige.

Wartime and Post-war Pact

Molotov emphasized that the British pact governed both wartime and post-war cooperation and said that the London treaty and the Washington agreement were "destined to hasten the rout of Hitlerism and serve as the basis for post war relations among the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States."

Of the difficulties of getting supplies to Russia, Molotov said:

"German warships, German submarines and aircraft engaged in banditry and piracy on the Atlantic constantly attack vessels transporting armaments to the Soviet Union. In spite of the naval forces of our Allies escorting them, a number of vessels carrying cargoes for the U. S. S. R. have perished on the way to Murmansk and Archangel.

"Nevertheless, far from having diminished deliveries of armaments and materials from the U.S.A. and Great Britain, they have increased in the past few months . . . We consider and still consider it necessary to take measures for the increase and improvement of these deliveries both at the present and in the future."

Molotov expressed personal thanks to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for their "greatest friendliness."

"The people of all freedom-loving nations look upon the Soviet Union as a power able to free the world from the Hitlerite plague," Molotov said. "They admire the battle we are putting up."

He said the results of his trip were "a recognition of our achievements . . . . Our strength is growing and our confidence in victory is greater than ever before."

CHURCHILL VISIT IN 1941 RECALLED

Prime Minister Made Great Impression, Many Friends Last December

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 18—Winston Churchill's first wartime visit to the United States last December brought this capital some of the most dramatic moments of its history.

His first public appearance was at one of President Roosevelt's press conferences and he lent a touch of the dramatic to it by jumping on to a chair to give backrow reporters a better view.

On the fifth day of his stay he addressed Congress—a message of calm certainty in eventual victory—and the moving scene at the end of his speech was of Senators' cheering as Churchill left with one chubby fist raised, two fingers forming a "V."

Pact Signed On New Years

A still more dramatic moment which, so far as has been disclosed, no one was privileged to see, took place on New Year's Day. The British Prime Minister and President Roosevelt sat down in the

Legislators Speculate On Churchill Trip

Vinson Sees "Great Deal Of Good" for United Nations

JUN 19 1942

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP)—Rep. Vinson (D-Ga), chairman of the House Naval Affairs committee, said tonight that the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences should "result in a great deal of good for the United Nations."

"It is very appropriate that these two great leaders should get together again for another important discussion," he said.

Other comment:

Senator McNary (R-Ore)—"Of course a second front might hasten the decision but we must be certain we are capable of doing the job without too great a sacrifice of men and equipment."

Senator Johnson (D - Colo): "Whatever his mission, America has great faith in Churchill."

Senator Ball (R-Minn): "The more direct contact, the fewer misunderstandings. These meetings are all to the good. All of us, of course, are hoping that a second front can be established soon. It would be a fatal mistake to permit military strategy to be dictated by public pressure. If and when military factors justify a second

Two 'Fighting' Generals Reach U. S. with Churchill

Sir Alan Brooke, Sir Hastings Ismay Accompany Prime Minister.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A general who comes of a fighting clan and believes in bold innovation and another general who is reputed to be the closest military associate of Winston Churchill in matters of strategy accompanied Britain's prime minister to the United States. (SKETCHES)

The first is General Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the Imperial general staff and regarded by many as Britain's greatest expert on mechanization.

The second is Major General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, deputy military secretary to the War cabinet since 1939 and chief of staff to the defense minister, (Churchill) since 1940.

One of "Fighting Brookes"

Appearing much younger than his 58 years, Sir Alan was born at Bagneres de Bigorre, France, the youngest son in a family of nine and a member of the family known as the "Fighting Brookes," which has had its home in Colebrooke, at Brookeborough, Ulster, since the days of Charles the First.

General Brooke has made soldiering his business. He stands five feet, 10 inches tall, and looks something of a martinet. He has a remarkable knowledge of technical warfare based on studies of German panzer divisions in action and wide experience in different commands. He is said to be a master of the technique of surprise. He left

British escape encirclement. He spent several days on the beach at Dunkerque and was among the last to leave in a trawler from St. Nazaire.

General Brooke was knighted in 1940 and assumed the southern command in England. Later he succeeded Sid Edmund Ironside as commander in chief of the home forces and then, on last Christmas Day, became chief of the imperial general staff.

General Brooke and Lady Brooke have a son and daughter. He has a son and daughter also by his first wife, who died in 1925.

Close friends assert that General Brooke is "human all right, but he's not soft or slack. When he has a job to do, no matter what, he does it thoroughly and he expects others to do the same."

Major General Ismay is an old cavalry campaigner with experience both in the field and in the intelligence service.

He headed the intelligence section of the War Office for the Middle East, the Orient, Russia, Poland and the Balkans from 1933 to 1936 and was a member of the British mission to Moscow in 1940.

Sir Hastings runs a small but highly efficient personal staff which assists the prime minister in giving guidance and direction to the chiefs of staff and has established a reputation for drive and tact.

He was born in 1887.

Maisky Renews Second Front Plea

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Russian desires for establishment of a second front in Europe were empha-

British Pact Ratified By Soviet Parliament

Supreme Soviet Approves Stalin's Foreign Policy and Cheers as Molotov Declares U. S., Britain Mapping Second Front.

JUN 19 1942

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, June 18. (AP)—Thundering a vote of complete confidence, the Supreme Soviet tonight at its first wartime session ceremonially approved the British-Russian treaty after hearing Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov express the deep hope that the "common enemy soon will feel on his own skin the mighty blows" of Russia, Britain and the United States.

Invited to U. S.

Molotov told the cheering Russian parliament, as Premier-Defense Commissar Joseph Stalin nodded agreement, that the question of a second front in Europe was given "serious attention" both in London and in Washington. In the latter city Molotov concluded a full understanding with the United States on the war and on post-war problems.

(The three great world powers announced on June 11 that they had reached complete understanding on "the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

Molotov disclosed that President Roosevelt had cabled an invitation to the trip which resulted in the Washington agreement.

He told the parliament that the Washington agreement would accelerate and increase deliveries to the Soviet Union in spite of the damaging Axis attacks on convoys destined for Murmansk and Archangel, Soviet Arctic ports.

He declared that although several Allied ships had been sunk en route to the Soviet Union, such attacks had not prevented increased deliveries.

versations in London and Washington strengthened the conviction that "victory over German imperialism will be considerably faster."

Highlights of Molotov Speech

Among the main points in Molotov's speech were:

1. The agreements would govern both the wartime and post-war cooperation with no territorial expansion or interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

2. The Soviet Union holds no territorial ambitions either in Europe or Asia, "including Iran." (The Russians have troops in northern Iran while the British have soldiers in the southern section of the country, while it is an allied stepping stone to the Russian front.) Russia also made no secret agreements with the British or the United States.

3. American supplies will be 'greater," come "faster."

4. The United States increased Soviet credit for payment of supplies from $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000.

5. "Complete unanimity of views" was reached at London and Wash-

TOKYO ENVOY VISITS MOSCOW WITH STAFF

LONDON, June 18—(AP) The Vichy radio reported tonight that the Japanese ambassador in Kuibyshev, Russia, flew today to Moscow with six members of his staff after a call on the Soviet vice commissar of foreign affairs.

The report said the call in Kuibyshev was to "discuss the political situation." The purpose of the Moscow trip was not stated.

Although some Soviet government officers and the foreign legations have been shifted to Kuibyshev, the chief officials, including Premier Joseph Stalin, still have their headquarters in Moscow.

Stalin's presence in Moscow today was disclosed in a Moscow dispatch telling of his appearance before the Supreme Soviet as it ratified the new Anglo-Russo treaty.

Nazis Losing Heavily In Sevastopol Attacks

JUN 19 1942

Heroic Defenders Still Hurling Back Wave After Wave of German Assaults—Nazis Claim Capture of Major Fort.

MOSCOW, Friday, June 19. (AP)—The Soviet defenders of Sevastopol continued to hurl back wave after wave of German attacks, the High Command announced today as the besieged Crimean naval fortress began its third week of resistance to Germany's mass land offensive.

In various other sectors it was stated officially fighting continued, but there were no essential changes. On the Kharkov front activity was limited by thunderstorms which drenched the battlefield where the Russians have stood firm against a nine-day German offensive.

Sevastopol admittedly was hard pressed by the battering land and air assaults which started June 5, but according to official sources in Moscow the lines had not been penetrated.

A battlefront dispatch to Pravda, official Communist Party newspaper, described the Soviet defense as unyielding with infantry standing at their posts in the face of tank attacks and with point blank artillery fire taking a terrific toll of the Germans.

Unceasing German Attacks

On a single battlefield the Germans left 1,500 dead in a day, the newspaper declared. Yet, it added, the Germans had grimly continued virtually unceasing attacks since yesterday afternoon.

"The enemy attempted by every means to break through our defense, but failed," the Communist party organ asserted. "Fighting continues in two directions, to the north and south.

"Yesterday afternoon a strong German force supported by tanks and aircraft launched an offensive from the south. Simultaneously the Germans also attacked from another direction. All these enemy attacks were successfully beaten off with heavy losses . . . even tanks did not help the Germans; they retired, being unable to stand our artillery fire and break the staunchness of our infantry."

On the Kharkov front, barring the northern route to the Caucasus, the Soviet information bureau said the Russians repulsed another of the tank-led infantry attacks by which Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock was attempting to regain lost ground.

Six hundred Germans were reported killed in one attack there and nearly 1,500 in another.

Lull on Kharkov Front

The midnight communique indicated the fighting showed no signs of slackening and said the German losses were heavy.

"The heroic defenders of Sevastopol are unwaveringly repulsing numerous German attacks," the government said.

Sevastopol Fort Taken in Drive, Berlin Claims

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 18.—With point-blank artillery fire and infantrymen standing against tank-led waves of attackers, Red Army and Navy defense forces have beaten back every German attempt to smash through the shell-scarred fortifications that guard Sevastopol and its cliff-lined roadstead, Pravda reported today in dispatches from the front.

JUN 19 1942

(In Berlin the German high command said its troops storming the main fortifications of Sevastopol, had captured Maxim Gorky Fort and driven within 2 miles of the harbor entrance.)

The Communist party newspaper said that since yesterday steadily reinforced German shock troops had battered almost unceasingly at the grimly-held Crimean base from north and south, disregarding a toll of 1,500 killed in a single day.

Fight in Two Directions.

"The enemy attempted by every means to break through our defense, but failed," Pravda said. "Fighting continues in two directions, to the north and south.

Yesterday afternoon a strong German force supported by tanks and aircraft launched an offensive from the south. Simultaneously the Germans also attacked from another direction. All these enemy attacks were successfully beaten off with heavy losses . . . even tanks did not help the Germans; they retired, being unable to stand our artillery fire and break the stanchness of our infantry."

(United States-built Consolidated Liberator bombers were reported unofficially in a Stockholm dispatch to London to be operating with the Red Air Force in defense of Sevastopol.

(The four-motored craft were described as "similar to those which landed in Turkey following a raid on Rumanian oil fields" by an American squadron last week. It was not stated whether their crews were British, American or Russian.

(Suggesting an Axis fishing expedition for information via neutral Sweden was the fact that the Berlin radio implied last Friday that the craft which landed in Turkey had operated at Sevastopol. The German broadcaster said a Turkish statement quoted the pilots as saying they were chased across the Black Sea from the Sevastopol front by Nazi fighters.)

Dead Litter Slopes.

Near the long-besieged Crimean base hundreds of Nazi dead and shattered assault vehicles littered the slopes, the Russians reported.

"On the Kharkov front, we destroyed 15 enemy tanks and annihilated nearly 1,500 German officers and men," a communique added.

A toll of 32 additional tanks was reported piled up along central and northern reaches of the combat zone, 14 in a battle behind Nazi lines at the center in which 700 Germans were declared slain.

The communique said Russian flyers destroyed or damaged 70 German troop trucks and 30 supply carts, silenced seven artillery batteries, blew up six depots, smashed a military freight train and sank a torpedo boat Tuesday.

A tank-supported infantry attack in Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's week-old offensive to straighten lines bent by the Russian drive on Kharkov last month was reported bloodily repulsed.

Strongest Sevastopol Front Taken, Say Nazis

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 18—(AP)—The German High Command announced today that Sevastopol's Maxim Gorky fort, described by the Nazis as the "most modern and strongest bastion of the whole fortress," had been stormed by German infantrymen and engineers.

This thrust, against the northern part of the Crimean city's defenses, carried the Germans to within two miles of the harbor entrance, the High Command added.

"In the battle for Sevastopol," the communique said, "German infantry and engineers, effectively supported by concentric artillery fire and Luftwaffe (air force) operations, stormed the main forts in the northern part of the defense system including Maxim Gorky fort, most modern and strongest bastion of the whole fortress.

"In this sector of the front, the attack thereby was carried forward to a point only three kilometers (two miles) from the harbor entrance to the fortress."

The High Command declared that German and Rumanian troops had driven the Russians out of important positions on the southern part of the Sevastopol fortress while stores and supply vessels of the Russians were destroyed by air attacks in the harbor district.

(The communique did not mention the Ukraine sector, where recent heavy fighting apparently has given way to a lull.)

On the central front before Moscow, the Germans said, the Nazis fought against Russian forces which had been operating in the rear of the German lines.

Russian attacks on the Volkhovo front southeast of Leningrad were reported repulsed again.

German dive bombers raided supply steamers in Murmansk harbor, the high command said. Fighters escorting the Stuka dive bombers shot down 11 enemy fighters, the Germans added.

Vital Fort Claimed Seized.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 18 (A. P.).—German forces smashing in on Sevastopol have stormed the main fortifications north of the city, capturing the Maxim Gorky fort and driving to within two miles of the harbor entrance, the High Command declared today.

"In the battle of Sevastopol," a communique said, "German infantry and engineers, effectively supported by concentric artillery fire and Luftwaffe operations, stormed the main forts in the northern part of the defense system, including Maxim Gorky fort, most modern and strongest bastion of the whole fortress.

"In this sector of the front, the attack thereby was carried forward to a point only three kilometers (two miles) from the harbor entrance to the fortress.

"On the southern front of the fortress the Russians, despite stubborn resistance, were driven out of important positions by German and Rumanian troops.

"In the harbor district stores and supply vessels of the enemy were destroyed by air attacks."

The communique said that on the central front before Moscow German troops continued mopping up Russian forces which had been operating in the rear of the German lines.

Russian attacks along the Volkhov River front southeast of Leningrad again were reported repulsed.

"In the harbor of Murmansk," the communique said, "German dive bombers raided enemy supply steamships. German fighters escorting the Stukas shot down eleven enemy fighters."

ALLIES OF HITLER NEAR BALKAN RIFT

Rumania and Hungary May Fight Each Other.

JUN 19 1942

Istanbul, June 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Rumania and Hungary together are withholding about 600,000 troops from the Russian front and most of them are facing each other across the disputed Transylvanian border, a neutral traveler reported today after visiting both countries.

"Relations are so strained that anything can happen any time," he said. "Nothing will prevent the Rumanians from attacking the Hungarians to win back Transylvania."

The informant said that both nations had agreed at German behest in mid-May to withdraw their Transylvanian troops, but that neither had kept the pledge. (Only part of Transylvania remained under Rumanian sovereignty after a territorial settlement which Germany forced Rumania to make.)

The traveler estimated that Hungary nevertheless had increased her contribution of men to Germany's Russian front to 186,000 as compared with 100,000 last year, whereas Rumania had sent only 150,000 compared with 530,000 a year ago.

He added that Rumania had sought to conceal the extent of her latest mobilization by calling up the men individually rather than by classes.

NAZIS HAMPERED BY BOTTLENECKS IN RAIL SYSTEM

Railways Neglected Before War, Now Unable to Meet Demands.

By FRANK BUTTS

BERN, Switzerland, June 18. — (AP) Failure of German transportation to keep pace with the Reich's expanding frontiers has created a bottleneck in Germany's war economy which her own experts declare exceed in urgency the labor and raw materials problems.

(Louis P. Lochner, former chief of the Associated Press Berlin bureau, wrote on June 14 of the difficulties Germany's transportation is facing. He blamed the difficulties largely on the fact that Adolf Hitler neglected the railways to build super-highways.)

Rail Cars Seized

Rolling stock of the Reich, as well as that of other European countries, literally is having its wheels run off in the Nazi effort to meet transportation demands. Freight cars and locomotives of the occupied countries are seized while steps are being taken to get more in neighboring countries.

Italy has been called upon for aid while, the Berlin correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung said, "Switzerland also is cooperating in a certain measure so that the problem would not become worse."

The state secretary of the Reich Traffic ministery, Ganzenmueller, who was called from the eastern front to help solve the difficulties, declared in a recent interview that enlargement and renovation of railroad yards could not keep step with the expanding railroad system.

Meanwhile, transport curtailment was imposed on industry to the extent depending on the degree that that industry is considered important to the war and life in Germany.

Central Bureau Opened

The Reich minister of traffic on June 10 opened a central bureau in Berlin to provide loading space and to rule upon which goods should be handled on an urgent basis, with the war needs always given the right of way. Passenger traffic has been throttled both in Germany and Italy with soldiers' leaves curtailed.

In an effort to relieve the railroad load, the Nazis are turning to waterways as much as possible.

Ganzenmueller said the 1941 increase in the use of waterways over the previous year was 25,000,000 tons, or 20 per cent.

But even the waterways are jammed.

Ruse, a northern Bulgarian town on the Danube, is jammed with boats because of the lack of railway facilities, it was reported. Danube traffic in 1941 was nearly 4,000,000 tons, up 1,000,000 over the first World war. Much of this was by oil tankers.

30.24 — 17159 Am d Dept

30.24 — 17159

British Forces Split; Tobruk Facing Siege

Part of British Army Retires to Egyptian Border While Remainder Takes Up Defensive Positions About Tobruk.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

JUN 19 1942

CAIRO, June 18. (AP)—Split by 25 days of hammering by powerful Axis armored forces, the British Eighth Army withdrew to new positions today, one section taking up fortified places near the Egyptian border while the other fell back into the defensive perimeter of Tobruk to defend that Libyan coastal stronghold against violent siege.

1941 Situation Nearly Duplicated

Only the shore road remained as a tenuous link between Tobruk and the British main body.

With that exception the situation nearly duplicated that which existed during almost eight months of last year when Tobruk, holding firm on the flank against every assault, stood as a drag on a drive into Egypt, 80 miles to the east, by Nazi troops which had by-passed the port.

Informed persons expressed the belief that Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel would try quickly to cut the coastal road as a preliminary to a grand assault on the fortress.

The Nile valley and the Middle East appeared to be in no immediate danger, however.

Although British tank strength is admittedly less than Rommel's, no big Allied formations have been trapped. Withdrawals have been conducted skillfully and at high cost to the enemy.

Rommel's Power Weakened

So much of Rommel's offensive power has been spent that it is possible the most he hopes to achieve now is to take Tobruk and drive the British clear back to the Egyptian frontier.

Had he succeeded in his original goal of taking Tobruk in the first few days of his offensive, the story might have been different.

The German plan now seems to be to try to take Tobruk, use it as a port of entry and build up for a possible autumn offensive against the Middle East.

Tobruk, Libya's best deep water harbor, is of tremendous importance to either side; to the Nazis because its capture would eliminate their bugbear of an 800-mile supply line from their major base at Tripoli, and to the British for the like erasure of a maintenance problem over hundreds of miles of desert.

Any plans the Germans may have for an autumn onslaught depend on their ability to divert sufficient men and armor from Europe.

Should the Middle East fall, the Axis not only would gain the food and oil resources of this area but both the east and west gates to the Indian Ocean, thus opening the way for Germany to get much needed rubber, tin and other materials from the far Pacific territory controlled now by Japan.

U. S. Troops May See Action

That is why holding this gateway is so vital to Allied victory—and why there may be American armored troops here by fall to supplement the American air combatants already here.

That the Axis in a little more than three weeks been able to smash the Ain El Gazala line is not for lack of British courage or material.

The answer seems to be that while British leadership has applied many lessons learned in last winter's campaign, it still has not attained quite the skill and organization of the German armored forces.

As important preparation against today's developments, the British this week dared heavy Axis air and sea attack to run a convoy into Tobruk with stores, munitions and armament.

Similarly bold convoy action kept the Anzacs, Poles and Britons of the Tobruk garrison supplied during the notable siege from April 14, 1941, until a British offensive relieved it on Dec. 10.

The town has been in British hands since 25,000 Italians surrendered theme on Jan. 22, 1941.

Defenders Split; One Force Holds Key Libyan Base

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, June 18.—The British fell back to fortified positions near the Egyptian frontier today, leaving the famous fortress of Tobruk all but surrounded by Marshal Erwin Rommel's German and Italian divisions.

Only a coastal road remained open to link Tobruk with the Egyptian border 80 miles eastward.

Apparently British Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's 8th Army split into two forces, one remaining to man the defenses of Tobruk against imminent onslaught or a siege such as that which endured for nearly eight months in 1941.

(In Berlin the German high command reported that the British Army in Libya had been split into two parts, one of which has fallen back on Tobruk, while strong German and Italian tank formations are pursuing other British forces fleeing in the direction of Bardia.

(A military spokesman in Berlin asserted tonight that this amounted to the collapse of the 8th British Army.

(Several desert forts in the southern perimeter of Tobruk's defenses have been captured, the high command added. An earlier announcement said Axis forces had occupied a British base south of El Adem, 18 miles below Tobruk and captured 500 prisoners.)

Tobruk Perimeter Held.

British forces still were on the perimeter of Tobruk's south and southwest defenses, where they hurled back repeated Axis assaults last year and where they stood when relieved by a British westward offensive December 10, 1941.

Thus the situation now was almost the same as that during the long siege.

Allied air squadrons, supporting the ground forces, were declared to have broken all records for bombing and strafing as the enemy moved eastward and the British pulled out of El Adem and Sidi Rezegh.

The desert trails were littered with vehicles wrecked or burned by the Allied pilots.

New Lines Established.

British headquarters reported the removal of the garrisons of El Adem, 18 miles south of Tobruk, and Sidi Rezegh, 25 miles to the southeast, strong points of their realigned defenses since the Ain el Gazala-Bir Hacheim line was shattered by German-Italian attacks.

The troops set up new lines between Tobruk and the Egyptian frontier, British observers said.

(The Reuters correspondent at Cairo reported Tobruk was "practically surrounded," with the coastal road the only remaining open route to the east.

(The Italian high command asserted aerial reconnaissance showed that the British had started a general withdrawal toward the Egyptian border.)

Held Since January 22, 1941.

Tobruk has been held by the British since they captured it from the Italians January 22, 1941. Its small but deep harbor is the best for more than 1,000 miles between Alexandria, Egypt, and Sfax, Tunisia.

In the absence of direct word concerning Acroma, 20 miles west of Tobruk, British quarters believed it probable that the British forces had retreated from there.

The present positions were not defined, however, and a communique said:

"Our mobile forces are continuing to harass the enemy in the area south and west of Tobruk," a communique said.

Land communications with Tobruk remained opened. But a thrust northeastward to the Mediterranean by the Axis would again isolate the port in which a British imperial garrison held out under siege last year.

Britons acknowledged that their tank strength had been reduced in desert combat to below that of the enemy.

British fighters and bombers, however, were reported maintaining aerial superiority. An RAF communique said the British squadrons had more planes in action over the desert than the combined German and Italian air fleets.

Reinforcements Needed.

"There are not more than 100 German dive bombers in Libya and no attack on our positions has numbered more than 30 aircraft," he said. The headlong Axis assault on Tobruk has not yet reached the perimeter defenses of the port, sources said.

British chances to retrieve the situation rest on the ability of the garrison to withstand Marshal Rommel's attack until reinforcements arrive from Egypt to mount a counteroffensive.

A heavy Axis assault on Tobruk is expected by British commentators, who say an actual invasion of Egypt to reach Suez iis impossible without possession of Tobruk.

Under Seige 8 Months

Tobruk, the desert fortress on the Mediterranean shore which withstood an historic eight-month siege in 1941, may be beleaguered again by the Axis armies.

The town, which the Italians built up as a main base in their preparations for an assault on Egypt in 1940, was captured January 22, 1941, by the British Imperial forces, mostly Australians, in General Sir Archibald P. Wavell's surprise offensive which destroyed an Italian army and drove more than half-way across Libya.

Twenty-five thousand Italians were captured there.

When the Germans reinforced the Italians and bounded back eastward almost to the Egyptian border less than four months later, Tobruk was placed under close siege starting about April 14, 1941.

But Mussolini had built well, and the British had strengthened and repaired the fortification. Tobruk held firm under almost continual attack with every weapon in the Axis war chest.

Supplied and reinforced periodically by British ships, Tobruk was a dagger pointed constantly at the flank of any Axis thrust into Egypt.

Finally, on December 10, the siege was lifted by the westward progress of a new British offensive in the desert.

The Poles and Anzacs and British who had held it so long, enduring as many as 21 air raids in a single night, were replaced by South Africans.

Their commander, the Australian Major General Leslie James Morshead, was knighted.

Now the British are withdrawing behind the tough defense perimeter of Tobruk again and their slender land communication with the port is threatened anew.

As long as Tobruk holds, the British say, the enemy cannot mount any really effective offensive against the valley of the Nile.

Report British Army Split.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 18 (A. P.).—The German High Command today reported that the British Army in Libya had been split into two parts.

A military spokesman asserted tonight that this amounted to the collapse of the 8th British Army.

One part has fallen back on Tobruk, while strong German and Italian tank formations are pursuing other British forces fleeing in the direction of Bardia, the communique declared, adding that several desert forts in the southern perimeter of Tobruk's defenses have been captured. An earlier announcement had said that Axis forces occupied a British base south of El Adem and captured 500 prisoners.

Strong British Positions Taken, Italians Claim

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), June 18 (AP).—German and Italian armored units have captured strong British positions in the El Adem sector 18 miles south of Tobruk and are mopping up enemy forces pocketed farther west in the vicinity of Ain el Gazala, the Fascist high command reported today.

Aerial reconnaissance, the daily war bulletin asserted, has disclosed that the British are beginning a general withdrawal toward the Egyptian frontier.

Axis warplanes, meanwhile, were reported blasting at British troops and lines of communications between El Adem and the Egyptian border.

The high command declared the Axis aircraft were taking a heavy toll of the RAF, having destroyed 114 British planes between June 14 and 17.

This figure, the Italians explained, included planes shot down over the Mediterranean as well as over the Libyan battlefront. They reported Axis losses during the same period as 40 planes.

Nazis Claim Prisoners.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 18 (A. P.).—German and Italian troops in North Africa have occupied a vital British base south of El Adem and captured 500 prisoners, it was announced here today.

Nazis Say Ace Got 101 Planes

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), June 18 (AP).—The German high command today credited Lieutenant Marseille, one of its air aces, with downing ten planes in twenty-four hours in North African fighting, and said his score now stands at 101 planes. At the same time the loss of another ace, Sub-Lieutenant Strelow, twenty-year-old commodore of a fifhter squadron, who had scored sixty individual air victories, was announced.

U. S. Confirms Air Success In Mediterranean

Damaged Italian Battleships Identified as the New Littorio and the Conti di Cavour.

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP)—The two Italian battleships damged by American heavy bombers in the Mediterranean on Monday were identified by the War Department today as the new 35,000-ton Littorio and the 25,000-ton Conte di Cavour.

In its first official report on the exploits of the big "Liberator" planes operating from North Africa, the department said in a communique that "a number of direct hits" were scored on the warships.

(Cairo dispatches said one was hit 20 times and the other 15.)

The communique issued here was based on a preliminary report from Colonel Harry A. Halverson of Boone, Iowa, commander of the bomber force.

JUN 19 1942

Text of Communique

The communique, No. 228 of the war, said:

1. Mediterranean theatre:

The War Department has received a preliminary report from Colonel Harry A. Halverson relative to operations of the United States Army heavy bombers in the recent attack on the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.

In close cooperation with the British fleet and the Royal Air Force, a formation of United States Army B-24 heavy bombers from Colonel Halverson's command attacked capital ships of the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean. The attack began about 6:00 a. m. on June 15, when the Italian fleet, consisting of the battleships Littorio and Cavour, accompanied by several cruisers and a screen of destroyers was encountered. The fleet was apparently en route to attack a large and important British convoy. Our bombers concentrated their attack on the two Italian battleships, scoring a considerable number of direct hits.

As a result of this air attack by American and British planes, the Italian warships were put to flight without attacking the British vessels. Our planes encountered a considerable amount of anti-aircraft fire, which was ineffective.

On the return to their North African base, our bombers were intercepted by German Messerschmitt fighter planes. One enemy plane was shot down and was seen to explode as it struck the sea. All of our planes returned to their base without being seriously damaged. There were no casualties among our personnel.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SAW BOMBS HIT SHIPS

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 18—(AP) First-class American bomb-

ing as seen through a British periscope:

A Royal Navy submarine patrolling the Mediterranean during the United States air attack on the Italian fleet reported seeing two Italian battleships get a total of 13 direct hits within a few seconds.

Reports New Convoy Attack.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), June 18 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that Fascist planes had made contact with the remains of a British convoy returning to Gibraltar and had scored two bomb hits on a British destroyer.

Nazis Announce Sinkings

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), June 18 (AP).—The German high command announced today that 15,000 tons of merchant shipping, along with one British destroyer, an escort vessel and a submarine chaser, had been sunk by a flotilla of German motor torpedo boats attacking a British Mediterranean convoy sailing from Alexandria.

The flotilla also was credited by the high command with hits on two British cruisers, one of which, the communique said, was hit by two torpedoes and probably sank.

These assertions had been covered in German reports on participation in Axis attacks over the week end on two strongly shielded British convoys in the central Mediterranean, one moving eastward from Gibraltar and the other westward from Alexandria.

The high command also states that two ships totaling 5,000 tons have been sunk by air attack in British waters and three freighters damaged.

Believe Nazis Forced Italian Fleet to Fight

British Officers Believe Germans Had Hand in Battle.

By LARRY ALLEN

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 18—(AP)—Well-informed Naval observers expressed belief tonight that German Navy officers had a strong hand in the latest attempt of Italian battleship squadrons to keep British convoys from reaching Malta and Tobruk.

Out of the sea-air conflict which stormed for four days between Malta and Crete these sources said this one fact emerged clearly: That the Italians more and more were risking open action on the Mediterranean warfront whether they liked it or not—obviously under the Nazi thumb.

One observer said the fact that Italian battle squadrons, which previously had seemed to avoid an all-out encounter with British seapower, came out this time to meet the British-guarded convoys indicated there must have been German officers aboard giving orders.

There already had been definite evidence of the presence of German naval officers with units of the Italian fleet.

In at least one recent instance Germans have been among the survivors the British have picked up after sinking Italian war craft.

ROCKET BOMBS RAKED CONVOY

JUN 19 1942

Deadly New Air Weapon Introduced by Axis.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Axis planes participating in the great sea-air battle in the Mediterranean this week were reported today to have employed a new type of rocket bomb characterized by technical authorities as the most important innovation since the introduction of the magnetic mine.

Some experts went so far as to say that because of its terrific penetrating power and high potential accuracy the new weapon might result in development of a technic that would supersede dive-bombing.

The rocket bomb reported used by the Axis planes, described as the aerial equivalent of a high-caliber artillery shell, apparently is similar to bombs which Russian Stormovik aircraft recently have been reported employing with great effect against Nazi tanks on the eastern front.

Like Tail of Comet.

Self-propelled, the new bombs are attached to the under side of the wings and are aimed by pointing the plane's nose directly at the target. When discharged they leave a trail of sparks like the tail of a comet.

Introduction of such a weapon in the Mediterranean battles was not mentioned in Axis communiques, but the German radio continued to make broad claims concerning the damage inflicted upon the British Navy in that engagement.

After quoting a DNB dispatch from Madrid saying that twenty-two British warships had left Gibraltar last Thursday, a Berlin broadcast declared last night that eighteen vessels carrying dead and wounded had limped back to that base yesterday—thus implying the loss of four ships.

Malaya Returns.

Among the returning craft were the battleship Malaya, the aircraft carriers Eagle and Argus and a cruiser, which was in a sinking condition, the broadcast said. The Eagle also was reported damaged.

Authoritative sources in London said that they lacked sufficient information to comment on these German claims and described as very confusing reports emanating from both Axis and neutral European capitals.

One source said yesterday, however, that it was believed the British had lost no warship larger than a destroyer and that only four merchant ships were sunk or damaged. Observers also recalled there had been no indication from any Allied source that British aircraft carriers had participated in the Mediterranean action.

The German radio said that in addition to the Malaya, Eagle and Argus, the British fleet which steamed out of Gibraltar last week included three cruisers, eight destroyers and eight corvettes.

Freak Helps Doctors In Desert Warfare

JUN 19 1942

[Wide World News]

With the British Forces in the Desert, June 18—Science and a freak of nature are helping doctors conquer the medical problems of war in a desert.

The freak of nature: Absence in the desert dust of gas gangrene bacteria. As a consequence, doctors say, this theater of the war has seen no gas gangrene—an affliction which necessitates amputations and was one of the worst killers of the last war.

It is impossible sometimes to keep dust out of the wounds, but since it has been proved to be almost sterile it does not matter. One dangerous germ is contained in the dust to a slight event—tetanus—but this is controlled by anti-tetanus injections.

New Anesthetics

Science has contributed by developmetn of two kinds of anesthetic which are a revolutionary improvement over the old drip method. The two new anesthetics (new to war, that is) are the intravenous and the spinal. Both have been used in the peacetime interlude. But it was not until the present war that their full potentialities were realized.

These things were explained by the doctors in a New Zealand tent hospital behind the lines.

JUN 19 1942

Advantages Cited

The intravenous has three advantages, they said—it is quicker, easier to take, and easier in its after effect. With this anesthetic, an American liquid preparation called sodium pentothal is fed into the veins—and it takes effect so rapidly the operation can begin a minute later.

The intravenous is especially useful when operating on the face or head. The spinal injection is favored when operating on the abdomen, for it gives longer and more complete relaxation. It requires a wait of seven minutes. But it still is faster than ether, is easy to take, and rarely gives a painful after effect.

Ether Used At Times

The old ether cone method still is used at times, however.

This desert hospital is equipped with X-rays and operating theater. It can and does perform serious operations. Its policy, however, is to fly the more difficult cases back to base when possible.

In this war, the airplane and the train are used as much as possible to transport the wounded so that they may have a more shockproof ride than they would have in motor ambulances.

Bomb-Splinter Wounds

Bomb splinters are one of the surprises which modern war held for the young X-ray specialist at this hospital. The bombs being much larger than in the last war, he thought the splinters would be larger too. And some of them are. But some of them are infinitesimally small. That, however, doesn't diminish their lethal effect. The specialist showed X-ray pictures of bad bone breaks and other serious damage which had been caused by splinters hardly larger than a piece of buckshot.

One of the most common causes for casualties, however, when a mechanized world goes to war, is the behind-the-lines highway accident. As in peacetime, it is difficult to avoid a certain number of these.

British Warplanes Raid Sub Base At St. Nazaire

JUN 19 1942

Targets in North France And Belgium Also Are Attacked Overnight

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 18.—British warplanes attacked the Nazi submarine base at St. Nazaire on the Occupied French coast last night, laid mines in enemy waters and attacked military targets in Northern France and Belgium, the Air Ministry announced today.

One fighter plane was lost, a communique said.

There was no German aerial activity over Britain last night, but two Nazi planes dropped bombs on the southwest coast early this morning, causing some damage and a small number of casualties, the government reported.

Small Force in Attack.

The Air Ministry communique gave no details of the attack on St. Nazaire, but an authoritative source reported that a small force of bombers participated.

Bad weather was said to have prevented the RAF from striking at Germany again after Tuesday night's assault on the Ruhr and Rhineland.

MINESWEEPER SUNK

LONDON, June 18, (AP)—The admiralty issued this communique tonight:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that the minesweeper H. M. S. Fitzroy (Commander A. C. A. C. Duckworth) R. N., has been sunk. The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

NAZI BOMBER DESTROYED

LONDON, June 19. — (Friday)—(AP) A German bomber was reported early today to have been destroyed over the channel during the night.

BRITISH PLANES SOW MINES IN NAZI PORTS

STOCKHOLM, June 18 — (AP)

A Swedish sailor interviewed by the newspaper Aftonbladet said today the R.A.F. lays magnetic mines in German harbors almost every night and that four ships leading a big German convoy were sunk by them recently.

The harbors often are so heavily mined that convoys must wait as much as two weeks while minesweepers work day and night to clear pathways for departure, he said. The sailor was said to have been on convoys between the Reich and Norway during the past several months.

French Coastal Areas Cleared By Germans

LONDON, June 18—(AP)—Evacuation of the civil population along the French coast from Dieppe to Boulogne and from several districts along the Belgian coast was reported by Reuters dispatches today from the French frontier and Stockholm.

The evacuation was said to have been ordered by the Germans to prevent the civilians from assisting British Commandos or Anglo-American troops in case of a continental invasion.

The British Broadcasting company recently advised French civilians in the coastal areas to move inland.

Gestapo Chief's Assassins Shot, Germans Claim

JUN 19 1942

Two Slayers of Heydrich Reported Slain Resisting Arrest.

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Two men accused as the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, No. 1 Gestapo executioner known to millions in occupied Europe as "The Hangman," were found in a Prague church this morning and "shot while resisting arrest," the Prague radio announced tonight.

The announcement came two hours after the expiration of a German ultimatum to the Czechs to deliver up the assassins of Heydrich or take the consequences.

The British Broadcasting Corporation told the Czechs in a broadcast from London tonight that the Nazis had "decided to discover" the assailants of Heydrich after realizing that their threats of heavy reprisals were "in vain."

The British broadcast emphasized that the Berlin announcement was issued only two hours after expiration of the ultimatum to the Czechs.

"Embittered and frightened by Czech resistance, the Nazi authorities let themselves indulge in vain and useless threats," the announcer said. "There can be no doubt that the Czech nation has conquered in this fight against the Nazi oppressors."

At least 382 persons, some of them women and girls, have been executed by the Germans in reprisal for the assault on Heydrich and the Nazis have wiped out the village of Lidice, where 350 men of the village were said to have been shot and the women and children transported to other areas.

The official Prague announcement as heard here said the assassins had been dropped by parachute from British planes, and that they had "taken cover in a church and were shot while being arrested."

"At the same time," it was added, "it was possible to dispose of their closest aiders and abettors, all of whom were Czech nationals who had been landed in the protectorate by British planes."

Official Nazi Statement

The version broadcast by the Berlin radio said the DNB, German news agency, from Prague carried this official statement from Prague:

"The murderers of Acting Reichsprotector SS Upper Group Leader Heydrich were discovered in the early morning hours of June 18th in a Prague church and were shot while resisting arrest.

"The result of investigations made by the secret state police in Prague showed that the murderers had been in hiding in the church for some time. All the murderers and the people involved in the murder were Czech nationals who were dropped from British planes over the protectorate with orders

30.24 — 17161

30.24 — 17161

to commit murder."

Heydrich, whose 38 years had spanned a turbulent career of bloodshed and hatred, was wounded in an attack on his automobile near Prague on May 27.

The Nazis charged that it was an anti-tank bomb of British make that wounded him.

His Death Spurred Executions

The reprisal executions began immediately and top ranking German doctors strove to save his life.

He died in Prague June 4. The wave of executions mounted higher.

Heydrich was buried with eulogies by his chief, Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo head, and his Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler.

Hitler called him "one of our martyrs" and conferred his name upon the standard of the Sixth SS (Elite Guard) infantry.

Himmler vowed vengeance—and on June 10, the day after the funeral, the Nazis swept away the entire village of Lidice on the ground that the assailants of Heydrich had found shelter there at one time in their flight.

The executions reached a faster tempo.

The Germans offered to pardon anyone giving informaton about his slayers.

But the executions kept on.

Then last Monday it was reported that the Germans had given the Czechs in all Bohemia and Moravia until today to deliver up the slayers of Heydrich or take the consequences, which were not specifically stated.

The executions continued until the total stood as of June 17 at 382 in addition to the men of Lidice.

CALLS UPON R. A. F. TO AVENGE CZECHS

M. P. Wants Village Razed for Each Execution.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Moore, Conservative, urged the British Government today to issue a warning that the R. A. F. would obliterate a German village for every Czech killed by the Germans' reprisal for the death of Reinhard Heydrich.

A deadline set by the Germans last Monday for delivery of those who shot the second-ranking man in the Gestapo who also was protector of Bohemia and Moravia, will pass tonight, and Sir Thomas declared in the House of Commons that thousands were threatened with murder.

The Secretary for Dominions, Clement R. Attlee, turned aside Sir Thomas's request with the observation that the R. A. F.'s policy was to strike where bombs would have the most effect against German war industry, and said that besides there would not be enough German villages to go around.

4 Sentenced in Turkey In Von Papen Bomb Plot

By the Associated Press.

ANKARA, June 18.—Two Russians were sentenced to 20 years in prison and two naturalized Turkish citizens from Yugoslavia to 10 years on conviction yesterday of complicity in the February 24 bomb plot against German Ambassador Franz von Papen. Appeals were filed.

The Russians were Corge Pavlov and Leonid Kornilov; the Turks Aburahan Simon and Sulevman Say.

JUN 19 1942

Poles Report 13,500 Seized

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 18 — The Polish Government in exile said here today that the Germans had arrested 13,500 Polish officers in a series of "special measures of self-protection" resulting from the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich in old Czecho-Slovakia.

Polish officials said that an S. S. commander named Krueger had been appointed special secretary of state to assist Hans Frank, Governor General of part of conquered Poland, and that one of his first steps was to arrest 10,000 Polish reserve officers.

An additional 3,500 officers were arrested in Polish territory which had been incorporated in the German Reich. Of these, it was said, many have been shot as "enemies of Germans."

Krueger also decreed that Polish police be assigned only to traffic control and had them stripped of all arms.

PLAN OF 'NEW ORDER'

Shift of 3,000,000 Dutch Has Two-ply Aim.

Moscow, June 18 (A. P.).—A German plan for the transfer of 3,000,000 Dutchmen to Nazi-occupied districts of eastern Europe is part of a vast scheme for resettlement of the conquered peoples with the aim of opening choice areas for Germans and weakening resistance to the forces of occupation, Tass reported in a Geneva dispatch today.

The Soviet agency said that German colonists were to be sent into large sections of Holland, Alsace Lorraine, Luxemburg and the Baltic republics.

The population of these areas would be moved, it was said, to sections regarded as less fit for mass German colonization.

Ruth Mitchell, Taken by Nazis As Comitadji, Returning Home

JUN 19 1942

Sister of General in Lisbon for Exchange of U. S., Nazi Nationals

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, June 18.—Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late Brig. Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell of the United States Army Air Corps and described as the first foreign woman ever sworn in as a member of the revolutionary, death-scorning Comitadji organization of Yugoslavia, has arrived in Lisbon from a German prison camp.

Miss Mitchell, who gave her home as Milwaukee, came here with 184 other Americans sent out of Germany for exchange for German nationals in the United States.

Miss Mitchell was sworn in as a member of the colorful organization of Serb fighters in April 1941, only a few days before the German Army invaded Yugoslavia. The ceremony took place in Belgrade, where Miss Mitchell, former wife of an Englishman, had been living for about a year.

She was not heard of again until last December when word was received that she was in a German prison camp. Two weeks ago another internee arriving from Germany said that Miss Mitchell was awaiting release at a German concentration camp at Liebenau in Wuerttemberg. She was held as a war prisoner by the Germans after being captured as a member of the Comitadji.

Miss Mitchell was in Northern Albania writing a guide book when the Italians invaded Greece. She first learned of the Comitadji while studying native folklore and said she joined because "the Comitadji form the heart of Serbia, and Serbia is the heart of Yugoslavia, which has dared to talk back to Hitler."

She was given a vial of poison when she entered the organization because the Comitadji boasts its members are not taken alive. How she was captured has not been disclosed. She was made a member of the general staff and became a dispatch rider for Kosca Pacanac, leader of the organization.

JUN 19 1942

Paris Youth Group Openly Baits Nazis

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 18. (AP)—Paris police last night combed the Champs Des Elysees and the Latin quarter cafes in a roundup of "Zazous," members of the Swing Youth group which has emerged from a seemingly innocent faddist movement into an openly Nazi-baiting organization.

The youths, who recently have taken to wearing yellow breast-pocket handkerchiefs that match the yellow stars of David which their Jewish fellow students are required to wear, were hauled to stations. Some were held on technical charges of drinking liquor while less than 20 years old.

Gringoire charged that there existed in France a highly-organized underground military organization, composed of Communist youths and veterans of the international brigades in the Spanish Civil War.

The newspaper named as the leader of the organization Col. Dumont, former political commissioner of the international brigades.

It said the organization was divided into nine-man armed detachments and that these were broken down into three-man squads.

Gringoire said it was one such squad, using bicycles, which assassinated Albert Clement, Fascist editor. Clement was shot in Paris June 2.

A nine-man detachment of the organization had an active part in a recent food riot in the Rue de Buci, in Paris, during which two policemen were slain, the newspaper asserted.

French Prosecutor Wounded in Blast

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, France, June 18.—State's Attorney Falk was wounded seriously yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a package which was handed to him just as a court session opened at Beaune. Authorities blamed some one bent on personal vengeance.

De Gaulle Cites Disorders.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in an address commemorating the second anniversary of the Free French movement, declared that the Vichy government was desperately trying to present some semblance of public order.

Speaking to the French in Great Britain, he said: The men who have the sorry audacity to claim they are preserving national unity in disgrace are the very men who already are spending their time calculating what police force, bodyguard, blackmail, censorship and spy systems are necessary for them to maintain around themselves some semblance of public order."

Yellow Handkerchiefs Worn By Anti-Nazi Youths in Paris

JUN 19 1942

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 18.—Paris youths belonging to the new Swing Movement—an anti-Nazi, anti-collaboration youth group—have adopted yellow breast-pocket handkerchiefs that match the yellow stars of David which their Jewish fellow students are required to wear on the left side of their coats.

At first, some of the Swing youths, who have clashed openly with members of Jacques Doriot's Fascist youth organization, appeared in public wearing the star of David to show their opposition to the Nazis and their sympathy with the Jews.

Because yellow handkerchiefs could not be found easily, the "Zazous," as members of the movement are called, have taken to coloring their own, and there has been a considerable run on yellow dye.

Meanwhile, the political weekly

French War Guilt Trials May Resume in 2 Months

Berlin Hears Reynaud and

Mandel Will Be Tried

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), June 18 (AP).—France's Roman war-guilt trials are expected to be resumed in about two months, according to dispatches from Vichy today which said Pierre Caous, President of the French Supreme Court, had conferred with Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain.

When the proceedings on charges against various French leaders were adjourned in March, the court was said to have decided that political causes which led to the war must be included in the investigation.

The Vichy report said Paul Reynaud, former French Premier, and Georges Mandel, former Minister of Police and Colonies, would be brought before the court when the sessions are resumed.

The five original defendants in the trial s are Edouard Daladier, Premier when France went to war in 1939; Leon Blum, Premier of France's only Popular Front government; Maurice Gamelin, Allied Generalissimo at the outset ofthe war; Guy LaChambre, former Air Minister, and Pierre Jacomet, former Administrator of Defense Industries.

Bergery Named Vichy Ambassador To Turkey

JUN 19 1942

Vichy, June 18 (AP)—Gaston Bergery, former Leftist leader who has an American wife, was named today as Ambassador to Turkey.

Bergery was Vichy Ambassador to Moscow until relations were broken off after the outbreak of German-Russian hostilities.

He was married at Nantes-Gassicourt to Miss Bettina Shaw-Jones, of Philadelphia and New York, on August 5, 1934.

On Both Sides of Fence

Bergery, who served at Moscow for less than three months, wos one of the first French non-career men to achieve a high diplomatic post. He succeeds Jules Henry at the Ankara Embassy. A politician who has never been bound by party ties, Bergery was able to put himself on both sides of the political fence when his independent ideas prompted him. Although a Leftist, he has authoritarian leanings and has been reported sympathetic to National Socialism. He was among the first to urge a Popular Frant government in France, yet never served in it when such a government was elected in 1936. He was a member of Marshal Henri Petain's National Council, and is said to have drafted some of the Marshal's most important addresses.

King Declares Greece Is In Fight To Finish

New York, June 18 (AP)—King George II of Greece said today that Greece is "in this fight against aggression and international gangsterism and will stay in it until we can sit at a peace table and plan with our allies a world in which decency is the dominating princi-

"Since my arrival in your country," he said at a press conference, "I have seen and heard many things which have strengthened my conviction that the primary purpose of the peace conference to come will be the making of a better world.

"I have learned, too, many facts about your rising might in production of materials and prosecution of the war which have strengthened my certainty of our victory and have made me feel that our common triumph may be much nearer than any of us dared hope even six months ago."

Nazis, Italians Discuss Food

ROME, June 18 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—German-Italian cooperation on food supply problems was discussed by Carlo Pareschi, Italian Minister of Agriculture, and Herbert Backe, deputy German Minister of Agriculture, during the past two days at Venice.

John Masefield's Son Is Killed in Action

London, June 18 —(AP)— Lewis Crommelin Masefield, 32, son of Poet Laureate John Masefield, was "killed in action far from home in recent fighting," it was announced today.

He was the author of a novel "Cross and Double Cross", a social satire published in 1936, and was a former newspaperman.

Double Summer Time Ends Aug. 8 in Britain

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 18.—Britain's double summer time will not be extended beyond August 8, Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, told Commons today.

Under double summer time, Britain has been two hours ahead of Greenwich mean time and six hours ahead of Eastern war time.

U. S. Envoy to Eire Confers in London

London, June 18 (A. P.).—David Gray, United States Minister to Eire, has arrived in London for consultations with Ambassador John G. Winant. It was understood in informed quarters that he is making an important report on the Dublin Government's reaction to the presence of United States troops in Northern Ireland.

Peril to West Coast Abated, Says Stimson

JUN 19 1942

Recent American Successes Have Scattered Japanese Fleet 'All Over the Pacific,' Declares Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 18. (AP)—The danger of an immediate Japanese attack on the west coast of the United States has greatly diminished, Secretary of War Stimson said today, because recent American successes scattered the enemy fleet "all over the Pacific" and sent it "hustling away as fast as it could in the opposite direction."

Aleutian Situation Still Obscure

He was speaking primarily of the struggle off Midway, in which American air power wreaked such havoc on the Japanese navy.

Recalling that Stimson had previously said an attack on the west coast might be expected, reporters asked him whether recent developments had diminished that threat.

"Temporarily, I should say the threat was much less," he said.

The secretary had little to add to reports of the situation in the Aleutians—a situation which has been obscured by fog and bad weather. The available information indicates, he said, that the Japanese thus far have made only a "very small landing" on the island chain which stretches from Alaska toward Siberia.

All possible information will be made public, Stimson stressed. To illustrate the difficulty of getting a clear picture of a sea-air engagement, even when the fighting is not blurred by unfavorable weather, he spoke of the Midway engagement.

"Inevitably," he said, "when the reports come in there is immense confusion. At Midway, where the weather was clear, the information available gave us a good general picture of the outcome but there was much confusion as to just what ships were hit.

"I spent three or four days studying the army and navy reports as they came in from the Midway battle and didn't know at the end just how many ships were hit or what kind of units. Of the fighting in the Aleutians, we have not been able thus far to get even the general picture we had of Midway.

"I think I can speak for the navy, as well as the War Department, in saying what we give you is our best judgment based on the mass of conflicting data."

Stimson also told his press conference, on the earlier air and sea engagement off Midway.

"But after three days fighting the enemy fleet was scattered all over the Pacific Ocean, hustling away as fast as it could in the opposite direction, without air protection," he added.

In the Aleutians, Stimson said, the American and Japanese forces thus far had had only fleeting glimpses of each other through the eyes of airmen.

Promises All Data

He promised that the Government would make available "every bit of information we can" about the Aleutians as well as the earlier engagements in the Pacific.

Stimson was asked whether the air and naval losses inflicted on the foe in the last several weeks had diminished the threat to the Pacific Coast.

"Temporarily, I should say the threat was much less," he replied.

Can't Forward Reports

One reason the report was still incomplete on the Midway fight, he said, was that many naval flyers were still at sea on aircraft carriers which were prohibited from forwarding reports.

Outlining the difficulties of obtaining a clear and complete picture of a modern sea and air engagement, Stimson noted that the only contact between the forces off Midway was by means of hundreds of airmen.

"They were shooting in many cases at the same target without knowing that the other fellow was shooting at it," he said. "Flying at about 300 feet a second, there is little time for observation.

Cites Confusion

"Inevitably when the reports come in there is immense confusion. At Midway, where the weather was clear, the information available gave us a good general picture of the outcome but there was much confusion as to just what ships were hit.

"I spent three or four days studying the reports as they came in from the Midway battle and didn't know at the end just how many ships were hit or what kind of units.

"Of the fighting in the Aleutians, we have not been able thus far to get even the general picture we had of Midway.

"I think I can speak for the navy as well as the War Department in saying what we give you is our best judgment based on the mass of conflicting data."

Invasion Threat Reduced, Says Stimson

JUN 19 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 18—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today the losses inflicted on the Japanese in the Pacific had temporarily but substantially reduced the threat of an attack on the Pacific Coast which he has repeatedly said might be expected.

War and Navy Department information is, he said, that the Japanese thus far had made only a "very small landing" in the Aleutian Islands, off Alaska, but he stressed that fog and unfavorable weather obscured developments in the North Pacific.

Midway Data Incomplete

Information is still incomplete.

Canadian Flyers Helping Americans in Alaska

JUN 19 1942

By the Associated Press

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—Squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force are operating with United States forces in Alaska, it became known last night as Lt. Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of the Canadian general staff, assumed temporary command of Canada's Pacific forces.

Canadian anti-aircraft units are also on duty in Alaska, Gen. Stuart revealed.

This was the first public announcement that Canadian forces were participating in operations with the United States Army.

Gen. Stuart said he attached "considerable significance" to the Japanese action in the Aleutian Islands, describing it as "an obvious defensive attempt to neutralize, destroy or occupy such air bases in the Aleutians as can be used for 'jumping-off points' for raids on Japan by shore-based aircraft."

"It is also true," he said, "that if Japan can hold the gains in the Aleutions she will be much closer to Canadian objectives than she was before."

Arnold Praises Airacobras

BUFFALO, June 18 (AP).—General H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, has commended Bell Aircraft Corporation for the part played by Bell Airacobras (P-39) in "the success achieved in repulsing the enemy during the recent fighting off the Aleutian Islands."

In a telegram to Lawrence D. Bell president of the warplane concern, General Arnold praised the work of the "men and women of your company."

The Airacobras, he said, "engaged a squadron of fourteen Japanese planes, destroyed four and dispersed the others. They overcame the difficulties of storm, dense clouds and low ceilings, and they did not suffer a single loss."

U.S. Bomber Group Established in China

JUN 19 1942

Japs Heavily Reinforcing Air Power to Defend Burma Conquest and Press War on Chinese.

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN

CHUNGKING, China, June 18. (AP)—Existence of a United States Army bomber command in imperiled Free China was disclosed today at a time when the Japanese enemy was heavily reinforcing his air strength to defend his conquest of Burma and attempt to mop up the armies of Chiang Kai-Shek.

Japs Have 800 Planes

Col. Caleb V. Haynes, big, 46-year-old North Carolinian who personally directed the harrowing aerial evacuation of Burma, was named chief of the command. Just where and when the American force will go into action is an important military secret.

Already operating in the China war theatre are the "Flying Tigers" of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's American Volunteer Group.

Informed estimates of the present aerial dispositions of the Japanese Air Force in the Burma and Chinese theatre makes it seem certain the enemy is expecting some strenuous opposition in the sky, something the Chinese have never been able to provide.

The Japanese are reported to have 500 planes in Burma and 300 in China, with a new influx of aircraft about Canton and Hankow in the southeast.

They have left aerial reinforcement of the Manchurian theatre to the very last, apparently, although they are reported o have restored the Manchurian army to its full strength of 33 divisions, approximately 660,000 men, and seem to be awaiting only the propitious moment to attack Siberia. Because of the excellent airdromes in the Manchurian area, the Japanese can establish strong air forces there very quickly.

Attack on Siberia Expected

The recent enemy attacks on Midway Island and the Aleutians are interpreted in some quarters as preparations for attack on Siberia. The Japanese, it is believed, wanted to eliminate the possibility of a United States attack from the east in the event of hostilities with Russia. That they failed to do so will not necessarily deter them from a Russian adventure. The main thing they are waiting for is an indication that the Russians are weakening in their fight with Germany.

Meanwhile informed persons will not be surprised if the Japanese merely press consolidation of the victories they have won.

On the Chekiang-Kiangsi front in southeastern China the enemy had less than 50 miles to go to complete the occupation of the 450-mile railway which loops through the two provinces. The Chinese High Command said that the Japanese column moving from the west had reached the railway town of Kweiki by a detour and that the column approaching from the east was continuing to advance from Shangjao. These towns are in eastern Kiangsi.

A third column was thrusting southward toward Fukien province from Kwangfeng in eastern Kiangsi. Already it had advanced eight miles and apparently was headed for Chinese inland bases in Fukien. In this province the Japanese are in occupation of the port of Amoy but they have been thwarted in attempts to penetrate the region around Foochow from the sea.

Col. Caleb V. Haynes Heads U.S. Bomber Command in China

JUN 19 1942

North Carolinian Is Veteran of World War; Never Crashed Plane

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 18.—Col. Caleb V. Haynes has been appointed chief of the American Bomber Command in China, it was announced today.

Just where and when the new American force would go into action was a military secret.

(It was not disclosed what force would comprise the American bomber command in China. There have been reports that United States air units and personnel had arrived there, but these were without confirmation.

(Already operating in China are Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Flying Tigers—the American Volunteer Group with the Chinese air force—but these are scheduled to be taken back into the Army Air Force July 4.)

Col Haynes recently led personally the aerial evacuation of Burma. While stationed in India as commander of the Assam-Burma-China ferrying command he repeatedly risked his life to fly gasoline to the American Volunteer Group of flyers in Burma and bring out refugees and military personnel.

Col. Haynes is a tall, heavy North Carolinian who learned to fly in the last war and has never crashed a plane in his 25-year career. He is 46.

Part of the time in India he was flying transport planes and the rest of the time he helped provide protection for the transports in a pursuit ship.

He was the last Allied airman to fly into Lashio. He flew into Shwebo, in Upper Burma, right after a flight of Japanese bombers and took out Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's staff just before another flight was expected.

His main purpose in going to Shwebo was to bring out Gen. Stilwell himself, but the general insisted on remaining and later marched out through the jungle.

Col. Haynes was attacked once while flying a transport. That time he beat off the Japanese fighter with volleys from a tommy gun until he could get his plane into the concealment of clouds.

Awarded DFC

Earlier in the war he made some of the first flights from the United States to England in the Atlantic ferrying command.

He has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaves for pioneering in African four-motor plane routes.

Haynes was one of three squadron leaders in the Second Bombardment Group, which flew from the United States to South America in 1938 in the first great mass flight of American bombers.

In 1939 he commanded the bomber which carried much-needed medical and other supplies to victims of the disastrous Chilean earthquake, for which he received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Col. Haynes is regarded by War Department officials as one of the Army's top-notch heavy bomber pilots and long-distance flyers.

During the same year as the Chilean flight—on June 30, 1939—Col. Haynes made another flight that won international recognition. A Mexican pilot, Francisco Sarabia, was killed accidentally in the crash of his plane in the Potomac River. Col. Haynes was directed to take the body back to Mexico City, and made the trip in a non-stop flight of 14 hours and 55 minutes.

Col. Haynes also was one of the pilots on the round-the-world flight of Army bombers which took the W. Averell Harriman mission to Moscow last year. For this he was awarded an oak leaf cluster to add to his DSC.

30.24—17163
30.24—17163

Japs Reinforcing Air Strength in China and Burma

Fresh Nipponese Advance Menaces Inland Bases In Fukien Province

By WILLIAM P. GRAFFIN
By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 18.—While informed sources here believe the Japanese may attack Russian Siberia before the summer is over, the enemy now is concentrating on reinforcement of his air strength in the China and Burma theaters.

Army intelligence reports received here indicated today that the Japanese now have 500 planes in Burma and have increased the number actually in China to 300, with a fresh influx of planes at Canton and Hankow.

The aerial preparations of the foe gave weight to indications that the Japanese would intensify their efforts to tighten the cordon around the still free parts of Southern China and thereby strangle Chungking. The present nutcracker offensive in the Eastern China provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi is an important part of these efforts.

Hold on Railway Narrowed.

On the Chekiang-Kiangsi front the Chinese hold on the important railway looping through the two provinces has been narrowed to less than 50 miles, it appeared tonight on the basis of the Chinese high command communique.

The Japanese column from the west had reached the railway town of Kweiki by a detour, while forces from the east continued their advance from Shangjao, the communique said.

Informed sources here, discussing prospects of a Japanese attack on easternmost Russia said the Japanese had taken certain preparatory steps, but were leaving one, reinforcement of the air force in Manchukuo, to the very last. There was no confirmation of rumors that the Japanese had shifted many planes from Southeastern Asia and occupied China to Manchukuo.

The Chinese informants said, however, that reinforcement of Japanese air power in Manchukuo could be effected easily at the 11th hour when the Japanese are ready to launch an attack on Siberia. Awaiting such reinforcements are large numbers of modern airdromes.

Kwantung Army Restored.

Evidence that the Japanese hope to take a crack at Siberia some day is seen in the report that they have restored the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo to its full strength of 33 divisions—about 600,000 men—by returning divisions withdrawn for the Southwest Pacific campaigns.

The enemy's recent attacks on Midway and the Aleutian Islands are interpreted as preparatory to a Siberian move. The Japanese, it is said, had hoped to eliminate a threat to what would be the rear of an attack on Siberia. But the Japanese failure in those areas will not necessarily delay an attack on Siberia, the Chinese say. The main factor is doubt over the course of the German-Russian war.

Last summer the Japanese were believed to have promised an attack on Siberia the moment the Germans captured Moscow. Moscow never fell. So long as the Russian defenses stand up, Japan is believed likely to delay her Siberian plans.

New Menace to Fukien.

A Japanese task force has supplemented the pincer offensive along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway with an 8-mile drive southward from Kwangfeng which the Chinese interpreted as a threat to their inland bases in Fukien province.

Kwangfeng lies in Eastern Kiangsi, 24 miles north of the border of Fukien—in which the Japanese have long occupied the port of Amoy and have been trying unsuccessfully to seize footholds near Foochow—and 12 miles northeast of Shangjao, an important railway station won by the invaders Monday.

A Chinese Army spokesman announced the operation from Kwangfeng, saying the task force was spearhead of an army estimated at 100,000 men which had pushed into Kiangsi from Chekiang.

The spokesman admitted the invaders from the east were attempting to push beyond Shangjao while the eastbound formation crossed a Sin River tributary in its march along the tracks.

China Steps Up Pressure.

The Chinese increased pressure on outposts screening Nanchang, Kiangsi Province capital, into which the Japanese were pouring reinforcements.

The Japanese also were reported reinforcing their divisions in Kwangtung, southernmost of China's provinces, for a renewed drive northward from Canton toward the general area of the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations.

Gandhi Says India, If Freed, Might Sign United Nations Pact

Wardha, India, June 18 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist leader, said today that if India were freed "he had in mind a treaty between the United Nations and India for the defense of China against Japanese aggression."

He made this statement in elaborating on an earlier declaration that he would not object to the presence of British and United States troops in India if the latter were given its independence.

The idea of such a treaty was frequently mentioned during the discussions of Sir Stafford Cripps with Indian leaders several months ago.

Japs Lose 3 Planes In Raid on Moresby

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, June 19 (AP)—Eighteen bombers made an unsuccessful attack on Port Moresby, New Guinea, yesterday—the second in two days—General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Allied fighter planes shot down one zero fighter and two bombers, a headquarters communique said.

Two Allied planes were lost in combat.

$46,000,000 Jap Loan Granted to Thailand

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 18.—The Information Board announced the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry of Thailand today signed an agreement for a loan of 200,000,000 yen (nominally about $46,000,000 at the pre-war exchange rate) to Thailand.

It was stated the loan was designed to strengthen Thailand's financial and economic situation.

Japs Claim 21 Planes In Dutch Harbor Attack

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), June 18.—Imperial headquarters reported today 21 American planes were shot down and important United States facilities were destroyed in the Japanese naval attacks two weeks ago on Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

There was no confirmation of these reports from United States sources. Some Dutch Harbor warehouses were acknowledged fired. Plane losses were not mentioned.

'Father' His Proudest Title, Says MacArthur

NEW YORK, June 18. (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur cabled the National Father's Day committee today that while he was proud to be a soldier "I am prouder, infinitely prouder to be a father."

Chosen by the committee as "outstanding American Father of 1942" MacArthur replied:

"Nothing has touched me more deeply than the act of the National Father's Day committee. By profession I am a soldier and take pride in that fact, but I am prouder, infinitely prouder to be a father. A soldier destroys in order to build. The father only builds, never destroys. The one has the potentialities of death, the other embodies creation and life. And while the hordes of death are mighty, the battles of life are mightier still. My hope is that my son, when I am gone, will remember me not from the battle but in the home repeating with him our simple daily prayer, 'Our Father who are in heaven'."

"signed,
"DOUGLAS MacARTHUR."

Yanks In New Caledonia Guarding A Paradise

JUN 19 1942

(Editor's Note—Ian Fitchett, Australian official war correspondent who reported the battle of Malaya, has just completed a 500-mile inspection trip through New Caledonia, Free French island east of Australia, and describes its defenses in the hands of United States troops who have been on guard there since April.)

By Ian Fitchett

Melbourne, June 18 (AP)—Well equipped, well clothed, fit and happy, a United States fighting force that is the equal in spirit and training of any army I have seen stands perpared to repel any Japanese threat to the island of New Caledonia, astride the sea lane from the United States to Australia.

The completeness of their preparations is a revelation.

No troops in the world today are serving under more pleasant conditions than these soldiers from the States who are quartered under canvas and eat in the open on benches and tables in this coral-fringed mountainous woodland.

Rural Boy's Paradise

There are few relaxation, on New Caledonia to which the city-bred man is accustomed. For country-bred youths, however, the hundreds of square miles of brush and jungle are a paradise, and even the men from the cities are catching on to the fishing and hunting with enthusiasm.

Each man gets at least one day a week to himself, and organized hunting and fishing parties are popular. The hills echo with the crack of rifles as men hunt deer. There are fish for the taking in the inland streams and the rocky coastal pools. Oysters cluster thickly in the mangrove roots along the coast and huge crabs swarm the shallows.

Learn Patois French

The United States soldiers have acquired enough local patois French to get along with the farmers and natives.

Tobacco is plentiful and beer, although usually rare, appears on the soldiers' ration lists.

For all of this, the men are never allowed to forget they are part of an army with a big job to do. Although little can be said about their preparations, there is more than enough being done here to satisfy the severest military critic. When necessary, work continues night and day.

Have Sports Material

The troops appear to be well equipped with sports material. A good deal of baseball and softball is played. There are several first class bands on the island and there are always transports available to move them around to different units.

Slit trenches have been dug everywhere for the protection of the troops and civilians in case of a sudden air attack. An indication of the care taken of transports is the rule that every vehicle must be taken down after 6,000 miles of travel.

Wife Of Devereux Relieved To Get News

New York, June 18 (AP)—Mrs. James P. S. Devereux, wife of Major Devereux, Marine Corps hero who commanded the Wake Island garrison against superior Japanese forces last December, said today she was relieved to learn definite news of her husband, reported a prisoner of the Japanese in Shanghai.

She said she would rather think of him being in Shanghai than in Japan, for "I believe the chances for getting enough food are better in China."

She received notice that Major Devereux was a prisoner from a report forwarded to Washington by the International Red Cross in Geneva.

Princeton Man Jap Prisoner

By The Associated Press. June 18

WASHINGTON.—Lieutenant Commander Elmer Blomfield Greey, of Ridgeview Road, Princeton, N. J., is a prisoner of the Japanese at Shanghai, China, the War Department announced last night.

Com. Greey is vice-president of the Matthews Construction Company, Princeton and former Princeton Township police recorder and president of the Princeton Republican Club.

He was called to active service as a naval reserve officer and had been listed January 19 among the prisoners of war taken by the Japanese after the heroic American defense of Wake Island.

Last night's announcement was on the basis of a sixth list of 134 prisoners of war and interned civilians received by the War Department from the Japanese government through International Red Cross.

Among those listed was Major James Patrick Sinnott Devereux, of the Marines, who led the defense of the island.

The Army directed that publication of the names be confined to newspapers and local radio broadcasts normally serving the area in which the men resided.

Roosevelt Nominates Robinson As Admiral

Washington, June 18 (AP)—Capt Arthur Granville Robinson, who brought the damaged United States cruiser Marblehead safely home to America after a battle with Japanese aircraft, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be rear admiral.

Robinson is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York Sailor Cited

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—William Newton Mercer, fireman first class, of Groveland, N. Y., has been authorized for meritorious advancement in rating by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander, for an attempt to save the lives of two shipmates. The Navy said today that Mercer had refused to leave his station in the fire room after his ship had been hit by a torpedo Jan. 11. Mercer, twenty-five years old, is the son of Mrs. Blanche Mercer Burger, of Groveland.

JAPANESE LEAVE ON SWEDISH SHIP

Will Take 1,097 Passengers to East Africa, Pick Up Americans.

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP) The Swedish motorship Gripsholm sailed from New York tonight carrying 1,097 western hemisphere nationals of Japan and Thailand to be exchanged at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, for nationals of the United States, other American republics and Canada.

The departure of the motorship, anounced by the State department, had been held up about a week because last minute negotiations had struck several snags.

Emissaries Aboard

No names of those aboard were given out, but it was believed certain that among the passengers were Kichisaburo Nomura, and Saburo Kurusu, Japanese emissaries who were still negotiating with Secretary Hull when the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7.

These two, with several hundred other Japanese officials and newspaper men, have been living a life of leisure for about six months at luxurious hotels at Hot Springs, Va., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

On the Gripsholm as she left for the 7,500 mile voyage to Portuguese, East Africa, were 495 Japanese and Thai officials, as well as non-official Japanese and Thais.

Enroute the ship will stop at Rio de Janeiro to take aboard approximately 403 aditional Japanese

officials and non-officials from Brazil and Paraguay, thus making a total of 1,500 persons to be transported by the exchange vessel.

On its return voyage the Gripsholm will carry American officials and newspaper men who have been interned in Japan, China, Hong Kong and other places. Among them will be Joseph C. Grew, ambassador to Tokyo before the United States and Japan went to war.

They will be transported to Lourenco Marques on the Japanese steamer Asama Maru. The State department said the Japanese government was providing transportation for the western hemisphere internees from Japanese and Japanese controlled territories, except the Philippines.

The round trip voyage of the Gripsholm is expected to take about 60 days.

Jap Losses 10 Times Those of Americans, Nimitz Declares

Air Power Being Bolstered, Pacific Fleet Told in Congratulatory Address

By the Associated Press.

PEARL HARBOR, June 18.—American air power exacted a stunning toll of 10 Japanese men and planes for every one lost by the United States in the Coral Sea and Midway Island battles and rapidly is being bulwarked for even greater sledge-hammer blows.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz made the cheering disclosures yesterday aboard a fighting ship in an address to his Pacific Fleet during which he urged the heroic veterans of the two titanic sea-air fights "to hold the line until our reinforcements are ready to take over."

Acknowledging that losses to United States carrier air groups have been heavy since the war opened, due to initial Japanese air superiority, the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet strongly hinted that the picture was changing rapidly.

Will Rotate Carrier Groups.

Whereas the personnel on aircraft carriers had to fight on with little rest or relief in the first stages of the war, Admiral Nimitz said "it will soon be possible to organize additional carrier groups and to rotate them."

"Although we feel keenly the loss of many fine officers and men, we take pride in knowing they gave their lives to turn back grave threats to our country," he declared.

"We can take satisfaction in the knowledge that in every meeting with the enemy since December 7 his losses have greatly exceeded ours and that in the Coral Sea and Midway actions his personnel losses were at least 10 times greater than ours, and his plane losses in almost the same ratio.

"We are greatly increasing our battle strength. Our ships, planes and pilots are being added in constantly increasing numbers."

Admiral Nimitz praised the teamwork of the Army, Navy and marines in achieving the Midway victory, and announced medal awards to personnel of the Aviation Corps and the submarines.

But he pointed out that air power has played the leading role both in the Coral Sea and off Midway "and will continue to do so as the war progresses."

Knox's Message Read.

"The Coral Sea and Midway battles are the first in history in which great aerial duels were fought by carrier fleets," he added.

"Our air groups have proved, by their skill and courage, the superiority of our forces. They have shown that in our ships, in our planes and in our personnel is the stuff that makes for victory." Admiral Nimitz read a message of congratulation for a "magnificient victory" off Midway which was sent by Secretary of Navy Knox.

"The batle of Midway will provide one of the most inspiring pages in American naval history for all time," Secretary Knox observed.

The crushing defeat of a huge Japanese fleet off Midway thwarted capture of that island defending the approaches to Hawaii and constituted one phase of the masterful strategy of Admiral Nimitz in cutting the Japanese Navy to pieces.

U.S.-Born Japanese Freed

But Man Released in San Francisco Faces Federal Internment

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 (AP).—A Japanese was a free man today in San Francisco—a military zone from which all Japanese have been ordered removed by the Army—but Federal authorities predicted his freedom would be short-lived.

Federal court officials released Fred T. Korematsu, twenty-three years old, an American-born Japanese, after the American Civil Liberties Union posted $1,000. He was arrested in San Leandro on charges of being in a restricted area and violating curfew regulations.

Ernest Besig, northern California director of the Civil Liberties Union, explained the union desired to use Korematsu's case to test the citizenship rights for persons of Japanese ancestry.

But A. J. Zirpoli, Assistant United States Attorney, said Korematsu would be picked up immediately by military police and sent to an assembly center.

Sinking of Jap Carrier Told by Writer Who Saw Coral Sea Battle

One American Flier Dive Bombed So Low His Plane Was Shattered By Explosion of Bomb on Deck of Enemy Warship.

(This is the seventh in a series of ten stories supplied to The Associated Press by the Chicago Tribune whose foreign correspondent Stanley Johnston, was the only American newspaperman aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington in the Coral Sea engagement. Previous stories told of the shattering American air raid on Tulagi harbor, in which 14 out of 15 Jap ships were destroyed; the sinking of a Jap carrier with the loss of only two U. S. planes; the attack on the Lexington and the valorous American fight to save it. In the following story Johnston tells of the attack on a second Jap carrier, the sinking of which is claimed by naval fliers).

By STNLEY JOHNSON

Foreign Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune

(Copyright 1942 by the Chicago Tribune)

CHICAGO, June 18.—In her last fight the Lexington was not merely on the receiving end of battle blows.

Her airmen, banding with those of the second carrier in our seaborne air force, delivered a devastating left hook, followed by a right cross to the Japanese chin, almost at the moment when the Japanese were showering their blitz upon us.

Fierce Air Duels

To land these blows the Lexington's pilots and air gunners swept through almost 200 miles of fierce, continuous air combats. These were proportionately more sanguinary than the dueling I saw over Dover and the Kentish coasts during the now historic Battle of Britain in 1940.

And yet the fog of war, the rain squalls of the hot and muggy Coral Sea, and confusions in time and distance—you must remember that in this fight the Japanese and American fleets of ocean vessels never came closer to each other than 180 miles—tend to obscure the true picture of the effectiveness of our dive bombers and torpedo planes.

The only real records available for the deeds of the day are the reports and memories of the gallant boys who flew away to do their jobs. They say that at least three Japanese aircraft carriers opposed them in the fighting that day with more than 160 Japanese planes. And they say, many of one of their carriers and left anhour after their return to the Lexington from battle, that they sank one of heir carriers and left another totally enveloped in fierce flames. The least damage the second carrier could have suffered would have been a complete gutting.

These stories from the men whose eyes had beheld the Japanese fleet spread out below them as they dived at 250 miles an hour to plant their bombs on Nipponese carrier decks, and whose fingers pressed the buttons that sent streams of machinegun bullets toward Zero (naval) fighters, indicate to me, at least, that the navy's official communiques are ultra conservative.

Japs Lost 63 Planes

The Japanese lost 63 planes that day—about 30 per cent of the total involved in both offensive and defensive actions. We lost 16, three times more than in any other of the Coral Sea actions. And of these 11 were from the Lexington's squadrons. The remainder fell from those of the second carrier. The name of the second carrier may not be mentioned, but for the sake of clarity we will call her United States Carrier II.

Certainly there were more aircraft fighting over the Coral Sea on that final day of the Lexington's life than in any previous conflict between sea-borneair armadas. And the fighting that occurred there probably established a pattern for the brand new chapter in naval history that aviation is opening.

In my previous stories I told of the opening phases of the five day battle of the Coral Sea, and how our flyers smashed a Japanese carrier of the Shyakoku class. Then you were told of the Japanese attack upon the Lexington on the morning of May 8. Yesterday's story told how she sank.

With today's story we return once more to the morning of May 8. You may remember that we had observed the presence of the second Japanese pincer prong on the evening of May 7, when the Japanese planes tried to alight on the Lexington's deck only to be driven off into rain squalls by gunfire from the rest of our fleet. Their presence warned us that we were in for a desperate battle the next day.

Our scouts were off at dawn. They made contact with the Japanese at 8:10 a. m. on May 8. At 9:30 a. m. our dive bombers and torpedo planes with a small fighter escort took the air to blast the Japs.

I cannot sufficiently emphasize the part the weather played in the offensive efforts of our pilots on the Lexington and those of United States Carrier II. Overhead were unusually woolly clouds. Under some of them was a curtain of heavy rain. These vapor pillars filled the sky to overflowing without, however, making a solid layer.

The Japanese were fortunate in being in an area of the sea where there was an unusually large number of hard rain squalls. These served to screen parts of their ocean fleet—one squadron of a dozen heavy dive bombers from the Lexington never did find a Japanese target and returned without striking a blow.

The clouds also were responsible for as strange a bit of chance as any in the entire five day Coral Sea action. This was the amazing fact that the American and Japanese air striking forces passed each other on the way to their respective targets without ever seeing each other. Yet each side apparently took the most direct course.

Air Fleets Passed Each Other

This can happen though. Our air units, that day, flew at medium altitudes, and close to the ocean. The Japanese, on the other hand, flew high, coming out of bad weather and into the clearer air around the Lexington. They might easily under these circumstances have passed within a mile or two but never have had a glimpse of each other.

Our first contact with the enemy was made by one of the youngest pilots in our scouting force. To amplify his report Lieut. Comm. Robert Dixon, skipper of the scout units, flew into the youngster's sector and remained there two hours and 50 minutes. During that time he had a number of brushes with enemy planes, but remained over the hostile ships sending out radio messages and directional signals to lead the oncoming striking squadrons to the target.

"How did you manage to survive, Bob, alone in the middle of enemy air?" I asked him later.

Both he and I knew that he had been flying a relatively slow plane—ordinarily no match for Zeros.

"We ducked in an out of the clouds," he answered, grinning a little. "When they came after us (he had a rear gunner in the scout with him) they didn't press their attacks home. They seemed to prefer to make feinting runs, evidently hoping to get my rear gunner to use up his belts of ammunition so they could close as he was reloading. My gunner refused to play this game and held his fire until they were within killing range.

"Finally if they came in too close I would make a steep turn and head toward them with one wing low. This allowed me to be in shooting position with my front guns and also permitted my gunner to fire forward over the wing, too."

The first American attack came when Comm. Bill Ault, leading four heavy dive bombers, and Lieut. Comm. Jimmy Brett at the head of 11 torpedo planes struck at Jappanese carrier No. 1.

"The Japs were using the same protective screen for their carrier that we generally did while cruising," Comm. Brett said later. "It was screened by several cruisers and destroyers that we ignored, even to the extent of flying over one cruiser, while going in. That cruiser didn't fire at us. She must have mistaken us for some of their own—the weather was so bad it was an easy mistake to make.

"We slid through a bit of scud and came out astern of the carrier. Her lookouts recognized us and she began a sharp right turn. All the anti-aircraft guns in the unit opened up on us, bounced us around some, but didn't stop us.

"Several enemy fighters—I saw Messerschmitt types with liquid cooled engines, Zeros and older fixed landing gear types mixed together—came at us, but we were in the final run by that time, well fanned out.

Torpedoes Hit Carrier

"Just before I let my fish (torpedo) go I could see the carrier well. Her decks were empty—all her planes were in the air, either defending the ship or pounding our own carriers. We saw the whole Jap vessel jump as our torpedoes began exploding. Then we were busy dodging fighters, calling down our own fighting pilots, and heading home.

"We closed up into a tight formation so all our gunners could get cross-fire into any Jap fighters bothering us. It was well, too, because 12 Jappies came down on us. They came cautiously because we were flying only 30 feet above the water.

"After several gentle passes in our direction two of the Zeros got caught in our gunners' converging fire and dropped flaming into the sea. The rest cleared out, and left us alone. Our problem then became one of nursing our fuel—we were damned low—so that we could make it back home. Thirty miles out one plane's tanks ran dry. The pilot made a perfect, wheels-up landing. Later a destroyer picked up the pilot and his two men. The rest of us made it back. We could hardly believe, from the way the Lexington looked at that time, that she had been hurt."

The fighters that Brett had called upon were led by Lieut. Noel Gayler. He emerged from that day's bitter air combats as the Navy's leading ace. Gayler had three other pilots with him and as they slid down to protect the torpedo planes they found themselves in a hot dogfight with only a few feet between their wings and the sea. This ended with all of Gayler's men shot down—one reported making a forced landing into the sea—but Gayler himself knocked down two Japanese.

Turning back to find his comrades in the torpedo planes, Gayler zipped through a cloud into momentarily clear air. Ten miles away he saw a Japanese carrier blazing furiously. He decided that the job was done and started homeward.

"Half way back," he told me later, "I saw two Japanese torpedo planes heading for their mother ship, probably after having strafed the Lex (Lexington). I was above them, and by taking advantage of the clouds I managed to stay out of their sight until ready to make my attack dive. I got them both and proceeded home."

These four victories brought Gayler's total of enemy planes destroyed in combat to eight. His fighter also has a miniature painting of a flag with a bomb in the center to indicate that he dropped a light bomb on a Japanese anti-aircraft battery at Salamau, New Guinea, on March 10. At that time he was the Navy's leading ace—having three more credits than Edward

30. 24 — 17165

30. 24 — 17165

(Butch) O'Hare. Gayler's total, however, may have been surpassed by other pilots in the Midway Island battle.

Carrier Torn Apart

Let us revert for a moment to the attack on Japanese carrier No. 1. As Comm. Brett's torpedo planes came snaking out of the low cloud, Comm. Ault's four heavy dive bombers were gaining altitude for their attacks. They first flew over the Japanese at 3,500 feet, picked the carrier from amid the formations below. The Japanese ships momentarily were in clear air but were steaming fast for a rain squall.

The four planes turned into their dives just as the first torpedoes were being released. Much of the carrier's anti-aircraft was busy with the torpedo planes—there being 11 of them—and Comm. Ault's bombers were not molested in their swift, straight descent. The result was that three of their bombs plunged through the carrier's deck. Towering masses of smoke and debris rose after each blast.

"The bombs seemed to act in a dual manner," one of the torpedo pilots who saw the dive bombers come down said afterward: "Not only did they tear that carrier apart but they also had an incendiary effect. Of course, that's not so strange. Carriers have huge tanks full of fuel oil and high test gasoline. Once this starts to burn it's good-bye."

Only one of this force of four dive bombers reached the Lexington after the battle. A cloud of Zeros intercepted Comm. Ault's little force and shot down three. The commander's last words over the radio were:

"My rear gunner is badly hit, I'm also wounded. Going down on the water."

Ensign N. A. Sterrie, one of Comm. Brett's torpedo plane pilots, said:

"Many Japanese fighters showed up during our attack but they didn't push their attacks home. The carrier went into a tight constant turn when it was attacked, and was smoking heavily when we went away. As I came out of my attack, I found one of our group had saved his torpedo, since the carrier seemed to be definitely gone.

"He turned away and made a run toward one of the four cruisers that were accompanying the carrier. I had no fish but accompanied him on the attack in order to absorb some of the anti-aircraft fire from that ship's guns. We were unable to see the result of the torpedo shot."

The assault on Japanese carrier No. II was just as furious as the raids made by the Lexington's squadrons on Jap. No. 1.

"We had an uneventful flight to our objective," Ensign J. H. Jorgenson in one of our carrier No. II's torpedo planes told me after the fight. "We circled once and saw two carriers, two battleships, three heavy cruisers and three light cruisers. They were increasing their speed to 25 knots and were spread over a distance of five miles long and three to four miles wide at that time.

JUN 19 1942

Forced to Land Jap Says

"We dived on the starboard carrier, the skipper, Lieut. Comm. W. O. Burch, led and I followed. My bomb was released at 2,000 feet. I could see the skipper's 1,000 pounder hit flush on the carrier's deck. Then I saw a lot of smoke."

As he swooped up out of his dive, Ensign Jorgenson said, his plane was hit by Japanese anti-aircraft fire.

"It lurched and started into a left spin. After recovering I discovered a shell hole in the left aileron and wing. Fabric quickly ripped off and the wiring and tubing protruded.

"As I gained a climbing altitude three fighters jumped my tail. Their bullets peppered the plane and especially the wings and front end of the fuselage. Some passed in over my right shoulder and tore off the rear of my telescope. Others hit the back of the seat (which was armored). More came through wrecking most of my instruments. One bullet passed through the oxygen tube which was lying on my forearm—causing the tube to smoke.

"Three bullets grazed my right leg and I got some shrapnel or powder burns in my foot and toes."

The plane became difficult to control, became heavy in the left wing, the ensign said.

"I flew through some clouds and my radioman saw one Japanese fighter. Three more attacked from above and ahead. One came in head-on and I shot into him until he veered off smoking. After this my engine began to lose power—missing on one or two cylinders. I picked up a group of Douglas scout bombers and came home.

"Arriving I tried to land with flaps down, but the plane was uncontrollable. I then raised the flaps, notified the carrier I would land in the water, and sat the plane down in the sea. I was picked up four minutes later."

Lieut. E. S. McCusky, also from United States Carrier II, was in a fighter accompanying a group of dive bombers and torpedo planes. He also saw two carriers and watched his comrades in the bombers and torpedo planes deliver strong assaults. Then he found himself in a fight with Japanese defensive fighters that occupied all his attention until he dived into a cloud and escaped. McCusky's official report read as follows:

"When we saw the enemy they were steering for the cover of a rainstorm. In their group were three battleships, two carriers, with an accompanying screen of destroyers. I was at 2,000 feet and the torpedo planes were right down on the water.

"As the torpedo planes went in I could see the Japanese main batteries firing their heaviest guns—either six or eight inchers—in salvos. They were kicking up spouts of water close to our planes, which were all fanned out to cover any angle the carrier might turn to evade the missiles.

"Thirty seconds later I saw three Zeros above preparing to attack. I closed in on my leader, Lieut. George S. Leonard, to warn him. I overshot and the first Jap dived on me from above and behind. I applied full throttle and made a steep climbing turn toward him. His tracer bullets trailed behind my plane.

Jap Plane Falls in Flames

"In a few seconds I saw him pull up in front of me, smoke, hesitate, then go down in flames—evidently hit by one of our fighters, I believe by Lieut. Leonard."

McCusky saw another Zero commencing a dive at him. He turned toward the plane in a "scissor maneuver" to avoid the attack. Then as the Japanese pilot climbed for another dive the ensign raised the nose of his plane until his sights were full on the enemy.

"I fired 400 rounds into him," McCusky wrote. "He did not attack but turned, struggled into a cloud with smoke trailing behind him. At this moment another Zero attacked me from above and as I was almost at stalling speed I went into a cloud to avoid him. As I entered I saw three more Zeros below and behind."

The dive bombing pilots of United States Carrier II were busy meanwhile dropping their big explosive charges on and around Japanese Carrier II. There were 24 of these which accounts for the large number of hits—seven—as compared with the Lexington's total of three on the carrier her dive bombers hit. The Lexington's main dive bomber group, remember, did not find the Japanese at all, and the only dive bombing support given the torpedo planes was by four planes.

One of the most determined and gallant acts of the entire five day battle came during the attack of United States Carrier II's dive bombing groups. Lieut. John L. Powers, one of the pilots, had told his comrades that he was going to put his big bomb into a Japanese carrier "Come hell or high water."

Suicide Attack by U. S. Flier

Powers' dive was watched by a number of men. They said he held his ship straight for the Japanese deck until he was down to 500 feet—point-blank range even for a dive bomber. There he released his bomb and began his recovery. The missile went true to its mark and the resulting explosion shattered not only the Jap ship but also Powers' plane.

"There is no question that John knew what he was doing," one of his fellow pilots told me. "He knew that if you go below about 700 feet in your recovery the blast will get you every time. To stay above 700 feet means you must release your bomb no lower than 1,000 feet. He held his to 500 and was probably below 300 feet when the explosion came. He just decided not to miss, God bless him."

The pilots told many more stories. Every one was replete with more action, more thrills, and more destruction of planes than the wildest pulp magazine thriller ever dreamed up. But in this case every one was true. And invariably they were told in the most self-effacing manner possible by men who were proud of their flying mates, but mentioned their own deeds as impersonally as though they had had nothing to do with them.

In these stories I have mentioned several names. I want to point out that the men whose exploits I cited as examples to illustrate the universal valor of our airmen and ships' crews, were no more brave, daring, or self-sacrificing than a large number of others whose names have not been mentioned. In news accounts, even as full as my editors have allowed these to run, it is obviously impossible to cite every outstanding deed.

DUTCH QUEEN FLIES ATLANTIC ON WAY TO U. S.

JUN 19 1942

Wilhelmina Reaches Ottawa After Aerial Crossing From Britain.

PLANS TO VISIT ROOSEVELTS

But Will Spend a Few Days in Lee, Mass., With Daughter, Princess Juliana.

Ottawa, June 18 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands arrived in the Canadian capital today after a flight from Britain.

The 61-year-old monarch whose Government has functioned at London since the German occupation of Holland in May of 1940, planned to spend a few days with her daughter, Princess Juliana, and her two grand-daughters, before continuing on to Washington. She will visit President and Mrs. Roosevelt, it was officially announced.

The Queen was met at Ottawa's Rockcliffe airport at 12:50 P. M., Eastern wartime, by the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, Dutch officials and Princess Juliana and the two grandchildren, Princess Irene and Beatrix.

In a few days she will leave for Lee, Mass., where Juliana has taken a summer home. Mother and daughter had been separated for more than two years. The reunion followed Wilhelmina's first air trip and first journey across the Atlantic.

JUN 19 1942

Immediately upon arrival the Queen went to Juliana's home outside Ottawa for luncheon and was invited, while in Canada, to stay at Government House as a guest of the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, and his wife, Princess Alice, who is a niece of the Queen.

Dutch Queen Travels By Air Across Atlantic

Wilhelmina to Visit Daughter and Call on President.

OTTAWA, June 18 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, crossing the ocean and traveling by air for the first time in royal defiance of wartime hazards, arrived here today from Britain for a visit with her daughter and two grandchildren and a call upon President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

It was more as a mother and grandmother than as the living symbol of her empire's resistance to the Axis that Wilhelmina warmly embraced Princess Juliana and Juliana's two girls, Beatrix, 4, and Irene, 2, who met her at Rockcliffe airport.

The 61-year old Wilhelmina, who is the longest ruling monarch alive, had not seen her daughter and the little princesses in more than two years—not since she insisted that Juliana come to Canada with them to safeguard the succession to the throne.

Queen Wilhelmina looked very well.

After the family greetings were over, the Queen was welcomed to Canada by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. Then she went to the princess' home outside Ottawa for luncheon.

It was announced the Queen would stay, while in Ottawa, at government house as the guest of the governor general, the Earl of Athlone, whose wife, Princess Alice, is the Queen's niece. Both the governor general and Princess Alice at present are on a tour of western Ontario, however.

Expecting to remain in Ottawa only a few days, Wilhelmina plans to proceed to Lee, Mass., where Princess Juliana has a Summer home.

Beyond the official statement that she would see President and Mrs. Roosevelt, there were no details of the projected trip to the United States.

CHILE GROUP PROPOSE BREAK WITH GERMANY

JUN 19 1942

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 18.—(AP)—The Santiago district assembly of the Radical party, of which President Juan Antonio Rios and a majority of his cabinet are members, tonight demanded rupture of relations with the Axis "to end fifth column activities."

The assembly ordered its representatives to place a motion before the party's national committee declaring "Chile should take a clear, definite position on the side of the democracies and against Nazi Fascism."

Chile and Argentina are the only two countries in South America which still maintain relations with the Axis powers.

Cuban Cabinet Resigns

HAVANA, June 18—(AP)—Premier Carlos Saladrigas announced late today that he had presented the resignations of the entire Cuban cabinet to President Fulgencio Batista to give him the opportunity to reorganize the government.

Saladrigas had been Premier since Oct. 8 1940.

The resignation of the cabinet had been expected for some time because of

the insistent press demands for a stronger government to deal with war problems.

It was believed President Batista would announce formation of a new cabinet shortly, including Saladrigas as Prime Minister and reappointing several other ministers.

CANADA OFFERS WHEAT BUT HAS NO CARGO SHIPS

MONTREAL, June 18—(AP) The Greek minister to Canada, George S. Depasta, said today that the Canadian government had promised 15,000 tons of wheat monthly to help Greece but "our problem is to find ships to deliver it."

In an interview, Depasta said, "My countrypeople are starving by the hundreds—but they are not giving in to the Germans and the Italians." Depasta was in Montreal preparing for the reception of King George of Greece who is expected here from the United States on June 26.

GUNFIRE IS HEARD IN CARIBBEAN SEA

Bogota Believes It Battle of Ships and U-Boats.

Bogota, Colombia, June 18 (A. P.).—Newspapers here printed reports today that cannonading was heard last night off the Colombian coast and they expressed belief that United States destroyers were battling Axis submarines.

Advices from Riohacha, on Colombia's Caribbean coast, about 500 miles east northeast of the Panama Canal, said that the shell fire seemed to have originated about forty miles offshore.

The reverberations were heard at about 8 P. M. (9 P. M., Eastern war time) yesterday.

Ernesto Ruiz White, Governor of St. Andrew, a Colombian island about 250 miles north northwest of the Panama Canal, told the Bogota newspaper El Liberal that thirty-six men had been saved from the United States freighter Lebore, 8,289 tons, torpedoed six days ago seventy miles east of St. Andrew.

Senor Ruiz White said also that forty men of the crew of a North American ship had been rescued near St. Andrew.

Subs Sink Dutch Ship

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 18. (AP—The newspaper La Razon said today that two German submarines appeared off Point Pajaro last night and sank the 1,400-ton Dutch freighter Flora.

Colombian vessels rescued 30 members of the crew and six passengers, and recovered the body of the first engineer, the paper reported.

GERMANS CLAIM 19 SHIPS

Say U-Boats Sank 109,000 Tons in Atlantic and Caribbean

Berlin, (from German broadcasts), June 18—(AP)—German submarines have sunk 19 more ships totaling 109,000 tons in the Atlantic and Caribbean, the high command announced today.

The announcement said:

"German submarines have attacked strongly escorted convoys in the Atlantic and have sunk seven ships, totaling 34,000 gross registered tons. Another steamer was damaged by torpedo hits.

"In the Caribbean Sea, in spite of strong American defense, twelve ships totaling 75,000 gross registered tons were destroyed.

"Thus the enemy has lost an additional nineteen ships, totaling 109,000 gross registered tons."

NORSE SHIP SUNK CLOSE TO U. S. PORT

Survivors Able To Row To Shore After Vessel Is Torpedoed

Victims Tell Of Great Force Of Blast Fired By U-Boat

[By the Associated Press]

A Gulf Port, June 18—A small Norwegian merchantman was sent to the bottom by a single torpedo on the night of June 14, so close to shore that the twenty survivors paddled their crowded lifeboat into this harbor fifteen hours later.

Two men on watch in the engine room were killed when the torpedo struck and four members of the crew, including Capt. Holmes Byrnilsen, were injured in that [illegible]

"When [illegible] was powerful," [illegible]pedo, it certainly did," related Jorn [illegible], chief mate. "We [illegible] Norway, the se[illegible] had to leave our ship in a hurry. She went down in three minutes."

Attacked At 9.45 P. M.

The ship was off this port, running without lights, when the attack occurred at 9.45 P. M.

No one saw the submarine either before or after the torpedo ripped into the port side.

All hands, save the two men killed, piled into the one lifeboat.

"We knew we were near land," Leinslie said. "So all of us except the injured took turns rowing until we came into the harbor."

71 Men Lost This Week In Ship Sinkings

Latest Vessel to Be Sent To Bottom From Norway.

By The Associated Press

At least 71 men lost their lives and 11 were missing from 13 merchant vessels reported this week as victims of enemy submarines in the Atlantic, but more than 419 seamen and passengers survived the attacks.

Latest vessel sent to the bottom was a small Norwegian one whose loss was announced yesterday. The sinking brought the officially reported total of United and Neutral Nations' merchant ship losses in Atlantic waters since Dec. 7 to 277 vessels.

The submarine attack on the Norwegian vessel June 14 in the Gulf of Mexico took place so near shore that her 20 survivors rowed their crowded lifeboat into harbor 15 hours later. A single torpedo sank the ship in three minutes, killing two crewmen and injuring four others. The submarine was not seen either before or after the attack.

Meanwhile, newspapers at Bogota, Colombia, printed reports expressing their belief that cannonading heard Wednesday night off the Colombian coast resulted from a clash between United States destroyers and Axis submarines.

That 36 men had survived the torpedoing a week ago of the 8,000-ton United States freighter Lebore was disclosed by the Bogota newspaper El Liberal, quoting Ernesto Ruiz White, governor of the Colombian island of St. Andrew. White said also that 40 crewmen from the Chrysler, a North American vessel had been rescued near St. Andrew. (Lloyd's lists no ship of this name.)

Aiding the United States in combatting the submarine menace, Mexico's patrol planes were scouring the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific, under orders to "sink on sight" all prowling undersea craft.

Banana Boats' Use By U. S. Cuts Supply

[By the Associated Press]

New Orleans, June 18—The wartime shortage of bananas was explained here today by the United Fruit Company in a statement which said that after the company had delivered to the Government all ships suitable for expeditionary supply its importations of bananas had fallen off fifty per cent.

In prewar days this company brought to the United States about fifty per cent. of the bananas consumed, most of the bunches coming from Central America and the Caribbean area.

Coffee Imports Up

Joseph W. Montgomery, company manager, said today that coffee importations from that area had increased since the outbreak of war but that banana importations now amount to one half of prewar quantity.

United Fruit Company ships, Montgomery said, pick up bananas, coffee, coconuts, tropical woods and hides. He explained that importation of these products by this country was vital to the economic life and stability of the Central American republics.

Cites WSA Arrangement

"In accordance with a recently concluded arrangement with the War Shipping Administration, all United Fruit ships of sufficient size and fuel capacity to feed expeditionary forces are in the course of delivery to the Government," Montgomery said.

"This will leave the company a small share of its pre-war tonnage with which to continue and maintain economic relations vital to the existence of our Central American Allies.

"The ships which the company retains will consist of the old units of limited cargo and fuel capacity. These ships are specially constructed and cannot handle bulk cargo or units of large dimensions."

Special Crops Planted

Referring to the activities carried on in making necessary crops available to the United States through research, experimentation and planting Montgomery said that four such crops for which we were dependent on foreign countries already are being planted in Central America.

These are hemp, rubber, citronella and quinine.

House Speedily Votes Vast Warship Fund

8½ Billion Program to Make U. S. Fleet Stronger Than Combined Navies of Rest Of the World.

By ALEX SINGLETON

WASHINGTON, June 18. (AP)—An unprecedented $8,550,000,000 warship construction measure sailed swiftly through the House today in a drive to make the United States fleet stronger by the end of 1946 than the combined navies of all the rest of the world.

Calls for 500 Ships

The vast program, calling for more than 500 fighting ships in the cruiser-carrier-destroyer category and hundreds of torpedo boats and sub-chasers, was passed and sent to the Senate by a vote of 316 to 0.

It came as the answer of this nation's strategists to the long-debated question of the plane versus the battleship, for the measure's emphasis was placed squarely on floating aerial strength and it omitted any provision for new battleships.

Chairman Vinson (D., Ga.) of the Naval Committee told the House that the value of the carrier had proven "relatively much greater" in modern sea warfare than the battleship.

In his broad outline of the measure's scope, Vinson said the Navy planned to begin construction of the carriers and the anti-submarine craft immediately. The smaller boats, he said, would be built inland, on the Gulf, the Great Lakes, in the Mississippi Valley—"wherever there are facilities available."

A question from the floor as to what the Navy was doing to convert 10,000-ton merchant men, now being built in 46 days, into carriers, drew from Vinson the response:

"I'll go as far as I can. I can say that a great many ships of that type are being converted."

Have Limited Value

But he added that they had limited value,—undoubtedly because of their inability to afford take-off and landing space for the heavier pursuit bombers.

Vinson said, however, that the converted carriers, fighting ships now being converted into carriers, carriers under construction, and those contemplated in the new program would give American naval forces "complete domination" in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Meanwhile, he reminded the House that, even with the concentration on carriers, there was still a place in sea warfare for the battleship. He mentioned a possibility that the "carriers may be stricken from the sea" as a result of concentrated attack on that type of vessel.

For that reason, he said, the Navy planned to continue construction of battleships on which the work has already started. He had disclosed earlier that work had been deferred on "four or five" battleships which have not reached the keel laying stage.

2d Indictment Handed Up In Wake of Nazi's Flight

Detroit Importer Accused of Concealing Treason

DETROIT, June 18 (AP)—Returning its second indictment growing out of the flight of a Nazi pilot from a Canadian concentration camp, a Federal grand jury today charged Theodore Donay, Detroit importer, with misprision of treason.

The indictment against Donay charges that he, knowing treason was being committed, concealed that fact and did not notify authorities. The charge provides a possible maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

The jury yesterday indicted Max Stephan, Detroit restaurant operator, on a charge of treason based on accusations that he helped the fugitive, Lieutenant Peter Krug, last April 18, when the German reached Detroit in his flight. Krug later was captured at San Antonio, Tex.

Body Of Bund Leader To Be Cremated Today

Milwaukee, June 18 (AP)—Funeral services for George Froboese, Milwaukee leader of the German-American Volksbund, will be held here tomorrow. The body will be cremated. Froboese was killed by a train Monday night at Waterloo, Ind. A coroner ruled it suicide.

According to reports from New York, where Froboese was going when he ended his life, the 42-year-old Milwaukeean was the supreme head of the Volksbund in the United States. He succeeded G. Wilhelm Kunze, who disappeared last December.

STIMSON SAYS JUNGLE-DESERT WAR IS PLANNED

Asserts Six Army Corps Will Get Intensive Training for Job Ahead.

30.24 — 17167

30.24 — 17167

MANEUVERS TO START JULY 13

Secretary Also Announces Program for State Guards—Talks of Action in the Pacific.

JUN 19 1942

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Four months of intensive wartime field maneuvers, stressing desert and jungle fighting and joint operations by air and ground forces, will open for a large portion of the expanding army on July 13.

Secretary of War Stimson announced this schedule today. Six army corps, each of two or more divisions, will undergo the training, in the South and West.

Aimed at providing "the most thorough training ever developed for American troops," the maneuvers will help condition troops "both mentally and physically for the job that lies ahead," Mr. Stimson said.

Defines State Guard Duties.

At the same time he announced that new tasks had been defined for the State Guards formed to take the place of National Guard units now in national service. The army is to provide part-time instructors to give realistic training, whenever they can be spared, through the commanders of the army's nine corps areas.

A new War Department directive said the State Guardsmen would be expected to deal with disturbances and disasters, to guard vital facilities, assist military police, suppress enemy agents, and cope with parachute troops.

Plans for Corps Maneuvers.

The schedule for the maneuvers, Mr. Stimson said, was arranged so that use of air and armored forces would not conflict in the different areas. Only more seasoned troops will take part.

The schedule is as follows:

Second Army Corps, July 13-Sept. 6, Carolina area.

Eighth Army Corps, August 3-September 20, Louisiana area.

First Army Corps, August 17-October 11, Carolina area.

Seventh Army Corps, August 24-October 18, desert training center.

Third Army Corps, September 14-November 8, Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Fourth Army Corps, September 21-November 8, Louisiana area.

Specialists to Relieve Officers

Duty in New Corps at Washington Will Ease Shortage of Field Duty Eligibles.

JUN 19 1942

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today that it would reduce the number of officers assigned to duty in Washington, replacing many with members of the Army Specialist Corps, but made it plain that the new organization was no haven for job-hunters or draft-dodgers. In a directive to Dwight F. Davis, Director-General of the corps, Secretary Stimson outlined the policy for the selection of professional or technical personnel for administrative duties, primarily to release regular army officers for service with troops.

"All political or personal considerations will be rigidly excluded," said Mr. Stimson, "and care will be exercised to insure the appointment of men who are fully qualified and specifically needed. Any attempt to provide employment for men seeking a job, or pay at a higher rate than that received in civil life, is contrary to approved policies and, of course, cannot be tolerated.

"Moreover, it will be necessary to insure that every reasonable measure is taken to avoid use of the Army Specialist Corps as a means of evading active military duty under the Selective Service act." The fundamental basis for the appointment of individuals in the corps, the Secretary said, would be that their services in administrative, professional, scientific or technical capacities would release officers and enlisted men for command or combat duty.

Announcing that appointments in the Army Specialist Corps would be used to reduce the number of officers on duty in Washington, the War Department said that additional officers would be assigned here only in the most urgent cases and after a complete job analysis clearly justified the need. The employment of considerable numbers of the specialists here would not increase the total of department employees, said the announcement, since they would be used only to replace officers ordered to

All applicants will be notified that membership in the corps will not alter their liability for military service under Selective Service, but, in general, no one will be appointed who is subject to the draft.

Super-Fighter, Called Pioneer, Being Trained By U. S. Army

Counterpart Of British Commando Will Be Most Heavily Armed Soldier In World

[By the Associated Press]

Fort Lewis, Wash., June 18—A super-fighter from the combat engineers is being trained by the United States Army to become one of the most heavily armed soldiers in the world and even more versatile than his British counterpart, the Commando.

If a soldier of the Mikado's army suddenly sees a black-faced, knife-wielding warrior jump out of the jungle one of these days, he probably won't have time to realize he is about to become a victim of an American Pioneer, the name of the new super-fighter.

To Fight With Knives

The hard-bitten Pioneer will be called upon to do the initial work of a battle or campaign. He is taught to fight with machetes and wicked, curved bush-knives, as well as with tommy guns and rifles.

As a task force outfit, the Pioneers are armed with rifles, tommy guns, 30 and 50-caliber machine guns, 37-millimeter cannon, axes, bolo knives, machetes, saws and an ample supply of T. N. T. and other explosives.

Officers training the Pioneers here said that as one of the best and the most heavily armed soldier in the army, the Pioneer would be sent into enemy territory to establish a bridgehead, to demolish enemy installations and to prepare paths, roads and bridges for the infantry advance.

Work With Disguises

Like the English Commandos, the Pioneers vary their type of fighting to the terrain. When they work at night, they rub black mud on their faces and hands. In the day, they stick ferns, grass or brush fragments into their collars and under their hats to blend themselves with the surroundings.

Officers said the Pioneers were not expected to do their fighting with the wicked machets, bolo and bush knives, unless they had to. But ask a Pioneer which he would use—his knife or his rifle—if he ran into a few Japs in the brush.

He will wet his finger, cautiously run it down the blade, grab the handle with both hands and wave it over his head.

"Maybe it isn't orthodox fighting," one of them said, "but I'll bet it would be plenty effective."

Taft Wants To Reclassify All Family Heads

JUN 19 1942

Would Draft Them Only After All Others Available Had Been Called.

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP)—Senator Taft (R-Ohio) proposed in the Senate today that the selective service reclassify all men married before passage of the draft law who are living with their wives and children into Class III, calling them for duty only after all available younger, unmarried men had been inducted.

Speaking before the Senate approved a resolution to correct a minor clerical error in the family allowance bill previously voted by both Houses, Taft said that if President Roosevelt subsequently signs this bill into law immediate classification of selective service registrants with dependents ought to be undertaken under terms of the measure.

Classes Suggested

Predicting that it would be necessary to call married men with dependents in order to build the armed forces up to a strength of 10,000,000 men, Taft suggested the following classes be drawn upon in order:

Men under 37 years old without wife or children, but with dependent parents, brothers or sisters.

Men under 37 with wife but no children.

Men under 30 years old with wife and children, or children only.

All other Class III registrants, including men over 30 with wife and children.

Taft estimated that an additional 2,500,000 men would be selected for service in 1943 and 2,000,000 more in 1944.

"We should decide and decide deliberately and intelligently whether boys of 19 should be taken before men more than 30 years of age with families," Taft told his colleagues. "We should also decide whether volunteering should longer be allowed."

He said he thought it unlikely that married men with families over 30 years old ever would be needed for active service, adding that he thought it wise for selective service to make a definite ruling on the status of these men.

Senator Maybank (D-S.C.) interrupted Taft to note that a "large number of illiterates" in his state were anxious to serve in the armed forces but had been deferred under present selective service regulations.

Maybank suggested that some married men could be deferred if some way were found to educate those illiterates, many of whom were unmarried.

Taft said he understood this now was being handled by regulations under selective service.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) asked if Taft's proposal for deferring men would be retroactive so that family men already called to duty might be returned.

Taft said this would be very difficult because family men already drafted were "scattered all over the world."

Vandenberg said it would injure morale if married men who had been drafted knew those at home were being deferred. Taft agreed but said these men already faced this situation.

WAR COSTING U. S. BILLION A WEEK

Spending for Arms Biggest in America's History.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Budget Director Harold D. Smith revealed today that America's arms factories are rolling so fast now that Government war expenditures have climbed to approximately $1,000,000,000 per week.

The accelerated pace of war production, Mr. Smith continued, "assures our hitting on the nose our estimate of $28,000,000,000 of war expenditures for the fiscal year which ends this month."

He said that the pace also made more probable his estimate that $70,000,000,000 would be spent for war in the coming fiscal year.

The $1,000,000,000 a week pace not only is the biggest spending figure in American history, but it also overshadows every other belligerent costs. Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, said that his country was spending $337,000,000 a week.

Not counting about $6,000,000,000 of other Federal expenses the current fiscal year's was costs will be about twice as big as all Federal tax revenues, estimated by Smith at $12,700,000,000. Sales of war bonds and regular Government securities finance the balance.

Herbert Swope Named To Aid General Surles

JUN 19 1942

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The appointment of Herbert Bayard Swope, publicist and former newspaper editor and Pulitzer prize winner, as an expert consultant to Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles in the War Department bureau of public relations, was announced today by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

Stimson said at his press conference that Swope would not be on full-time duty, but would be available on call from General Surles.

Swope has worked on the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the New York *Herald* and the New York *World*. He was the *World's* correspondent with the German armies in 1914-16 and also at the peace conference in Paris.

3 CANADIAN FLIERS KILLED AS PLANES FALL ON MOUNTAIN

Four Trainers from Flight of Nine Crash in Adirondacks.

MALONE, N. Y., June 18—(AP) Authorities examined the wreckage of four Royal Canadian Air force training planes today as the bodies of three fliers killed in two of the crashes in the Adirondacks were enroute to Canada.

A rescue party toiled from the rugged woodlands of "W" mountain at noon with the last two crumpled bodies. A formal inquest by Coroner Edward A. Cargill opened the way for their homeward journey.

Searchers at dawn reached the ship in which they found the bodies of Valerie D. Legacy, 21, Anherst, Nova Scotia, warrant officer second class, and Leading Aircraftsman Joseph C. Theorette, 20, La Chute, Que.

Last night, another rescue party reached the body of Robert A. Thompson, 22, St. Lambert, Que.,

a pilot officer whose plane was one of three wrecked on ragged Lake mountain 15 miles southeast of Malone.

Flying Sergeant Schum and Leading Aircraftsman J. Desloges remained hospitalized, Schum with a broken leg and Desloges with cuts and bruises. Three other fliers were treated and dismissed.

An R. C. A. F. detail will return to Canada with salvagable instruments, orders and other material.

The planes, each carrying two men, were blown from their course early yesterday. They were in a flight of nine which left a Canadian air field Tuesday night.

CREDIT RATIONING HAILED IN CANADA MAY BE RETAINED

JUN 19 1942

Merchants Hope to Use Some Portions of Plan After War.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—(AP) Credit "rationing" has proven its worth as a war economy measure where voluntary community credit policies have failed, Fred A. Matatall of the Ottawa Credit bureau told the National Retail Credit association at the closing session of the annual convention here today.

After eight months of selling under the credit-control plan Canadian merchants are "far better off than they were before and would welcome retaining many portions of the plan after the war," the Canadian authority on consumer credit declared.

The Canadian system is similar to regulation in the United States under which the Federal Reserve system was given wartime control of consumer credit.

"Properly devised and properly administered," Matatall said, "the charge account control can be the greatest boon to everyone concerned with retail credit. It is one of the most progressive steps forward since the inception of the charge account form of doing retail business."

"We tried to ration sugar in Canada on the honor system but it did not work," he said. "The idea was that each person could buy half a pound a week but many violated this moral obligation. Now we have government rationing coupons.

"Credit control is similar in a sense. It rations the customers who do not pay their bills within a stipulated time but it does not affect those who do. It makes for better feeling between customers and merchants and it is good for everyone concerned."

Senate Group Asks Revamping of WPB

JUN 19 1942

Probers Find Evidences of 'Damaging Delays' In Converting of Industries—Report Assailed as Attack on Arnold.

WASHINGTON, June 18. (AP)—Heated protests that Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board was "being put on the spot" greeted a committee's report to the Senate today that there had been "damaging delays" in converting some industries to a war basis.

Connally Defends Nelson

The committee demanded changes in both the organization and personnel of some of WPB's branches.

Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex), only one of the 10 senators on the special defense investigating group who voted against the report, inquired:

"What good does it do for a Senate committee to come in here and kick somebody around?"

Declaring Nelson was doing a "stupendous job and doing it well," he said, "I won't throw my friend to the wolves. This matter could have been handled in another way."

Similarly, Senator Lucas (D-Ill) said, "I have to defend Donald Nelson. x x x I doubt that any man in America could have done a better job up to this time."

Chairman Truman (D-Mo) and several other members of the committee quickly protested that the report was not a personal reflection upon Nelson nor upon the integrity and patriotism of many of the dollar-a-year men working for WPB.

Nelson Asked for Inquiry

Truman had told the Senate that a painstaking study of all WPB orders showed there was some substance to charges by Robert R. Guthrie, former WPB official who resigned March 14, that some dollar-a-year officials were impeding and delaying the war production program because of private interests.

Truman and Senators Mead (D-NY), Brewster (R-Me) and Burton (R-Ohio) recalled that Nelson had asked the inquiry into Guthrie's charges, adding that the committee must make a report on its findings even though this was unpleasant. They joined Connally and Lucas in lauding Nelson's accomplishments.

At WPB, a spokesman said there would be an "extensive organizational realignment" of the agency within a month which would abolish some jobs. This official said the expected changes were not the result of criticism by the Senate group, but in some respects might follow committee suggestions.

Pall of Gloom Not Justified by Facts

JUN 19 1942

Peril of Libya Has Been Greater; Reds Proving Valiant

BY DE WITT MACKENZIE

Violence of the fighting in the various theaters of combat, as the Axis strains to get its war-machine into top speed for a killing, is producing the usual heavy fluctuations of emotion among the Allied peoples, and for no vital reason there has been a fair amount of gloom knocking about the last day or two.

Without possible doubt we're going to get a lot more of the sweat and blood and tears that British Prime Minister Churchill promised long ago, but there are no present signs that we shall see anything worse than the war already has produced. After all, the collapse of France and Belgium, the crimson sands of Dunkerque, the sweep of the Hun forces across the Russian Steppes last summer and Pearl Harbor were tough spots.

The Allies are encountering some setbacks, but from my observation post the conflict has appeared to be moving along fairly well for our side. We've taken some hard knocks and handed out some but, after all, war is that way, you know. Thus it was with some concern that one read Premier Curtin's gloomy warning to Australians yesterday.

Mr. Curtin said the news from Libya wasn't good and the Russian situation held dangers for the Allied cause. "Australia is irrevocably linked with the wars in Libya and Russia," he continued, and added that the fall of Australia, a possibility always to be remembered, would open the way for a Japanese attack on Hawaii and the North American coast. This was particularly disturbing since a fortnight earlier the premier declared:

"I defy the enemy to land large forces in Australia. The enemy is being desperately driven to shortages in essential supplies which show themselves more directly in the forces of the Axis powers than is the case with the forces of the Allied nations. Thus time runs against the Axis in every theater."

What could have happened in those two weeks to alter the premier's viewpoint so radically? Well, in that time we've knocked the daylights out of the Japs at Midway and have added to this victory in the Aleutians. In fact, in these engagements we inflicted such heavy damage that there's some question whether the Nipponese have enough naval strength left to stage a major offensive by sea.

Russians Have Held Firm Against Nazis

In that fortnight the Russians have withstood all Nazi efforts to get their overdue offensive started. The great Soviet naval base of Sevastopol has held in the face of fierce attacks, and today the German dead are piled high before the defenses. The massed Hitlerian assaults in the Kharkov sector at the gateway to the Caucasus have failed to do more than dent the Bolshevist line there — and the Reds are showing the strength to counter-attack — stout fellows!

It's true the news from Libya isn't good. Nazi Marshal Rommel —one of the great generals of this war—has staged a spectacular offensive which today is threatening the important British position at the port of Tobruk. However, the Allied forces have been in much worse position in Libya before this. Tobruk has been in Axis hands, and even if it should fall now, it's not a matter of despair.

Rommel's gains appear due in large degree to numerical superiority in tanks. However, the British position may be eased by tank reinforcements which they reportedly received as the result of the sensational dash of the big convoy to Tobruk this week.

The movement of this convoy and another to Malta precipitated a great air-sea battle in which, by the way, Yankee airmen played a magnificent part. The damage suffered by the British is admitted to be considerable, although Axis claims are officially declared to be fantastic. The Italina fleet took another terrific beating, losing one cruiser and two destroyers and six other warships, including two battleships, damaged.

JUN 19 1942

While the British have suffered losses, to me the important thing is that they had the strength and courage to ram the noses of their convoys into such a powerful Axis position.

There undoubtedly are many grave dangers ahead of us, and the crisis calls for every ounce of effort we can give, but taking the situation as a whole there's nothing to cause despair. Personally I like the line given to the French people yesterday by old Marshal Petain:

"I do not lose faith."

R.A.F. Bomber Chief Hopes To Blast Germany Out of War

JUN 19 1942

Harris Says 1,000 Planes a Night Would Bring Victory by Autumn.

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 18. — (Wide World) Arthur Travers Harris, chief of Royal Air Force bomber command who organized the thousand plane raids on Cologne and the Ruhr, is the only Allied military leader to declare publicly that, given the right conditions, he could end the war by autumn.

Watching the big bombers leave on one major raid, he said:

"If I could send 20,000 bombers over Germany tonight, Germany would not be in the war tomorrow; if I could send 1,000 bombers every night it would end the war by autumn." (OKTCH)

Began Plans in 1933

Harris is carrying out the policy he planned in the lean years between 1933 and 1937 when he was deputy director of plans for the R. A. F.

He is Britian's foremost exponent of the decisive power of the air arm. This war and all future wars will be won by air power, he declares, a dictum which has not made him precisely popular with certain circles in the Admiralty and War office.

Harris predicts the Germans will "scream for mercy" when the combined British and American air forces begin working on them, and then, he adds happily, "The time will come for a final kick in the pants for Japan."

Energetic At 50

Profane and energetic, Harris is vigorous and fit at 50. No old-school-tie boy, he sometimes shocks gilded subordinates from the public schools with his salty speech and brusque manner.

Before the last war he was a tobacco planter in Rhodesia. He joined the First Rhodesian regiment as a bugler in 1914. A year later he was transferred to the Royal Flying corps.

Army life left Harris with a deep-rooted aversion to walking. Today he will walk only a few steps.

Harris got a permanent commission in the R.A.F. in 1919 after three years of flying and fighting in France. He flew bombers and reconnaissance planes, attacked zeppelins at night in primitive

ngnters, and won the Air Force Cross. When the war ended he was commanding a bomber squadron.

As a wing commander he led squadrons on active service in the Middle East and the Sudan in the years immediately following the war. Early in 1933 he returned to Britain and his staff job, convinced that the bomber was the weapon with which his country would win the next world war.

Nazis Were Rearming

Already the plans for German rearmament were in the air. In the next four years while Goering and Udet licked the German air force into shape, Harris and his fellow members on the planning board began plotting to defeat Germany by bombing.

This amused European observers, and in truth their efforts might be likened to street urchins planning to spend a million dollars. The Nazis' Dorniers, Heinkels and Messerschmitts were already in production. The R.A.F. bomber command consisted of ancient "crates" and the fighter force was little better off. Even the Blenheim bomber existed only in the minds of designers.

When Harris left the planning board, he had helped organize the great bomber force he now directs. The Wellingtons, Whitleys and Hampdens which formed the backbone of the British bombing force in the first two years of the war were already on the draftsmen's tables, the shadowy forms of the four-motored thunderbirds at the back of every staff officer's mind.

Harris and his fellows, unorthodox men with an unorthodox plan, were unpopular with the aging admirals and generals who were deciding to fight Hitler on lines similar to those used against the Kaiser.

Needled His Critics

"Bert" Harris survived this, even needling his critics by appearing at formal dinners in a plum colored dinner jacket and driving his car like a bat out of hell. Although far from a "political airman" he aired his views to anyone who cared to listen, in blunt, harsh phrases.

After leaving the staff in 1937, Harris went to the United States and Canada on the Air ministry mission. Then he returned to the Middle East to shake up the R.A.F. There he was promoted to air vice-marshal in July 1939 and returned to England just after the outbreak of war to take over command of No. 5 group.

Today Harris, despite a gruff exterior, is a happy busy man. He still finds time to play a set or two of excellent tennis and talk about old times, when the R.A.F. was the poor step-brother of the Navy and Army, with Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal. Portal and Harris long have been Britain's stoutest supporters of the victory-through-bombing policy.

Drives Like Demon

Harris smokes American cigarettes in a long holder and, despite his exalted rank, still drives like a demon. He has been heard saying that "the only damn' use" for the air marshal's standard which flies from the radiator cap of this official car is to get him through traffic.

He still flies his own plane around the country on inspection tours. These visits resemble a combination of whirlwind and verbal buzz-saw according to awed underlings.

Harris reads all the newspapers thoroughly and also gets through a tremendous amount of technical literature. He is not finicky about his meals and drinks moderately.

Perhaps the best guide to his character as a commander and a fighter is his often quoted remark:

"Whenever I see an unnecessary pane of glass I want to kick it out."

A great many Britons have been bombed into feeling that German industrial cities are unnecessary. They believe Harris is the man to kick them out.

30.24 — 17169

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-SIR HORACE WILSON, THE SELF-EFFACING MAN FROM WHOM THE LATE NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN DREW MUCHOF THE INSPIRATION FOR HIS APPEASEMENT POLICY, WILL RETIRE IN AUGUST, WHEN HE REACHES THE AGE OF 60.

JUN 19 1942

HIS PLACE AS HEAD OF THE BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE AND PERMANENT SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY WILL BE TAKEN BY SIR RICHARD HOPKINS, NOW SECOND SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

--DASH--

JUN 19 1942

SIR HORACE, A MILD, BLUE-EYED LITTLE MAN WHO COULD SERVE AS A COMPOSITE PICTURE OF ALL BRITISH CIVIL SERVANTS, LEAVES A PUBLIC PICTURE IN WHICH HE SCARCELY EVER APPEARED.

YET CHAMBERLAIN, IN THE YEARS THAT LED UP TO MUNICH, LISTENED MORE CAREFULLY TO HIM THAN TO ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, AND THERE WERE MANY OBSERVERS WHO BELIEVED THAT SIR HORACE WAS THE ONE MAN WHO SOLD THE PRIME MINISTER ON APPEASEMENT.

SIR HORACE NOT ONLY ACCOMPANIED CHAMBERLAIN ON HIS GODESBERG AND MUNICH TRIPS; HE ACTED AS CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSENGER TO THE FUEHRER IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE MUNICH CRISIS OF SEPTEMBER, 1938.

[redacted]

WILSON-"H.J." TO THE VERY FEW WHO KNOW HIM--WAS DRAFTED IN 1935 FOR "PERSONAL SERVICE TO THE PRIME MINISTER,"--AT THAT TIME STANLEY BALDWIN.

LONG BEFORE THAT HE HAD BEEN BEHIND VITAL SCENES, HOWEVER. AS PERMANENT SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER OF LABOR, HE HAS BEEN CALLED "THE MAN WHO BROKE THE GENERAL STRIKE" OF 1926.

30.24 — 17169

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JUNE 18-(AP)-TWO BRITISH AIR-CRAFT CARRIERS WHICH RETURNED TO GIBRALTAR YESTERDAY FROM THE BATTLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN CARRIED 34 WOUNDED SAILORS AND THE BODIES OF EIGHT KILLED, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT QUOTING A DISPATCH FROM MADRID.

THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED QUARTERED IN GIBRALTAR HOSPITALS NOW TOTALS 140, IT WAS SAID. IT ALSO WAS REPORTED THAT ON THE WAY BACK TO GIBRAL-TAR THE BRITISH BURIED 60 MEN AT SEA.

(THESE REPORTS WERE NOT CONFIRMED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE. NO BRITISH CASUALTY LIST ON THE MEDITERRANEAN BATTLES HAS YET BEEN ISSUED.)

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 18-(AP)-SURVIVORS OF THREE TORPEDOED SHIPS WERE ON BOARD THE DUTCH SHIP KRINJSEN WHEN THE LATTER WAS SUNK IN THE CARIBBEAN JUNE 10, PUBLISHED REPORTS FROM THE YUCATAN PENINSULA SAID TODAY.

[redacted]

JUN 19 1942

THIRTY-THREE SURVIVORS OF THE KRINJSEN WERE LANDED AT XKALAK (CORRECT). AMONG THEM WERE SURVIVORS OF THE PANAMANIAN SHIP SILVER ARROW, THE NORWEGIAN LESSEN AND THE CANADIAN WELLENDOO. THEY GAVE NO DETAILS OF HOW THEY CAME TO BE ABOARD THE DUTCH VESSEL.

THE KRINJSEN WAS CARRYING 27 PASSENGER AND A CREW OF 70 WHEN SHE WAS SUNK. ALL EXCEPT THE 33 WHO ARRIVED AT XKALAK WERE STILL MISSING.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 18-(AP)-NIGHTLY BLACKOUTS IN MEXICAN PACIFIC COAS CITIES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY EXPRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS, THE WEST COAST ZONE COMMANDER, AND ALL MEN IN HIS HEADQUARTERS CITY HAVD BEEN SUMMONED FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY SAID BLACKOUTS HAD NOT BEEN ORDERED

FOR ALL COASTAL CITIES, BUT THAT THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT TO BLACKOUT WAS BEING LEFT TO ZONE COMMANDERS.

THE FIRST WEST-COAST BLACKOUTS WILL BEGIN WITH TOWNS ON THE LOWER CALIFORNIA PENINSULA AND LATER WILL BE EXTENDED TO TOWNS ON THE MAINLAND.

THE TRAINING OF MEN IN MAZATLAN, CARDENAS' HEADQUARTERS, WILL BEGIN JULY 22, PROBABLY IN THEIR SPARE TIME.

HAVANA, JUNE 18-(AP)-EIGHT SURVIVORS OF A MEDIUM-SIZED UNITED STATES MERCHANT SHIP SUNK OFF THE NORTH COAST OF CUBA WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ARRIVED AT A NORTH COAST PORT.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 18-(AP)-COMPREHENSIVE RE-HABILITATION OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, BOTH ROLLING STOCK AND RIGHT OF WAYS, WAS UNDER DISCUSSION HERE TODAY BY UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN ENGINEERS AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEFENSE OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

JUN 19 1942

RELIABLE REPORTS SAID A LINE ACROSS THE TEHAUANTEPEC ISTHMUS, WHICH PROVIDES A DIRECT SUPPLY ROUTE BETWEEN THE PACIFIC AND THE GULF OF MEXICO, WOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED TO HAUL INCREASED TRAFFIC.

ADDITIONAL LOCOMOTIVES, FREIGHT CARS, STEEL RAILS AND OTHER SUPPLIES WILL BE SUPPLIED UNDER A LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED 16 NEW LOCOMOTIVES AND 300 NEW FREIGHT CARS HAD JUST ARRIVED AND MORE WERE ENROUTE.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 18-(AP)-A PARIS DISPATCH DISCLOSED TODAY THE DEATH AT THE RUSSIAN FRONT OF FRANCOIS SABIANI, SON OF THE LEADER OF JACQUES DORIOT'S PRO-NAZI PEOPLE'S PARTY IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

HIS HANDS WERE FROZEN LAST WINTER WHILE HE SERVED AS A MEMBER OF THE ANTI-SOVIET VOLUNTEERS FROM MARSEILLE AND IT WAS BELIEVED HE HAD SUCCUMBED TO GANGRENE.

JUN 19 1942

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMONICAN REPUBLIC, JUNE 18-(AP)-A CABLE FROM THE DOMINICAN CONSUL AT WILLEMSTAD, CURACAO, RAPORTED TODAY THE DOMINICAN SLOOP COMERCIO HAD ARRIVED IN CURCAO WITH THE CREW OF THE DOMINICAN SCHOONER LA NUEVA ALTAGARCIA WHICH WAS SUNK BY AN ENEMY SUBMARINE JUNE 16.

THE SUBMARINE CAPTURED THE CREW OF LA NUEVA ALTAGARCIA, BUT LATER TURNED THE PRISONERS OVER TO THE COMERCIO AFTER FORCING THE LATTER TO JETTISON ITS CARGO AND WARNING THE CAPTAIN TO DISCONTINUE SAILINGS.

LONDON, ONT., JUNE 18-(CANADIAN PRESS)-ARMY CAREERS OF TWO 21-YEAR-OLD YOUTHS ENDED IN POLICE COURT TODAY WHEN PRIVATE DANIEL MORGAN, DESCRIBED BY CROWN ATTORNEY NORMAN NEWTON AS AN EX-CONVICT FROM MISSOURI STATE PRISON, AND PRIVATE ARTHUR EMERSON OF TORONTO, FORMERLY OF WHITTAKER, CAL., WERE EACH SENTENCED TO 12 MONTHS IN JAIL FOR CAR THEFT AND BREAKING AND ENTERING.

NEWTON SAID THAT MORGAN, WHOSE REAL NAME IS ROBERT WILSON LAKE, HAS BEEN SOUGHT SINCE HE ESCAPED FROM MISSOURI STATE PRISON EARLY THIS YEAR. HIS HOME WAS GIVEN AS IMLAY CITY, MICH.

JUN 19 1942

CAPETOWN, JUNE 18--(AP)--AN APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY ORDER RESTRAINING THE CHIEF IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT CAPETOWN FROM DEPORTING A NUMBER OF AMERICAN TECHNICIANS FROM SOUTH AFRICA WAS GRANTED BY THE SUPREME COURT TODAY PENDING ACTION AGAINST THEIR EMPLOYERS FOR WRONGFUL TERMINATION OF THEIR CONTRACTS.

THE UNION OF

JUN 19 1942

THE TECHNICIANS ARRIVED IN CAPETOWN SOME WEEKS AGO ENROUTE TO [illegible] AN UNSTATED DESTINATION WHERE THEY WERE

30.24 — 1971

to construct engineering works. the group refused to leave june 7 because of poor living conditions aboard ship and decided to take a later boat.

JUN 19 1942

yesterday, however, they were notified by letter of their dismissal which they contended was without grounds. the restraining order came 15 minutes before they were due to board vessels for the united states on order of the immigration officer.

Moscow, June 18--(ap)--The [redacted] rce, at the suggestion of the Germans, [redacted] will be doubled or [redacted] tripled and new restrictions upon the French have been issued as a result of Pierre Laval's recent visit to Paris, Tass, the soviet news agency, reported today in a dispatch from Bern, Switzerland.

The dispatch said that [redacted] announced at a conference in the ministry of internal affairs the results of the negotiations with Gestapo executives in [redacted]. Laval [redacted] stated that it had been established in Paris that sabotage at factories and attacks

30.24 — 1971

on representatives of the german army daily assume a more menacing natur

in spite of arrests and executions of many hostages.

The agency's dispatch also said it had been decided to set up at every district prefecture a special department which would maintain constant contact with the Gestapo and the movement of

JUN 19 1942

french citizens from one place to another--even a change of apartments in the same town--would be rendered difficult, IT WAS SAID.

Tass said that well-informed circles had reported that, [redacted] on Laval's order, a long list of persons to be isolated in the event of internal or political complications or invasion of the continent by American-British troops [redacted].

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 18 (AP)--DESPITE THE WA[redacted], THE UNITED STATES [redacted] DELIVERED MORE GOODS TO [redacted] CHILE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1942 THAN IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD LAST YEAR, THE U.S. EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE STATISTICS [redacted] ILLUSTRATE THE UNITED STATES POLICY OF COOPERATION WITH CHILE," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. "THE UNITED STATES IS SUPPLYING ALL ARTICLES NECESSARY TO THE [redacted] NORMAL

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES, PREVENTING A DOWNFALL IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE NATION.

santiago, chile, june 18--(ap)--the newspaper el siglo reported today that police investigations had disclosed german and japanese firms have large stocks of undeclared rubber in chile.

the paper said the rubber [illegible] was brought from the dutch east indies about a year ago for re-shipment to the axis countries and was now stored in warehouses in a number of chilean ports.

JUN 19 1942

montevideo, june 18--(ap)--the police department announced today that all [illegible] precautions had been taken against possible disturbances tomorrow when president alfredo baldomir's constitutional mandate expires.

the president will remain in office until march 1, 1943, under extraordinary powers decreed last march.

montevideo, june 18--(ap)--the german merchantman tacoma, interned here since the sinking of the pocket battleship graf spee in january 1940, was reported today to have been tampered with by the skeleton crew of germans permitted aboard.

full extent of the damage was not immediately known, but it was reported the turbines were damaged.

ottawa, june 18--(ap)--the royal canadian air force in its 294th casualty list today listed two americans among eight men missing after air operations overseas.

JUN 19 1942

they are [illegible] wireless operator donald hill beetham, whose next of kin is his wife, mrs. d. h. beetham, [illegible] bartlett street, north weymouth, mass.; and sergeant alan arthur margrett, whose next of kin of his father, r. s. margrett, 73 gove street, montclair, n. j.

MOSCOW, JUNE 18 (AP)--TWO RUSSIAN NAVAL LEADERS, LEO VLADIMIRSKY AND IVAN ISAKOV, WERE PROMOTED TODAY TO THE RANK OF VICE ADMIRAL BY ORDER 3 OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS(CABINET).

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JUNE 18 (AP)--GENERAL KUNIAKI KOISO, JAPAN'S NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF KOREA, ARRIVED TODAY AT SEOUL. HE SUCCEEDS GENERAL [illegible] MINAMI, WHO HAS BECOME A MEMBER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN TOKYO.

30.24 — 17173

3024-17173

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE LIST OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATS AND NEWSPAPER MEN WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED THROUGH SWISS AUTHORITIES FROM JAPANESE OFFICIALS TO BE REPATRIATED FROM JAPANESE CONTROLLED TERRBOORY IN THE FAR EAST, EXCEPTING THE PHILIPPINES.

THE GRIPSHOLM, SWEDISH MOTORSHIP, SAILED TONIGHT FROM NEW YORK CARRYING WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATIONALS OF JAPAN AND THAILAND TO BE EXCHANGED FOR UNITED STATES AND OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLIC NATIONALS AT LOURENCO MARQUES, PORTUGUESE, EAST AFRICA.

LISTS OF NON-OFFICIAL AMERICAN CITIZENS ALSO TO BE REPATRIATED AND OF NATIONALS OF OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES TO BE EXCHANGED WILL BE MADE PUBLIC WHEN THEY CAN BE COMPLETED, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID.

THE LIST FOLLOWS:

JUN 19 1942

ADAMS, BARBARA RICH, CLERK, NEW HAMPSHIRE; ADAMS, T.A., HUSBAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE; ALLISON, JOHN M., CONSUL, NEW HOPE, PA.; ALTAFFER, LELAND C., VICE CONSUL, TOLEDO, OHIO; ANDERSON, HILDA M., CLERK, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; ANDERSON, PAUL M., AMERICAN RED CROSS, ARBFSQA, KINU, CLERK, TERRANCE, CALIF.; ARGUELLO, EMMELINE, CLERK, SANDWICH, CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS; ARNOLD, MISS MAI , CLERK, WASHINGTON, D.C.; BABCOCK, MAJ.C.STANTON, ASST.MILITARY ATTACHE; BANDS, ALVIN E., VICE CONSUL, HALE CENTER, TEXAS; BARNES, ELIZABETH P., CLERK, REEDY, W.VIRGINIA; BEEGLE, C., EMPLOYEE, BENNINGHOFF, H.MERRELL, SECOND SECRETARY, CANANDAIGUA, N.Y.; BERGER, DAVID C., CONSUL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; BILLINGSLEY, JOSEPH A., JR., CLERK, KING GEORGE COURT HOUSE, VA.; BOEHRINGER, CARL H., THIRD SECRETARY, BAY CITY, MICHIGAN; BOHLEN, CHARLES E., SECOND SECRETARY, VILLANOVA, PA.; BOND, NILES W., VICE CONFUL, TAMPA, FA.; BOYD, NATHAVA, K, JAKSONVILLE, FLA.; BROOKHART, CHARLES E., CONSUL, WASHINGTON, IOWA; BROWNE, SIDNEY H., CONSUL, BALTIMORE, MD., BRUINS, JOHN H., CONSUL, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; BRUMRIGHT, EVERETT F., CONSUL, BRUMRIGHT, OKLA.; BRUNER, GLEN W., VICE CONSUL, WALSENBURY, COL.; BURKE, GORDON L., CONSUL, GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; BURKE, THOMAS E., VICE CONSUL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; BURLESON, JOHN B., JR., CLERK, MADISONVILLE, TEXAS; BURNETT, JOHN W., CLERK, ARLINGTON, TEXAS; BURRELL, ROBERT W., DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE; BUTRICK, RICHARD P., COUNSELOR, WASHINGTON, D.C.; BYRD, MAYELLE, CLERK, REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.; BRYAN, DR.M., OFFICIAL, SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL; CALDWELL, JOHN K., CONSUL GENERAL, CLAREMONT, CALIF.; CALDWELL, MRS. C., WIFE; CALDER, A.BLAND, ASST.COMMERCIAL BRIDGEPORT, CONN.N ATTACHE AND CONSUL; CAMPBELL, ARTHUR J., TREASURY REPRESENTATIVE; CAVENDER, FERN, CLERK, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON; CHAPMAN, J.MOLBROOK, SECOND SECRETARY. CONSUL, WASHINGTON, D.C.; CHAPMAN, MRS.; CHASE, AUGUSTUS S. CONSUL, MIDDLEBURY, CONN.; CHERP, PHILIP F. VICE CONSUL, IVANHOE, MINN.; CHILD, RICHARD W. CLERK, NO.HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; CLARK, HARLAN B. THIRD SECRETARY, VICE CONSUL, BROOKFIELD, OHIO; CLARKSON, CAPT. WM.N. ASST.MILITARY ATTACHE; CLUBB, OLIVER E. CONSUL, SOUTH ST.PAUL, MINN. CLUBB, OLIVER E. CONSUL, SOUTH ST.PAUL, MINN.; CHANDLER, PAUL, CLERK; COLLINS, EMMA J. (MRS.W.T.) DEPUTY CLERK; COLLINS, JAMES A., JR., VICE CONSUL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.;

COLLINS, JAMES A., SR., FATHER; COLLINS, WILLIAM T.CLERK OF COURT; COMEAU, MISS BEATRICE, CLERK, LEXINGTON, MASS.; CONDON, MAJ.REYNOLDS, LANGUAGE STUDENT; COOPER, CHARLES A. THIRD SECRETARY, HUMBOLT, NEB; COUDRAY, ROBERT C. VICE CONSUL, WASHINGTON, D.C.; CREZWELL, LT.COL. HARRY I.T. MILITARY ATTACHE; CROCKER, EDWARD S. FIRST SECRETARY, NEW YORK, N.Y.; CRONE, MRS.EVELYN K.V. CLERK, BERKELEY, CALIF.; CRONE, MR. HUSBAND; CZICHOS, PAUL A. CLERK; DALEY, KARL W. TREASURY REPRESENTATIVE; DAVENPORT, PHILIP M. VICE CONSUL, WASHINGTON, D.C.; DAVIS, RICHARD M. VICE CONSUL, JAMESTOWN, N.Y.; DEATON, W.M. CLERK; DECOSIER, MRS. M.P. MOTHER OF D.SMITH; DODGE, AMY T. SECRETARY TO U.S.JITY; DOOHAN, EUGENE M. COUNSELOR, SCARBOROUGH, N.Y.; DRAPER, MRS.ALICE, CLERK, PORTLAND, OREGON; DECOSIER, L.A. RELATIVE OF D. SMITH; EDWARDS, JAY D. VICE CONSUL, LEBANON, OREGON; EILERS, XAVIER W. CLERK, CLEAR LAKE, MINN.; EMMONS, ARTHUR B. VICE CONSUL, HARTFORD, CONN.; ESPY, JAMES, THIRD SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, OHIO; ESTES, THOMAS S. VICE CONSUL, CLERK, RUMFORD, ME.; ESTES, MRS. WIFE; FAUST, CHARLES M. TRANSLATOR, WASHINGTON, D.C.; FEARY, ROBERT A. SECRETARY TO MR. GREW, NEW YORK, N.Y.; FERRELL, HUBERT P. CLERK, BOSWELL, PA.; FIFER, ARTHUR M. AMERICAN RED CROSS; FISHER, W. CLERK; FLETCHER, SAMUEL J. CONSUL, KITTERY POINT, ME.; FONG, CHUCK, INTERPRETER, HONOLULU, T.H.; FORBES, MIRIAM, CLERK; FORNES, FREDERIC C., JR. CONSUL, BUFFALO, N.Y.; FRANCIS, LYDIA M. CLERK, PRESTONBURG, KY.; FREEMAN, FULTON, LANGUAGE OFFICER, PASADENA, CALIF.; FRESE, WALTER F. SPEC. TREASURY REPRE.; GALE, HOLLIS P. AMERICAN RED CROSS; GARDINER, MISS LILLIAN, CLERK, SALINA, KANSAS; GASSIE, EMILIE P. CLERK, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; GLAESER, MARION I. CLERK, BUFFALO, NEW YORK; GOETZMANN, JULE L. VICE CONSUL, MOLINE, ILL.; GOULD, CAPT.KARL T. LANGUAGE STUDENT; GOURLEY, LOUIS H. CONSUL, DETROIT, MICH.; GREW, JOSEPH C. AMBASSADOR, BOSTON, MASS.; GREW, MRS.JOSEPH C. WIFE, BOSTON, MASS.; GRIFFIN, JUANITA, CLERK; GRIFFITH, ARTHUR, CLERK; GROVES, N.LAWRENCE, COMM. ATT. AND CONSUL, COUDERSPORT, PA.; GRUSSENDORF, MAJ. RICHARD A. MILITARY ATTACHE FOR AIR; HANNA, C.J. AMERICAN RED CROSS; HALL, MONROE B. CONSUL, NEW YORK, NEW YORK; HALL, LAURENCE, CLERK; HAMASAKI, CHIKAO, CLERK, RENO, NEVADA; HAMASAKI, MRS.CHIKAO, WIFE; HAMILTON, KINGSLEY W. VICE CONSUL, WOOSTER, OHIO; HANLEY, FRANKLIN, VICE CONSUL, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.; HAWTHORNE, CARL O. VICE CONSUL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; HAYES, GLENN C. CLERK, MULBERRY, TENN.; HELWICK, MILTON J. JUDGE; HIRATA, MITSUKU, CLERK, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON; HIRATA, TAMAYO, CLERK, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON; HINKE, FREDERICK W. CONSUL, VENTURA, CALIF.; HOFFMAN, ESTHER L. CLERK; HOFFMAN, WALTER W. VICE CONSUL, SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

JUN 19 1942

JUN 19 1942

HOWARD, HUNNEFORD B. LANGUAGE OFFICER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; HUNT, FREDERICK D. VICE CONSUL, ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND; INGLE, EDWARD M. CLERK, DALLAS, TEXAS; JACKSON, SGT. B. CLERK; JACKSON, LT.COL.CLARENCE E. MILITARY ATTACHE; JACOBS, CAROLYN C. CLERK, KANSAS CITY, MO.; JACOBSON, ELLA M. CLERK; JENKINS, MRS.ELLA M. DEPUTY U.S.MARSHAL; JENKINS, K.C. HUSBAND; JENKINS, J.B. CHILD; JENKINS, C. CHILD; JOHANSEN, BEPPO R. THIRD SECRETARY, CLEARWATER, FLA.; JOHNSON, LT. DANA W. LANGUAGE STUDENT; JOHNSON, W.ALEXIS, VICE CONSUL,

30.24 — 17175

30.24 - 17175

JUN 19 1942

GLENDALE, CALIF.; JOHNSON, WILLIAM H. AMERICAN RED CROSS; JOHNSTON, IRIS, CLERK, RITZVILLE, WASH.; JONES, RANDALL F. CLERK, DAMARISCOTTA, ME.; JONES, THOMAS PAUL, CLERK, KATZ, HAZEL, CLERK, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; KELLEY, MISS MARGARET H. CLERK, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; KILMARTIN, LT.A.D. ASST.NAVAL ATTACHE; KRENTZ, KENNETH C. CONSUL, LAKELAND, FLA.; KRENZ, JULIA, CLERK, TRANSFERRED TO PRETORIA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA; KRENZ, M. DAUGHTER; KUSHNER, HARRY, CLERK, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; KUJAK, HENRY, CLERK; LAMM, DONALD W. VICE CONSUL, WASHINGTON, D.C.; LEE, FRANCES, INTERPRETER; LENZ, GEORGE JR. CLERK; LINNELL, IRVING N. CONSUL GENERAL, MEDINA, WASHINGTON; LOCKHART, FRANK P. COUNSELOR OF EMBASSY AND CONSUL GENERAL, PITTSBURG, TEX.; LOCKHART, MRS. WIFE; LUCAS, JOSEPH H. CLERK; LUDDEN, RAYMOND P. VICE CONSUL, WEST ROXBURY, MASS.; LURTON, NELSON E. U.S.COMM. AND JUDGE OF CONS. CT.; LYNCH, WILLIAM R. VICE CONSUL, MILLER, KANSAS; LYONS, HELEN, CLERK; LONG, E.A. SECRETARY, CONSULAR BODY; LONG, WIFE; LONG, F. DAUGHTER; LO, MON-ON, CLERK; MAKINSON, GEORGE A. FIRST SECRETARY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.; MAPLE, JOHN D. CLERK; MANN, FREDERICK J. VICECONSUL, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; MAYERS, WILLIAM R. INTERPRETER; MCCLUNG, JOHN E. JR. CLERK, CORSICANA, TEXAS; MCCONAUGHY, WALTER P. SECOND SECRETARY, MONTE VALLO, ALA.; MCCOY, SCRIBNER W. CLERK, MONMOUTH, ILL.; MCFADYEN, ARCHIBALD A. CLERK, HARRISONBURG, VA.; MCMAHON, CAROLINE R. CLERK, NAVY; MCNALLY, WILLIAM J. DEPUTY U.S. MARSHAL; MELBOURNE, ROY H. VICE CONSUL, NORFOLK, VA.; METZE, CAPT. A.F. ASST.NAVAL ATTACHE; MEYER, PAUL W.CONSUL, NEW YORK, N.Y.; MILLET, CHARLES S. VICE CONSUL, BROCKTON, MASS.;

JUN 19 1942

MILLS, MARJORY, CLERK, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; MORELAND, DR.EDGAR W.PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE; MULLINER, LAMAR D.CLERK, SHANOKIN, PA.; MUNSON, MAJ.FREDERICK P. ASST.MILITARY ATTACHE; MYERS, MYRL S. CONSUL GENERAL, MECHANICSBURG, PA.; NAYLOR, RACHEL E.CLERK, WINNAMACK, IND.; NEWTON, NELSON, CLERK, SPOKANE, WASH.; NICCLOY, WILLIAM F. CLERK, LEROY, N.Y.; OGAWA, MARY, CLERK, BAKER, OREGON; OGDEN, JOHN H. CLERK, SAN FRANCISCO, CALF.; PARKS, DEW, CLERK; PAXTON, J.HALL, SECOND SECRETARY, OAKWOOD, BUCHANAN COUNTY, VA.; PEASE, HAROLD D. VICE CONSUL, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; PECK, WILLYS R. MINISTER, SCARSDALE, N.Y.; PECK, MRS.WILLYS R. WIFE; PETRO-PAVLOVSKY, BARBARA S. CLERK, WINTER HAVEN, FLA.; PLATH, MINNIE R. CLERK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.; PLAYFAIR, MRS. NAIDA B.CLERK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.; POTE-HUNT, MRS. OLIVE E. COURT REPORTER; POTE-HUNT, HUSBAND; POTE-HUNT, SON; PHILIPS, ELIZABETH RODGERS, CLERK, SEATTLE, WASH.; PHILIPS, J.S. HUSBAND; PHILIPS, GLADYS LEE, CLERK, SUPERIOR, WIS.; PHILIPS, E.S.F. HUSBAND; QUARTON, HAROLD B. CONSUL GENERAL, MADISON, WIS.; QUINI, FRANK, CLERK; RAY, DAVID T. LANGUAGE OFFICER, ARCADIA, CALIF.; REED, CHARLES S., 2D, SECOND SECRETARY (IN TRANSIT) CLEVELAND, OHIO; RHOADES, OTIS W. VICE CONSUL, FREDERICK, MD.; RICHARDSON, W.GARLAND, VICE CONSUL, LEXINGTON, VA.; RINDEN, ROBERT W. VICE CONSUL, OSKALOOSA, IOWA; ROBERTS, QUINCY F. CONSUL, CASS COUNTY, TEXAS; ROBERTS, MRS. QUINCY F. WIFE; ROBERTSON, DAVID C. STAFF SGT. CLERK; RODGERS, I. SISTER OF MRS.PHILIPS, SEATTLE, WASH.; ROGERS, BRUCE E. CLERK, NEWBERG, OREGON; RUNNEL, F. CLERK, NAVY; RUSTAD,

R.T. CLERK, NAVY; RUTHERFORD, M. ROBERT, VICE CONSUL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.; SAWYER, JOHN B. VICE CONSUL, MODESTO, CALIF.; SCOTT, MARTIN C. TREASURY ATTACHE; SEVRA, GEORGE J. CLERK; SHIELDS, ELEANOR M. CLERK (IN TRANSIT) SAN DIEGO, CAL.; SHIELDS, LEIGHTON, U.S.DIST.ATTY; SHOULAND, MRS. HELEN J.CLERK, ALAMEDA,; SIMMS, M.; SLAVENS, STANLEY C. CONSUL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; SLAVENS, MRS.STANLEY C. WIFE; SMITH, DOROTHY, CLERK, RALEIGH, N.C.; SCHNEIDER, LOREN D.CLERK; SMITH, NATHAN A. CLERK; SMITH, HORACE H. CONSUL, XENIA, OHIO;

JUN 19 1942

SMITH-HUTTON, H.H. NAVAL ATTACHE; SMITH-HUTTON, MRS. H.H. WIFE; SOUTHARD, ADDISON E. CONSUL GENERAL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; SPIKER, CLARENCE J. CONSUL GENERAL, BALBOA ISLAND, CAL.; STAGG, LEORIEL P. DEPUTY U.S.MARSHAL; STAGG, MRS. WIFE; STANTON, EDWIN F. FIRST SECRETARY & CONSUL, MILFORD, CONN.; STATEN, VERNE C. VICE CONSUL, TUCSON, ARIZ.; ST.CLAIR, DOROTHY, CLERK, TRANSFERRED TO PRETORIA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA; STERQUELLE, W. J. CLERK, ARMY; STEVENS, HARRY E. SECOND SECRETARY, GALVESTON, TEXAS; STIMPSON, JULIA H. CLERK, CAMP HILL, PA.; STONE, H.R. ASST. NAVAL ATTACHE; STONE, GEORGE, CUSTODIAN; STUART, CAPT. ARCHIBALD W. LANGUAGE STUDENT; STYLES, RAYMOND, CLERK, ATLANTA, GA.; TAYLOR, ROGER S. CLERK; TAYLOR, WM. H. SPECIAL TREASURY REP.; THOMAS, COMMDR. A.C. NAVAL ATTACHE; THOMASSON, DAVID A. VICE CONSUL, LEXINGTON, VA.; TISO, GEORGE J.CLERK, NO.PELHAM, N.Y.; TOWER, ARTHUR F. CONSUL, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.; TUTHILL, SERGE, INTERPRETER, MENLO PARK, CALIF.; TURNER,

WILLIAM T. SECOND SECRETARY, THE PLAINS, VA.; WAGNER, L. CLERK, NAVY; WALLACE, WM. E. CLERK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; WALSH, MRS. R.H.A. CLERK; WARD, ROBERT S. CONSUL, WASHINGTON, D.C.; WARNER, GERALD, CONSUL, GLENDALE, CALIF.; WEATHERBY, MEREDITH, VICE CONSUL, WACO, TEXAS.; WEIL, T. ELIOT, VICE CONSUL, SANTA ROSA, CALIF.; WHITE, EDWIN A. CLERK, MT.PLEASANT, TEXAS.; WILLIAMS, CHARLES H.CLERK, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; WILLIAMS, FRANK A. COMMERCIAL ATTACHE; CHICAGO, ILL.; WILLIAMS, LT.COL. C.A. ASST. MILITARY ATTACHE; WILLIAMS, THELMA S. CLERK, SEATTLE, WASH.; WILSON, JEANNE, CLERK; WOLFE, JESSE B. PROPERTY CUSTODIAN, SANTA ANLFNX CALIF.; WOODS, NORMAN C. CLERK; WORLEY, JAMES R. CLERK, BURBANK, CALIF.; WONG, KENNETH, INTERPRETER; WONG, MRS. WIFE;

JUN 19 1942

YEARNS, KENNETH, CONSUL, WASHINGTON, D.C.; YUNI, WILLIAM E. VICE CONSUL, ABERDEEN, WASH..

LIST OF NEWSPAPERMEN IN THE FAC EAST TO BE REPATRIATED ON THE M.S. GRIPSHOLM.

ALSOP, JOSEPH W., JR., N.Y.HERALD TRIBUNE, HONG KONG; BAXTER, GEORGE E. UNITED PRESS, HONG KONG; BELLAIRE, ROBERT T. UNITED PRESS, TOKYO; BELLINGER, JACK, JAPAN TIMES AND ADVERTISER, TOKYO; BRUCE, GEORGE C. SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY, SHANGHAI; BRUCE, MRS. WIFE, SHANGHAI; BRUCE, INFANT, SHANGHAI; CRICHTON, C.M. UNIVERSALNEWS FEATURES, TOKYO; CROWLEY, RAYMOND A. WALL STREET JOURNAL, TOKYO; CROWLEY, MASTER, SON, TOKYO; DEW, GWEN, DETROIT, HONG KONG; DYMANS, JOSEPH, ASSOCIATED PRESS, TOKYO; FORD, M.C. INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, SHANGHAI; FOK, CHARLES J. PUBLISHER, TIENTSIN; GORTTE, JOHN, INTERNATIONAL NEWS, PEIPING; HARRIS, MORRIS, J. ASSOCIATED

30.24 — 17177

30.73 - 17177

PRESS, SHANGHAI; HILL, MAX, ASSOCIATED PRESS, TOKYO; KEEN, VICTOR, N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, SHANGHAI; HILLS, N.P. PUBLISHER, SHANGHAI; HEISLING, VAUGHN F. ASSOCIATED PRESS, HONG KONG; HORIN, RELMAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAIGON; OPPER II, FREDERICK BURR, EDITOR, SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY, SHANGHAI; PERKINS, ROBERT V. UNIVERSAL NEWS, SHANGHAI; PERKINS, MRS. WIFE; SHANGHAI; POWELL, J.B. CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, SHANGHAI; TENNELLY, RICHARD, NAT'L. BROADCASTING COMPANY, TOKYO; TOLISCHUS, OTTO D. NEW YORK TIMES, TOKYO; WHITE, J.B. ASSOCIATED PRESS, SHANGHAI; WHITE, MRS. WIFE, SHANGHAI; WILSON, RICHARD CLEMENT, UNITED PRESS, HONG KONG, WHITING, PERCY, INTERNATIONAL SERVICE, TOKYO; WHITING, MRS. PERCY WIFE, TOKYO; WHITING, SUZUKO, DAUGHTER, TOKYO; WHITING, MONOKO, DAUGHTER, TOKYO; WHITING, PERCIVAL, SON, TOKYO.

Deep Military Secrecy Cloaks Roosevelt And Churchill Conferences

JUN 20 1942

Capital Keyed To Anticipate Dramatic Step

Speculation Embraces Second Front and Dispatch Of Large AEF to Middle East.

STATEMENT BEFORE SUNDAY IS UNLIKELY

Situation in China Also Believed Major Subject of Talks.

JUN 20 1942

By WILLIAM H. PEACOCK

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The surprise Roosevelt-Churchill conferences today keyed this capital to anticipation of momentous decisions bringing some new and dramatic turn in the war.

In Congress and elsewhere, speculation revolved for the most part about the possibilities of a British-American invasion of the European coast and of dispatch of a large American expeditionary force to the Middle East. None professed, however, to have any information other than that released by the White House.

No Report on Progress of Talks

The progress of the talks between the President and the British Prime Minister—where they were meeting and what aides they had called in—was hidden in the deepest military secrecy.

For the time being, the White House stood on its announcement of last night that Mr. Churchill had arrived in this country for conferences with Mr. Roosevelt on "the war, the conduct of the war and the winning of the war."

Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary, advised reporters at that time that no further statement should be expected this week. From this, it was generally inferred that there would be a statement later, but not before Sunday.

Talks Scanning Highest Strategy

In the belief that the conferences were concerned with the highest strategy, most expected that any statement would have little to say on the nature of decisions reached—that this would be left for time and action to disclose.

Meeting here only seven months ago, the heads of the two Allied governments agreed on overall strategy. In the intervening months it has become clear that they anticipated then most of the war's developments up to now.

In expectation that Malaya and the Dutch East Indies could not be held, the United States concentrated on strengthening Australia and its own Pacific outposts while, meantime, sending such supplies as it could to Russia.

Recent events, however, have greatly altered the strategic picture.

Japanese naval power has suffered damaging losses in the battles of the Coral Sea and off Midway—damages so great that Secretary of War Stimson has spoken of a diminished threat to the American west coast.

Meantime, the British situation in the Mediterranean apparently has deteriorated. There are indications that the Germans have succeeded in putting into Libya much stronger forces than British strategists had anticipated.

These developments, what Allied action they required, and their relation to the question of the second front repeatedly urged by Russia were generally believed to be the major matters for resolution by the President and Prime Minister.

Still another possible prime subject was the situation of China, largely cut off from outside aid and confronted with an apparent Japanese drive to knock her out of the war.

Second Front May Be Delayed, London Hints

Britons Hear Churchill Urging U. S. to Recognize Mediterranean Situation as Most Critical Now

JUN 20 1942

By ROBERT BUNNELLE

LONDON, June 19. (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was portrayed by competent informants tonight as urgently asking for United States reinforcements to stabilize the Mediterranean front, even though this means that the opening of a full-scale "second front" on the European continent must wait until next spring.

Big-scale Commando Raids Seen

Axis successes in the Libyan desert, these persons said, had thrust the Middle East to a position of the highest priority in United Nations strategy. Hence Churchill, now conferring with President Roosevelt in the United States, is said to be convinced that the Mediterranean basin must be held from west, center and east as a necessary prelude to a European victory offensive.

In the meantime there are expected to be larger-scale Commando attacks on the west coast of the German-occupied continent and very heavy air raids in which American flying forces will take part.

It was pointed out in London that there always is the possibility that if some Commando sortie should result in a good continental foothold, then actual Allied invasion might be a reality sooner than is expected.

Russians Aware of Crisis

The London informants said that the Russians fully appreciated the necessity of holding the Middle East and were confident they could bar the southern German armies of General Fedor von Bock from the Caucasus if the British and the Americans can keep the Germans out of Egypt, Syria and Iraq and meantime maintain an adequate flow of supplies direct to Russia.

The British feeling is said to be that the Middle East still can be saved if the Axis African Corps can be held throughout the torrid season in the desert on the promise that the Yanks will be coming with dive bombers, bigger guns and tanks to reinforce all lines by the time the weather cools.

Strategists here know that Egypt must be held if the Allies are to keep Hitler from the oil fields east of Suez; they also feel that is the main barricade to German-Japanese union in the Indian Ocean or Red Sea for a division of the riches of the Indies and severance of the southern Allied supply lines to Russia.

The fact that U. S. Army bombers now are operating with the RAF in the Mediterranean area is taken here as proof that President Roosevelt fully appreciates the importance of this theatre.

Britain's Libyan reverses showed that the Imperial Forces and their British-American equipment west of Suez was not nearly enough.

Now the British may have to divert some forces westward and thus expose the Bible land coasts protecting Iraq's oil to air borne invasion in which Crete, training ground for Germany's glider-parachute divisions, would play an important part.

Heavy air attacks also are anticipated now for Alexandria, the principal British naval base protecting the eastern Mediterranean, and possibly an attempt to take Malta by storm and thus clear all the central part of the sea for Axis convoys.

The commander of the African Corps, Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel, also is expected to press a major land offensive toward Egypt, Alexandria and Suez when and if he can remove Tobruk from his desert flank.

Churchill Reported Asking U. S. for More Aid in Saving Egypt.

WOULD PROTECT MIDDLE EAST

Talks of Prime Minister With Roosevelt May Postpone Invasion Until 1943.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—One of the main purposes of Prime Minister Churchill's current visit to Washington is believed in some quarters to be enlistment of additional United States help in holding the Middle East against expected German thrusts from Libya toward Egypt and from the Russian Ukraine into the Caucasus.

JUN 20 1942

The extreme gravity of the Libyan-Egyptian situation was viewed today by competent informants as likely to postpone until 1943 any really big United Nations land offensive in Western Europe, although commando raids may be increased. The hit-and-run raids would meet the clamor for a second European front now—something which the British man-in-the-street hopes will result from Mr. Churchill's newest American visit.

Strategists know that Egypt must be held if the Allies are to bar Hitler from the Middle Eastern oil fields and they know that it is the main bastion against Nazi union with the Japanese somewhere east of Suez for a sharing of the riches of the Indies and a cutting of Allied supply lines to southern Russia.

The presence of American Army bombers and other war equipment in this theater proves President Roosevelt's regard for the importance of Egypt and the Suez Canal, just as the successes of the Axis Libyan commander, Marshal Rommel, prove that the present forces in the Middle East still are not enough for safety.

What Rommel Has Accomplished.

From a purely military standpoint Rommel's success means:

1. The British may have to divert some troops and thus leave the country adjacent to oil-rich Iraq open to Nazi air-borne invasion—just at a time when there are increasing reports of German glider exercises in the region of Crete.

2. The Germans probably will start heavy bombing raids on Alexandria, naval base key to the Eastern Mediterranean.

3. If the Axis can draw away British air and naval strength the Axis might try to invade Malta to ease the Italian-German supply route from Italy to Africa.

4. Rommel can be expected to open a big land offensive toward Egypt, Alexandria and Suez when and if he can remove the Tobruk thorn from the Axis Libyan flank.

Wants More U. S. Tanks

To forestall all these and to secure the southern supply route to Russia, informed persons said that Mr. Churchill would like to have more American tanks, planes and ships in the Mediterranean even if it means—as it probably does mean, because distribution of Allied personnel and material is limited by shipping space—a delay in invasion of Europe.

Important political aspects also were pointed out. From the domestic standpoint, if British reverses in the Middle East continue, the Churchill government might find itself in the same disfavor as after the fall of Singapore.

In addition, it was said: The Prime Minister must consider American opinion, which invariably suffers an anti-British turn with every British reverse. He must also consider the remaining neutrals such as Turkey and Sweden, which are strategically situated.

If, however, the British could salvage the Middle Eastern campaign with American help, the Churchill Government, it was pointed out, could easily appease "second fronters" by filling in the period of postponement with large-scale Commando raids and smashing air attacks. The fact that the air operations soon will be reinforced by American participation would have a further good effect on the British public, according to informed sources.

The press of Britain, however, seized avidly on Prime Minister Churchill's spectacular flight to the United States as evidence that definite plans were in the making for a second front in Europe in 1942.

Declaring that only business of paramount importance could have taken Mr. Churchill away from London at the present time, the press declared that his trip—his second to Washington in seven months—could have but one meaning. "Second-front Talks Start" was the headline with which the London Daily Express greeted the news, while the Daily Mail proclaimed: "Premier Is in Washington; Second-front Council With Roosevelt."

The belief that big things are afoot was eagerly caught up by the man in the street, and official attempts to tone down the import of the visit were quickly brushed aside.

Political, Say Japanese

TOKYO, June 19 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press in New York)—Domei, Japanese news agency, issued the following statement today:

"Well-informed quarters described Prime Minister Churchill's surprise arrival in Washington yesterday to confer with President Roosevelt and other high American authorities as a mere political gesture for publicity purposes.

[There was no announcement either in London or Washington as to where Mr. Churchill was, except that he had arrived in the United States.]

"They asserted that Churchill's visit, coming so close on the heels of the recent call of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotoff at the American capital, is a confession of imminent crisis in the Allied camp.

"They said Churchill was certain to confer with President Roosevelt on the issue of formation of a second front in Europe as well as Anglo-American aid to the Soviet Union, particularly on the basis of recent conversations between Molotoff and Anglo-American leaders. However, formation of a second front is next to impossible.

"In this connection, well-informed quarters pointed out that transportation of Soviet aid . . . has been literally suspended by the recent bombing of Murmansk by the *Luftwaffe*.

"Under such circumstances they said Roosevelt and Churchill would be unable to reach any concrete conclusion on definite problems and would be obliged to satisfy themselves with an abstract agreement in the way of an excuse to the Soviet Union as well as the people of the British Empire and the United States."

Axis Sees "Political Gesture"

Axis broadcasts today sought to pass off Prime Minister Churchill's second war-time visit to the United States as a "political gesture" of no real significance, The Associated Press reported.

The Berlin radio took the tack that Churchill's sudden journey to America is new proof of the weakness of England." It sought to develop the theme that Churchill hoped to "induce Roosevelt to consent to a greater effort by the United States as regarding both men and material since England alone was unable to satisfy Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov's renewed demand for establishment of a second front."

Rome broadcasters were quick to echo this German explanation of the meeting and added that "the outcome of the war did not depend on such begging visits, but would be decided by force of arms."

The Tokio radio, hastening to tell its listeners that "formation of a second front is next to impossible," said Churchill's trip was "a mere political gesture for publicity purposes."

British Seek Reasons For Libyan Defeat

JUN 20 1942

Military Critics Believe Rommel Had Bigger and Better Guns, Tanks.

By NOLAND NORGAARD

LONDON, June 19—(AP)—Britain unhappily sought tonight the reasons for her sudden reversal in Libya, and competent military critics supplied the least palatable answer: The German Rommel had bigger and better guns and tanks and used them with greater skill.

A week ago Britons were assured that the battle was going satisfactorily and only a few subdued voices uttered reminders of other reversals in the wild desert fighting of the past two years.

Thus the public was not prepared for the abrupt discovery that the British "strong points" had become traps from which troops were forced to flee and the public was not consoled when correspondents reported that Rommel lacked sufficient gasoline to push his tanks on into Egypt.

Ten of the first acid comments came from the Evening News, which asked the reason for repeated "frustrations" in Libya and supplied its own answer:

"Quite simply and bluntly the reason is that from the beginning we have underestimated the strength, cunning, resources and recuperative power of the enemy.

"We did not imagine he would have a still deadlier anti-tank gun.

"The volume of our transport was 'fantastic' but we did not calculate that Rommel's would be even more fantastic. x x x It is a bitter lesson."

Conclusions Drawn by Experts

The whole story has not come yet from the battlefields but from available information military experts drew these conclusions:

1. Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, commander of the British Eighth Army, lacked sufficient numbers of United States 28-ton tank. When the excellent 88-millimeter guns of the Germans knocked many of them out of action the British had to depend too much on light cruiser tanks whose two-pounder guns had been relegated to the peashooter class.

2. The British still have lessons to learn about tank tactics, and bravery cannot be substituted for the required skill.

3. Air power over desert battlefields cannot be made the dominant factor. The RAF started with air superiority and still claims it. Bombing and strafing of some supply vehicles cannot be decisive when hundreds of others get through.

4. Establishment of a strong static defense line anywhere in Cirenaica between Egypt and Tripolitania in the vicinity of El Agheila is out of the question because of limitations on the number of troops which can be maintained efficiently in the desert.

30.24 — 17179

30.24-17179

British Strike Back At Germans In Libya

Sudden Thrust From Egyptian Border Jostles Nazi Preparations for Assault on Tobruk —Germans Bring Up Big Guns.

JUN 20 1942

By EDWARD KENNEDY

CAIRO, June 19. (AP)—British mobile forces, fanning out northward from their new line along the Egyptian border, jostled German preparations for an all-out assault on Tobruk today and gave that isolated but vital British seaside fortress time to perfect its defenses.

Tobruk's Defenses Strengthened

Tobruk, Libyan port 80 miles from Egypt, bristled with newly-strung barbed wire, fresh-laid minefields and strengthened pillboxes curving in great arcs around all its shoreward approaches.

The Germans were hastening to bring up great 210-millimeter (8.26-inch) cannon to try to reduce the defenses which defied them for nearly eight months last year.

(A German communique Friday claimed that Axis forces had completed encirclement of Tobruk and had once more laid siege to the Libyan port.)

Frontline reports tonight said the Italians were digging in west of Tobruk as if for a siege. The South Africans and British who withdrew yesterday from the El Adem and Acroma strongpoints now are within the port's fortifications.

These forces are not purely on the defensive, however, and today strong raiding parties hampered German attempts to strengthen their positions in the El Adem area, 20 miles to the south of Tobruk's outer perimeter of defenses.

It was not known whether the enemy had made contact with the British positions on the Egyptian frontier. The action between Tobruk and Salum remained fluid with British mobile columns seeking to prevent the Axis from fanning out from the coastal belt along which they were moving.

Already, Tobruk's outer works were under attack, as indicated by a British communique which reported destruction of three Axis tanks and damage to four others in the Tobruk area.

Hour of Decision Delayed

But the hour of decision was delayed by British armored sorties from their strengthened frontier lines. These, said a communique, have succeeded in confining the enemy columns to the desolate coastal strip.

The RAF slowed the Axis program still further by continued behind-the-lines strafing and bombardment.

(Some informed persons in London suggested that Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel, driven by urgent orders from Berlin, might try to tackle the British border lines without waiting to storm Tobruk.

(British quarters in both Cairo and London have said previously, however, that no real land offensive against Egypt can be maintained from the west unless the attacker first holds Tobruk with its deep harbor as a supply base.

(On the other hand, a British military commentator in London said that possession of Tobruk was "not essential" to a successful British defense of Egypt.)

British Border Lines Bolstered

While the situation now is about the same as it was before the British westward drive of last November, the British lines on the border are stronger than they were then.

The British now hold the upper Salum escarpment which rises 700 feet above Salum harbor, and are in good positions at Halfaya (Hellfire) pass.

Last year the Germans held both of these and were dislodged only after a stubborn conflict.

(London observers, apparently viewing the situation with less optimism than those in Egypt, suggested that recent sustained air attacks on Malta had been a cover which enabled Rommel to move a new armored division across the Mediterranean from Italy, and that such a fresh force would vastly increase British difficulties.

British Defenders Attack Nazi Flank as Foe Brings Big 8-inch Siege Guns Into Position.

JUN 20 1942

Cairo, June 19 (A. P.).—The Axis forces have occupied the Libyan coastal area between Tobruk and Bardia, thus surrounding Tobruk by land, it was acknowledged today, but British desert fighters lashed out from their Egyptian border position to harass the enemy's landward flank and reduce the pressure on the beleaguered fortress.

The Tobruk garrison was prepared for a long stand. It has been newly supplied, its barbed-wire reinforced; mine fields have been newly laid and pillboxes have been strengthed.

The Germans were reported moving up great 210-millimeter (eight and a quarter-inch) guns—the largest mobile weapons ever used in the desert—to bring them to bear upon the city's defenses; and to impede these operations, a British communique disclosed, swift mechanized units of Lieut.-Gen. Neil M. Rotchie's Eighth Army swept out from the new border defense line and knifed in behind Rommel's forces in a swift surprise attack from the south.

The communique indicated that the Tobruk defenders were holding strong positions and that the post appeared in no immediate danger.

The communique's assertion that the Eighth Army was holding "strong fortified positions on the Libyan frontier" was interpreted to mean that the old familiar border battlegrounds, Salum and Halfaya (Hellfire) Pass were again part of the British line. The difference this time is that the British instead of the Germans hold the high ground at Halfaya and the Germans' most difficult task is expected to be that of battering their way forward from low ground that can be swept by British fire from nearly all angles.

Big Guns Rumble at Tobruk.

The re-establishment of the Imperial forces near the Egyptian border followed their withdrawals, announced yesterday, from the desert towns of El Adem and Sidi Rezegh, south and southeast of Tobruk, which the British have held for almost seventeen months through offensive and counter-offensive.

"Our mobile forces, operating from the south, are confining enemy columns to the coastal belt," the communique said.

A British column in these roving operations was reported to have shelled enemy troops on the El Adem airdrome.

"Our troops in the Tobruk area yesterday destroyed three enemy tanks and damaged four others," the communique said, indicating that Rommel's Axis spearheads already were striking in force at the port's outer lines.

Port Guns Open Fire

Heavy gunfire rumbled along the perimeter of Tobruk's outer fortifications as its British defenders made ready for an attempt to duplicate the famous stand they made last year, when they held out eight months against encircling German-Italian forces.

At intervals the big guns of the port itself sent shells across the high escarpment at hidden Axis armored columns maneuvering over the sand in an effort to cut the coastal road leading to the Egyptian border eighty miles away.

With the main body of the British Eighth Army already withdrawn to new positions near the frontier, it appeared certain that Rommel would try to seize Tobruk and remove that threat to his left flank before trying to push further eastward.

JUN 20 1942

Observers believed that so much of the German leader's striking power had been spent in the past 26 days of continuous desert fighting that he was in no position to press a general offensive at the present time.

The best he can hope for at the moment is to capture Tobruk with the idea of using it as a base from which to launch an autumn drive with fresh men and equipment ferried across the Mediterranean, these quarters maintain.

Berlin Reports 6,000 Prisoners

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), June 19 (AP).—German and Italian troops have completed the encirclement of Tobruk and forced the main British defenses back upon the Egyptian border, the German high command said today.

The capture of 1,000 more British troops in mopping-up operations against scattered outposts and nests of resistance in the Libyan desert battle area was reported. Large quantities of war material abandoned in the British withdrawal were reported taken over.

Claims 1,000 Prisoners.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), June 19 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command declared today that Axis troops had captured 1,000 more prisoners at the Libyan desert posts recently vacated by the British and that Axis spearheads were in contact with the outer defenses of Tobruk. Ten British tanks were destroyed and much material of all sorts was seized, it was announced.

"Moreover," the communique said, "we captured fifteen planes which were dispersed on airfields we occupied as a result of surprise operations. During air battles ten enemy machines were shot down by German fighters."

Fortress Under Nazi Fire

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Possession of Tobruk is "not essential" to a successful British defense of the Egyptian border, a British military commentator said today, but all indications are that Lieutenant General Neil M. Ritchie, British 8th Army commander, intends to hold the fortress despite the difficulties of supplying it.

German 210-millimeter (8.26 inch) guns already are pounding at Tobruk's defenses, the commentator said, but "enemy air activity has died down" as a result of highly effective bombings of German landing fields at Ain el-Gazala and in Crete.

There have been further attacks by American-made Baltimore (Martin) bombers and new British "tank-buster" planes on air fields and on German armored formations massing for an assault on Tobruk, the commentator stated. The Royal Air Force has supplied cover for British forces taking up positions along the Egyptian border.

No United States Army Air force units are engaged in the present air battle, he said.

It was suggested that sustained Axis attacks on the British island of Malta probably had enabled the Nazis to move at least one fresh armored division to North Africa.

It was said to be increasingly obvious that the way was cleared for the Axis assault on Tobruk when a considerable British armored force was ambushed by German 88-millimeter anti-tank guns on June 14.

This action was viewed as a decisive one in the present campaign.

State Dept. Ignorant Of Warning in Egypt

WASHINGTON, June 19. (AP)—The State Department said today it had no information on reports that United States nationals had been warned to leave Egypt.

American diplomatic officials on the spot in Egypt, as in other countries, have wide discretion to issue such precautionary warnings. If they do, the customary procedure is to inform the department here.

No such notice had reached the department today, it was said. Therefore, the department could neither confirm nor deny the published reports.

FIGHTING PRIEST IS KILLED

Free French Major, a Dominican, Is Victim in Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, June 19 (AP)—Major Louis Savet, in private life a Dominican priest, was among those who lost their lives in the withdrawal from the Libyan outpost of Bir Hacheim, where he was commander of the First Battalion of Free French Marine Infantry, it was revealed today.

He had been in French secret service and went to Palestine to serve with the Free French when his country surrendered. His colonel followed and demanded that the British give him up because "of all men this one has no right to leave, knowing all our secrets."

"I give you my word as a priest," Major Savet replied, "I came here to fight and not to reveal secrets."

Nazis Hurl Reserves Against Sevastopol

Furious Assault By Troops, Planes and Tanks Reported Repulsed—Germans Claim Northern Defenses of City Penetrated.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Saturday, June 20. (AP)—Reinforced German infantry, covered by a smoke screen and supported by hundreds of planes and tanks, smashed four times at one point in the Sevastopol defenses yesterday but were hurled back each time with heavy losses, Soviet dispatches reported early today.

Nazis Increasing Pressure

At another point four German infantry regiments attacked fiercely for 15 hours in a desperate attempt to break into the Black Sea naval bastion—and came close to their objective—but finally were repulsed.

The German claim that their troops had penetrated Sevastopol's northern defenses was not confirmed here, but the Germans nevertheless appeared to be increasing their pressure.

A Sevastopol dispatch to Red Fleet, the Navy organ, said the Nazis had thrown fresh reserves into the battle.

The artillery and air bombardments increased in intensity, it was said, burying alive some Red Army gun crews.

In one of the German assaults, the ground forces were supported by masses of planes, flying in groups of sixty.

Kharkov, Kalinin Fronts Active

A companion attack 400 miles north on the blood-soaked steppes below Kharkov was declared continuing on a much reduced scale. On the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, the Soviet communique declared that "the enemy was driven out of several positions" and that prisoners and booty were seized.

The midnight communique mentioned only the continued fierce fighting on the Sevastopol front and said that in other sectors there had been no substantial changes in positions. In the Barents Sea Soviet ships were credited with sinking a 15,000-ton enemy transport.

"On the Sevastopol sector the German Fascist troops, despite their enormous losses, are fiercely attacking our defense lines," the communique said.

"Our infantrymen, sailors and artillerymen are repelling the attacks of the enemy and are delivering new blows against them."

Regiment of Nazis Wiped Out

In one day, the official announcement said the bastion's defenders annihilated more than a regiment of Nazis and destroyed 20 tanks while anti-aircraft batteries downed 20 enemy planes.

On the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow the official announcement reported 1,500 Germans slain and eight tanks knocked out in two days of fighting.

(The Germans yesterday claimed "decisive success" at Sevastopol with Gen. Erich von Mannstein's troops piercing "the last defense lines" and reaching Sewernaja Bight opposite the city. The High Command said the entire northern part of the defenses had fallen and the "capture of the last fort is imminent." Prisoners were said to total 7,585. The Germans claimed also that the Arctic ports of Murmansk and Jokonga were bombed.)

Several thousand bombs were loosed on the deep defenses of Sevastopol two days ago, dispatches said, and mass attacks of tank-supported infantry tried vainly to crack the southern positions. The assaults were renewed yesterday but the accurate fire of Red artillery was said to have dispersed the foe.

Great Artillery Battle

Last night a great artillery battle was thundering on the northern approaches to the Crimean citadel while the Russians persisted with counter attacks in some sectors.

The Russian High Command in yesterday's communique ignored the Sevastopol siege and declared "no significant changes took place at the front." The communique said seven Red fliers attacked a superior number of German planes, shooting down ten and losing but one in a 45-minute dogfight.

Heavy thunderstorms around Kharkov yesterday turned the terrain to bog where 1,000 Germans died in the last three days. The fighting there was limited to a 15 mile sector.

1,000 Planes Used by Nazis

In their main onslaught the Germans used 1,000 planes to soften the defenses of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko before the Donets River, Major Gen. Nikola Zhuravlev wrote in the Moscow News. Skillful maneuvering of Soviet forces which dealt powerful counter-attacks prevented any breach in the lines, he added. He said the very narrowness of the front indicated the Germans lacked the manpower for an all-out assault.

In the Orel sector midway between Moscow and Kharkov, the Germans were reported by Red Star to have sent the sixth and seventh Hungarian infantry divisions on a punitive expedition against guerrillas. The army newspaper said one of the mercenary battalions mutinied after a futile week of attacks in which 3,000 Hungarians were killed.

While the Russians claimed their forces held firm against all major assaults, the military press pointed out that Germany's two major Spring efforts appeared to have brought no important changes in positions but had cost the Nazis heavily in reserves, desperately needed for the Summer campaign.

thunder storms had slowed fighting in an associated operation on the Kharkov front, 400 miles to the north.

Gains On Kalinin Front

Northwest of Moscow, the Germans were reported driven out of several positions on the Kalinin front.

Soviet air units, ranging waterways as well as the land front from the Arctic to the Black Sea, were credited with sinking an Axis transport and a patrol boat, and damaging five mine sweepers and a patrol ship Wednesday.

"The heroic defenders of Sevastopol courageously and staunchly beat off numerous German attacks," the information bureau reported of yesterday's engagements.

One Rusian company struck at two German companies, the bureau related, killing one hundred and forcing the survivors into "a disorderly retreat." An artillery battery annihilated 300 Germans in defense of the base, the bureau said.

(Rusian officials ignored a declaration by the German high command that its forces had stormed Sevastopol's northern fortifications, and were within two miles of the harbor entrance.)

More Men Moved Up

Maj. Gen. Nikolaj Zhuravlev, military observer for the Moscow *News*, said the Germans were throwing increasing numbers of troops and equipment against Sevastopol, but that its position remained unchanged.

Russians estimated earlier that Gen. Erich von Mannstein had marshaled 125,000 soldiers for the onslaught. Zhuravlev said Soviet flyers and ground gunners had cut heavily into the German air fleet there, reducing the scale of the aerial attacks seven fold.

At the same time the writer declared that Field Marshal General Fedor von Bock's offensive before Kharkov, launched June 10 under cover of a 1,000-plane bombardment, was confined to a fifteen-mile sector.

Hinting at strengthened Red army defenses and waning Nazi reserve power, Zhuravlev said that skillful maneuvering of reserves and powerful counter-blows had prevented any breach of the Soviet lines.

Loss Of Nazis' Punch Cited In Russia

By Henry C. Cassidy

Moscow, June 19 (AP)—Waning of Germany's offensive power was implied by a Russian military writer today, and the Soviet Information Bureau said Nazi shock troops again had lost heavily during fierce but futile attacks upon Sevastopol.

Coincident with the opening of the third week of the Axis drive against Sevastopol, Crimean naval base besieged since last Nove[illegible] 7, it was disclosed that dre[illegible]

GERMANS REPORT SEVASTOPOL'S LAST DEFENSES PIERCED

London Hears Russians Have Landed Troops on Kerch Peninsula.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), June 19 (A. P.).—Reporting decisive success for the Axis assault on Sevastopol, the German High Command today declared that German infantry attacking from the north had pierced the last defense lines and reached Sewernaja Bight, opposite Sevastopol.

"The entire northern part of the fortress with the exception of one coastal fort in the southwestern sector has thus fallen into German hands after twelve days of heavy fighting," the communique said. The capture of this last fort is imminent."

"Desperate counter attacks of the Russians collapsed," it was added.

"In the southern sector of the fortification, Rumanian troops succeeded in driving the enemy out of important positions after violent combats."

High Prisoner Toll

The war bulletin said that from June 7 to 17, the number of prisoners taken in the assault on the big Crimean naval base was increased to 7,585.

The capture of twenty tanks, sixty-eight guns and an anti-tank battery was reported.

The Germans claimed the capture of 1,288 Russian pillboxes in heavy hand-to-hand fighting, and said 46,239 mines had been removed from the path to Sevastopol.

(The British Broadcasting Corporation, heard in New York by CBS, quoted German reports today that the Russians had made a landing on the Crimean coast near Kerch, and that Russian marines attempted another landing near Yalta, southeast of Sevastopol. No mention of such landings was made in German broadcasts heard in New York.)

On the front west of Moscow the High Command reported for the third successive day that Russian units behind the German lines were being mopped up. "On the arctic coast," it added, "harbor installations of Murmansk and Jokonga were attacked with bombs of heavy caliber and one merchantman of 6,000 tons was sunk. Another large freighter was damaged."

Soviet Sub Sunk, Says Rome

(Rome)

New York, June 19—The Italian radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, reported officially today that Fascist torpedo boats operating in the Black Sea had sunk a Soviet submarine, the second Russian undersea craft reported destroyed in those waters this week.

Malta Defenders Voice Praise of Sevastopol

(New York—June 19 (AP))—The defenders of Malta, the much-bombed British island in the Mediterranean, have sent a message of "unbounded admiration" to the defenders of the Russian naval base of Sevastopol, the British radio said last night in a broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The message said: "We, the garrison and citizens of the Fortress of Malta, watch with unbounded admiration the magnificent defense of the citizens of Sevastopol. You are constantly in our thoughts, and your grim resistance to the onslaughts of the Nazi hordes is adding fresh laurels to the historic name of Sevastopol and her heroic defenders."

30.24 — 17181

30.24-17181

Jap Attack On Siberia In July Predicted

JUN 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 19 — High Chinese quarters asserted today that fresh, private information just received here has convinced them that Japan intends to strike at Siberia some time in July.

(Soviet Russia and Japan have a five-year neutrality and friendship pact which was signed April 13, 1941, and which has been respected despite the fact that Japan is at war against the United States and Great Britain, aiders of Russia and co-fighters against Russia's great foe, Germany.)

33 Divisions There

They said that withdrawals from the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and other theaters of war had brought Japanese forces in Manchuria back to the original strength of thirty-three divisions.

These forces, together with special railway garrisons and others were stated to have given the Japanese close onto 1,000,000 men in that region.

There was much speculation over whether the Japanese army or navy would play the leading role in any prospective attack on Siberia.

Chinese quarters said Japanese conquests in the Southwest Pacific had been more military than naval, and that consequently the Japanese navy was eager to shine, especially since it had lost face in the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway.

Fall Best For Army

Weather conditions for a naval offensive against Vladivostok and Kamchatka would be ideal during the next few weeks, they said, but it was considered that this fall—especially early October—would be best suited for operations of a mechanized army.

High Chungking quarters contended that the Japanese general staff preferred to postpone trying for further conquests in the South Seas, in favor of strategy affecting territory nearer Japan.

This, they said, was one of the far-reaching effects of the United States Air Force raid of April 18 on Japan.

No Chance For Hawaii

The Japanese want to establish a "security zone," it was stated, against the time when American war production can be translated into a full-scale offensive in the direction of Japan proper.

These quarters said they were convinced that Japan, with this in mind, had two principal objectives—Hawaii an Siberia.

The Japanese defeat in the battle of Midway precluded an attack on Hawaii, they reasoned, and Japan, therefore, was expected to turn against Siberia.

If events forced a change in Japan's plans, they said, an all-out drive against China was to be expected before American striking power became a decisive factor in the Orient.

Molotov Again Asks Second Front

Tells His Supreme Council Victory In 1942 Possible

Moscow, June 19 — (AP)—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov emphasized anew the "urgent task" of creating a second European front in 1942 before the supreme Soviet last night and expressed the hope that "our common enemy will soon experience to his cost the results of the ever-growing military coolaboration" of Soviet Russia, Britain and the United States.

Home from his historic meetings in London and Washington, Molotov presented to the supreme Soviet the 20-year mutual assistance treaty he negotiated in London and received its ceremonial approval. With Premier Joseph Stalin watching and occasionally nodding agreement, Molotov said the treaty consolidated British-Russian relations into a "stable alliance" for the war and the post-war period.

The foreign commissar told of the "serious attention" being given to the question of a second front in London and Washington and said that in the second half of 1942 "deliveries of munitions and supplies to the U. S. S. R. by the Allies will be increased and accelerated."

"This is confirmed above all," he said, " by the increasing dimensions of the deliveries from the United States."

Molotov said the significance of the understanding he reached in Washington was not only in the "recognition of the fact of a fighting collaboration" between the nations, but also in the provisions for "coordinated action between the two countries in the post-war period."

He stressed the fact that in his talks in both Washington and London "complete understanding was reached with regard to the task of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

Although Molotov kept to the careful phrasing of previous announcements, one deputy declared in the course of the supreme Soviet discussions that the agreements were "proof of the determination of the great democratic powers of the world to open a second front in Europe in the nearest future and to finally destroy Hitler's war machine in 1942."

An exchange of ratification papers on the British-Russian pact is expected soon.

It was noted that deputies from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, the three Baltic states absorbed by the Soviet Union in 1940 and now under German occupation, all seconded the ratification. Non-Russian observers took this as an indication of Russia's intention of keeping the three states in the Soviet Union after the war.

(Russia asked for a guaranty of her western boundary, to include the Baltic states, in the London negotiations but was prevailed on to drop the issue for the present.)

Russo-Turkish Ties Strained, Says Moscow

JUN 20 1942

Reds Bitter Over Conviction of Two Russians in Papen Bombing Case.

MOSCOW, June 19 (AP)—The official Soviet news agency Tass tonight declared the conviction by an Ankara court of two Russians on charges of complicity in a bomb polt against Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey, was the result of a Gestapo plot.

Tass asserted the conviction put a strain on Russian-Turkish relations.

Moscow newspapers printed Tass' resume of the trial, completed two days ago, under such headlines as "Disgusting Verdict of Ankara Court in Provocational Case of 'Attempt' on Papen."

The press found it "shocking" that two Russians, Georgi Pavlov and Leonid Kornilov, had been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment on charges of having organized a plot against Franz von Papen, German envoy to Ankara. (Kornilov has been identified as a transport counsellor and Soviet commercial representative at Istanbul.)

von Papen Not Seriously Hurt

von Papen and his wife escaped serious injury when the bomb exploded some distance from them on an Ankara street last Feb. 24, but it was testified that von Papen's hearing in one ear was impaired.

The Ankara court sentenced two other defendants, Aburahan Simon and Suleyman Sav, naturalized Turks from Yugoslavia, to 10 years' imprisonment. They had turned state's evidence, and Tass called these men "provocateurs."

The verdict against the Russians, Tass said, was amazing to "nearly all present in court, with the exception perhaps of representatives of the German embassy and the German Fascist newspapers."

In the verdict, Tass said, "x x x the court merely repeated the unfounded assertions of the prosecutor x x which revealed the provocational character of the entire sham 'attempt' on Papen's life.

Many foreigners who followed this strange case derived the impression that the Ankara court xxx acted on motives which have nothing whatever in common with impartial legal procedure or the materials examined in the case.

"Foreign circles admit that Pavlov and Kornilov x x x succeeded in proving their absolute lack of complicity in the 'attempt' framed by Gestapo agents.

"A number of Turkish journalists and public figures from among those interested in friendly Soviet-Turkish relations expressed to the Tass correspondent their apprehensions that the unjust and unfounded verdict of the Ankara court would cause grave discontent in Soviet public opinion."

Russ Score Convictions In Papen Blast Case

JUN 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 19—The Russian press denounced today as "shocking" the sentencing at Ankara of two Soviet citizens charged with complicity in a miscarried bomb plot against the German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen.

The defendants, Georgi Pavlov and Leonid Kornilov, were convicted Wednesday at the Turkish capital and each was sentenced to tw nty years imprisonment. Two codefendants, naturalized Turks from Yugoslavia, who testified for the state, were sentenced to ten years each.

Papen and his wife escaped serious injury when a bomb exploded near them in an Ankara street on February 24.

(Both German and Russian news agencies gave extensive coverage to the trial proceedings, German propaganda attempting to develop the theme of a Russian-Turkish incident while the Russian interpreted the affair as a German-manufactured provocation.

(Tension was so high at one time that the Turkish Ambassador to Russia, Haydar Aktay, returned to his capital. He resumed his post, however, late in May after having remained in Turkey for six weeks.

(It was reported in Ankara in connection with Aktay's return to Kuibyshev that the Russian Ambassador to Ankara, Alexei S. Vinogradov, has assured Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu that Moscow was satisfied then with the conduct of the trial.

Convicted "Without Proof"

(The present indications in the Moscow press of sharp Russian dissatisfaction appeared to foretell a worsening of Russian-Turkish relations.)

A Tass dispatch displayed prominently in official newspapers said that Pavlov and Kornilov had been convicted "without proof."

A forerunner of further Soviet reaction was given in a dispatch saying that "a number of Turkish journalists and public figures among those interested in friendly Soviety-Turkish relations expressed to the Tass correspondent their apprehension over the unjust and baseless sentence."

"The Ankara trial will cause serious discontent in Soviet public opinion," Tass added.

Rumor Hitler to Speak

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP) — The Stockholm correspondent of the New York Times said tonight that it is "strongly rumored" in Berlin that Adolf Hitler will speak either Sunday or Monday on the anniversary of the German invasion of Russia.

MORE U. S. PLANES FLY OVER TURKEY, SAYS NAZI RADIO

Bombers Headed North on Black Sea Raid, Germans Report.

NEW YORK, June 19—(AP) The Berlin radio broadcast an Ankara report today that 13 or 14 United States warplanes flew over Turkey again last night on their way to the Black sea coast and that they were fired on by Turkish anti-aircraft batteries.

The Berlin broadcast, heard here by CBS, said:

"According to information from Ankara, American planes have again flown over Turkish territory on their way to the northern coast of the Black sea.

"There were 13 or 14 machines, which were fired at by Turkish anti-aircraft batteries. According to the latest reports the shooting took place in the coast district during the evening of Thursday.

"An official Turkish communique has not yet been received."

United States bombers visited the Black sea region a week ago at Ploesti and the German-occupied Russian ports of Nikolaev and Odessa. Four of the raiding craft made forced landing in Turkey.

New Berlin Claims.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Reuters said today that it had recorded a Berlin broadcast by DNB reporting that thirteen or fourteen United States aircraft making for the Black Sea flew over Turkish territory last night.

Listeners in New York have not heard such a German broadcast. United States bombers are known to have visited the Black Sea region a week ago today however, and four of them made forced landings in Turkey.

Turks Deny Nazi Charge Against U. S. Bombers

Ankara, June 19 (AP)—German charges that four United States bombers forced down last week in Turkey "deliberately flew over Turkey on their way to objectives on the north coast of the Black Sea" were denied today after an investigation by Turkish officials.

Reports reaching Istanbul said the big four-motor Consolidated Liberator bombers were part of a force which attacked the Rumanian oil center of Ploesti and the Black Sea port of Constanta.

Text Of Official Answer

The official answer to the German charges was published by Anatolia agency, which said:

"According to declarations made by the United States Government to the Turkish Embassy in Washington and in Ankara by Ambassador (Lawrence A.) Steinhart to the Turkish Government, the American planes did not intend to fly over Turkish territory on outward or inward flights, and made forced landings at Ankara and Arifiye for safety.

"No other planes landed. Questioning of the interned crews shows this to be the situation."

Planes Fired Upon

Heavy anti-aircraft fire greeted them, and pursuit planes took to the air.

No bombs fell in Bucharest, but it was reported that day that both Constanta and Ploesti had been hit, he said.

Information in Bucharest, he said, was that bombs dropped at Ploesti, an important refinery town north of Bucharest, did little damage except to a siphon plant, and that the refineries escaped damage.

There were no reports that the oil fields themselves were bombed and he had no details on the raid at Constanta.

Rumanians were astounded by the appearance of the American planes over Bucharest, he added, and many ran for shelter. Excitement was especially high among the Germans living at the Athene Palace Hotel. Bucharest's alert lasted two hours.

U. S. Planes Over Bucharest In Daylight

JUN 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Turkey, June 18 (Delayed)—A Bucharest resident who saw United States bombers over the Rumanian capital in broad daylight said today it was reported in Bucharest that they had raided Constanta, Rumania's chief Black Sea port, as well as the oil center of Ploesti.

The raids were made last week. Four of the planes later landed in Turkey.

The witness, who left Bucharest a few days ago, said the American planes arrived over Bucharest shortly after an alert was sounded at 4.30 A. M. Friday. He said he did not know their number, but believed there were only a few.

British Destroyer Lost In Wild Melee

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 19—A wild sea and air melee one hundred miles off the French Atlantic coast on Wednesday which resulted in the destruction of four Spanish fishing trawlers, the 1,120-ton British destroyer Wild Swan and half of an attacking force of twelve German dive bombers was disclosed today by the British Admiralty.

12 Junkers Attack

Chronologically, this was what happened, according to the Admiralty communique:

1. A dozen Junkers-88's roared in on the 23-year-old destroyer on Wednesday evening and "also turned their attention to a Spanish trawler fleet which was fishing in the vicinity," as the Admiralty expressed it.

2. Three of the little Spanish vessels were sunk and a fourth was damaged.

3. The Wild Swan shot down four of the twelve Junkers, and two others which probably were winged by the destroyer's guns, collided and crashed into the sea.

4. The Wild Swan, herself damaged, collided accidentally with the damaged Spanish trawler, sending the fishing boat under.

5. The Wild Swan subsequently sank.

Some Of Crews Saved

Eleven members of the trawler crew and the bulk of the Wild Swan's complement were saved.

"H. M. S. Wild Swan was herself damaged in the engagement,' said the Admiralty communique "and unfortunately a collision occurred between her and a damaged Spanish trawler as a result of which the trawler sank. Eleven members of the crew of the trawler including the skipper, were rescued and now have been landed in a British port.

"The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M .S. Wild Swan subsequently sank. The crew was picked up. There was a small number of casualties and the next of kin are being informed as soon as possible.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Four German fighting planes, Focke-Wulf-190s, were destroyed, others were damaged and three Spitfires were lost this morning in dogfights off the Belgian coast, Air Ministry spokesmen announced this afternoon. The combat followed an attack by the R. A. F. on three minesweepers, one of which was so badly damaged that it had to be beached. The other two were severely damaged.

RAF Hits 4 Ships

LONDON, June 19. (AP)—British fighters damaged three German minesweepers severely, destroyed four enemy planes off the Belgian coast and damaged a Nazi coastal vessel off Le Havre today in attacks which cost three RAF fighters ,the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Nazis' Channel Guns Destroyed

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—A Belgian government source said today that a citizen who recently escaped from Beligum reported that a battery of heavy German naval guns at Ostend racetrack had been destroyed by the shellfire of British warships, and the crews killed.

BOMB RAIL JUNCTION

R. A. F. Flyers Make Attack on Occupied France.

Vichy, June 19 (A. P.).—Low-flying British bombers struck last night at Chaulnes-sur-Oise, an important junction on the Paris-Cambrai railway in German-occupied France. Explosives were dropped at switches and in a freight yard.

Leader Slain In Raid On Rommel's Quarters Honored In Britain

London, June 19 (AP)—The War Office announced today the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Lieut. Col. Geoffrey C. T. Keyes, leader of the Commando detachment which broke into Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel's headquarters in Libya in a swift raid last November.

He was the son of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, one of the organizers and first Commando of the Commandos.

The citation said Colonel Keyes, accompanied by one officer and a non-commissioned officer, made their way to Rommel's headquarters, "beat on the door and demanded entrance."

Although the shooting of a sentry aroused those inside the headquarters, the citation said, "Keyes instinctively took the lead and emptied his revolver with great success into the first room, followed by the other officer, who threw a grenade."

Keyes then entered the second room but "was shot almost immediately on flinging open the door, and fell back into the passage mortally wounded."

Captain Transferred From British Army

London, June 19 (AP)—The first American officer transferred from the British army to United States forces under an agreement permitting soldiers to return to the American colors now that the United States is at war was Capt. G. A. Pope, of Boston, it was announced today.

Pope, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was decorated by the British with the Military Cross for bomb disposal work during the heavy German air raids on London.

Lone Survivor's Ordeal Adrift

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 19—More than a week on the cold North Sea in an open dinghy. . . . No water for a week. . . . Raw seagull flesh for food. . . . The death of two companions. . . . Then complete loneliness.

Pilot Officer Holbroke (Hoke) Mahn, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, a Harvard graduate from Denver, Col., lived through it all as the only survivor of the crew of four of a bomber forced down off the Dutch coast.

Saw Rescue Chance Fade

One crewman was killed in the crash. Mahn and two sergeants climbed aboard their tiny dinghy, hoping for rescue. For some days aircraft, friendly and unfriendly, droned overhead, apparently never spotting the little boat.

Finally a German plane swooped low to invetsigate.

For a brief space the three men were jubilant even though rescue would mean German imprisonment. With all the water they had left they toasted their seeming good fortune only to witness a British Beaufighter dive out of the clouds. The British pilot never noticed his comrades in distress as he chased the German plane.

Two Companions Die

That night one of the sergeants died. The other sergeant died several days later, leaving Mahn alone in the boat. Starved, Mahn grabbed a gull which perched on the rim of the dinghy and ate its flesh. He was thirsty for days. Then rain fell and the flyer gathered enough to quench his burning thirst.

Finally, a British torpedo boat came across the dinghy and Mahn was taken to a hospital ashore.

GERMANY REVEALS EXECUTION OF ELIAS

BERLIN—(From German Broadcasts)—June 19—(AP) The German radio announced tonight from Prague that Gen Alois Elias, former premier of the German-dominated protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, has been executed after conviction for alleged treason.

He was first sentenced to death on Oct. 1, 1941 when German sources said he had confessed to having had contact with the enemy and having supported plots against the Reich.

(Mrs. John Timer, of Conshohocken, Pa., late last year, identified photographs of Elias as those of her brother. She was Caroline Elias before her marriage.)

FRENCHMEN WRECK NAZI TROOP TRAIN

Attempts on Two Others Made by Saboteurs.

Vichy, June 19 (A. P.).—Another German troop train has been wrecked by saboteurs in occupied France and attempts at sabotage have been made against two other trains, it was revealed today.

The new efforts at sabotage became known when rewards to French railway men for preventing damage to trains were announced. In one case, the announcement said, a German troop train was wrecked and caught fire, but the blaze was brought under control. In another, two French linemen discovered that a railway bridge had been mined, and signaled an express in time to halt it. The third reward was given to a workman who apparently repaired some rails which had been damaged.

A man and woman were arrested in Paris yesterday, charged with smashing the window of a German employment bureau, another announcement said. A third demonstrator escaped.

Claim Plot to Smuggle Irish Outlaw to Reich

DUBLIN, June 19 (AP)—A letter allegedly disclosing plans to smuggle Sean Russell, Commander of the outlawed Irish Republican Army from the United States to Germany, was read today in special criminal court.

It was introduced in the trial of Stephen Hayes, member of the Dail (Parliament), who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on a charge of attempting to usurp the powers of the Eire Government.

Russell, chief signatory of a "declaration of war" on Britain which prefaced bomb incidents throughout the country before the European war started, has not been heard of since he boarded an Italian ship bound from the United States to Genoa in April, 1940.

Heydrich Case Closed By Gestapo

Nazi Secret Police Say Assassins Shot in Church

JUN 20 1942

London, June 19 —(AP)— Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo wrote a typical Gestapo ending to the assassination of Germany's notorious "hangman", Reinhard Heydrich, by announcing his killers had been found in a Prague church yesterday and were "shot while resisting arrest."

The official German announcement said the two men accused of fatally wounding Heydrich near Prague May 27 and others involved in the crime were "Czech nationals who were dropped from British planes over the protectorate with orders to commit murder."

The British Broadcasting Corp.,

30.24 — 17183

30.24-17183

in a broadcast to dismembered Czecho - Slovakia from London, said the Germans "decided to discover" the plotters after their threats of reprisals failed to move the Czechs to cooperation.

The BBC pointed out word that the killers had been "discovered" came two hours after the expiration of an ultimatum to the Czechs to deliver the killers or suffer the consequences.

The official German announcement said the two Czechs had been hiding in the church "for some time". An announcement from the German - controlled Prague radio reported that, in addition to killing the actual assassins, "it was possible to dispose of their closest aiders and abettors."

Previously in reprisals for Heydrich's assassination, the Germans executed some 382 persons, mostly in Prague and Bruenn, besides slaying all the men in the village of Lidice on the ground the assassins first found refuge there.

Lidice was wiped off the map as the men—Czech sources in London put the total at 350—not only were executed, but the women and children were transported to other areas.

Heydrich died June 4 after German specialists had attempted to save him. He was buried with elaborate Nazi ceremonies and eulogies by his chief, Himmler, and Adolf Hitler, who called him "one of our martyrs."

Reich Research Board

New York, June 19—The Associated Press listening post here recorded a Berlin broadcast which said that Adolf Hitler ordered Reischsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering to form a new Reich research board through which leading scientists were asked "to impart their expert advice for the common good and the successful conduct of the war."

Hitler's order emphasized the necessity of concentrating "all the efforts of the nation on the vital interest of the state," the radio said.

IV

Saboteur Sentenced in England

DERBY, England, June 19 (AP)—Wilson Bennallick, 22, was sentenced today to five years' imprisonment for acts of sabotage to machinery in a factory where he was a driller. He pleaded guilty, saying his acts were partly due to "devilment" and partly to fear that war products turned out in the factory might injure his parents who are on the Nazi-occupied Channel Islands.

South Africa Can't Deport U. S. Workers

Capetown, June 18 — (Delayed) — The chief immigration officer at Capetown was restrained by Supreme Court order today from deporting a number of American technicians stranded here by a dispute with their employers.

The technicians, en route to an undisclosed destination where they were to be employed on an engineering project, arrived in Capetown several weeks ago and refused to continue the voyage, complaining of bad living conditions aboard their ship.

Ordered aboard a second vessel, they refused to sail on the ground she was "overrun with vermin", and the ship departed without them June 7—but with their luggage on board.

Yesterday they were notified by letter that they had been dismissed by their employers and immigration officials were preparing to deport them when the restraining order was issued.

The order is effective pending determination of an action which the technicians have brought against their employers for alleged wrongful termination of their contracts.

American Nurse Weds British Army Captain

London, June 19 (AP)—Martha Reis, a nurse with the American Red Cross Harvard Hospital Field Unit, married Capt. Noel Gee, of the British Army, today.

Miss Reis, daughter of Dr. J. A. Reis, of Wooster, Ohio, was the first of the American unit to marry since arriving in England about a year ago.

Gene Raymond in Britain

Arrival of Film Actor, Now in Air Corps, Announced

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Lieutenant Gene Raymond, motion-picture actor now in the United States Air Corps, has arrived in Great Britain, it was announced today.

Jeanette MacDonald's Husband

First Lieutenant Raymond, thirty-three-year-old native of New York, was a licensed civilian pilot before he was commissioned last March. He is the husband of Jeanette MacDonald, stage and screen actress.

U.S. Flyers Tell New Details of Coral Sea Fight

Describe Initial Blows at Japanese Armada With Land-Based Bombers

BY WEBB MILLER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 19 (AP).—A new chapter in the stirring story of last month's Coral Sea battle was unfolded today by American land-based flyers who told how they delivered the first of a series of blows that sank fifteen Japanese ships, set more than twenty afire and sent the scattered remnants of a great invasion armada fleeing northward.

For four solid days, the flyers disclosed, they ranged the sea in relays, striking at the Japanese fleet and returning to their bases only for fresh loads of bombs and gasoline.

In adding fresh details to the accounts already given from naval and other quarters, the Americans said the action was fought over a wide area, with the rival surface squadrons at least 200 miles apart, probably a record range for a naval engagement, and with aerial missiles entirely replacing fleet broadsides for the first time is history.

Had the Japanese failed to turn back, declared Captain Harry Spieth, of Portland, Ore., not one of the seventy to eighty vessels originally in the armada would have survived. Credit for striking the initial blow was given to Lieutenant Maurice Hargan, of Joplin, Mo., and Willis B. Campbell of Chicago, pilots of a plane which sank a large transport in a harbor where the enemy was massing for the Coral Sea thrust.

Pilot Spotted Main Fleet

It was Captain John Roberts, of Beebe, Ark., however, who was credited with spotting the main Japanese fleet while he was flying ahead of a Coral Sea patrol formation.

"Roberts sighted the Japanese ships fifteen minutes before we did," said Captain Spieth, leader of the formation. "He was pretty excited as he radioed back the information that a big force, including an aircraft carrier, was dead ahead.

"When we arrived they were sitting pretty 20,000 feet below us. There was one aircraft carrier, a seaplane tender, several cruisers and a number of destroyers. Away off we could see another large convoy.

"We came in right behind Roberts and let them have all we had. We scored near misses and a direct hit. One of the cruisers, which erupted smoke, started to blaze furiously.

"As our bomb dropped, the Japanese aircraft carrier did a 180-degree turn. She really was trying to escape . . . and so were the others. Their wakes looked like wriggling white worms as they turned in all directions, as if a hen was over them trying to pick them up.

"Those Japs threw everything they had at us. They were rocking our plane like a feather.

"Soon our naval dive bombers appeared and let the carrier—we learned later it was the Rykaku—have it. They sank her in five minutes with fifteen bombs and ten torpedo hits.

"On our way back to bomb up (load more bombs) we saw most of the rest of their convoy coming in pairs or threes in a loose string formation. We sighted about twenty-five ships in that convoy alone, proceeding to a rendezvous where we sighted several other ships.

Says Enemy "Lost Heart"

"On our way out again we saw part of our fleet coming toward the Japanese fleet, then 200 miles away. That last time I saw the Japanese going southward. They lost heart when they lost their carriers, and they were easy meat without aircraft protection. We got two transports this time with direct hits.

"The next day we went out again. The main units of the Japanese Navy had disappeared, leaving the transports to fend for themselves. We continued to bomb the stragglers. During that day there wasn't five square miles of ocean we traversed that didn't have a Japanese ship of some kind streaking northward. We saw one warship burning furiously. It was being towed by two other vessels.

"We stayed at our bases only long enough to bomb up and then started out again to paste those Japs. If they hadn't turned back when they lost their carriers we would have made a complete job of their armada."

Lieutenant Wilbur Beezley, of Syracuse, Neb., was piloting a big B-17 bomber in the formation which attacked the Rykaku, but one of his plane's motors went dead just before the target was reached.

"We couldn't keep up with our formation," he reported. "Then we saw a small Japanese ship on its own. We knew we couldn't attack any big stuff from our altitude, so we said, 'We'll let that one have it.' We did, and she just disappeared.

"We limped on, arriving in time to see our formation make the run over. We were much lower than they so the Japs turned their anti-aircraft guns on us. We didn't like it, but it sure helped the other bombers. When seven fighters started to take off from the carrier we decided to quit being a stooge and limped home."

Fantastic Yarns

Such are the reports—including yarns to dim the adventures of Swiss Family Robinson and Robinson Crusoe—that our air crews make when they are rescued after having been shot down or forced to alight on the ocean among the islets of the Coral Sea.

There were a number of pilots whose planes were damaged during the heavy air fighting in the Coral Sea when an American two-carrier, sea-borne air force caught and decisively defeated greatly superior Japanese forces. Almost to a man these airmen were rescued, and in several cases their planes were recovered intact as well.

These strange adventures include those of the crew that prepared to sell its life dearly when approached on the Island of Rossel—notoriously the home of cannibals—by skirted natives with bone ornaments in ears and noses and spears and stone axes in their hands. As the flyers made ready to fight for their lives the natives greeted them with the words: "Hello, airmen." Later the supposed cannibals provided the aviators with comfortable lodgings and, wonderful to relate, a late type of air chart of the Southern Pacific—a Navy Hydrographic Office publication.

Flier Adrift 7 Days

Then there was the Arabian nights tale of the seaplane scout pilot who missed his rendezvous with the fleet and drifted in his plane in the Gulf of Papua for seven days. He was picked up by the fleet at the end of that time when navigators diverted the course of the American task force toward the spot where they had calculated he would be blown by the winds.

Along with these is the story of the four seaplane scout pilots who also landed on Rossel, remained a month, and with the assistance of Royal Australian Air Force patrol crews, who found them, finally repaired the minor damage their aircraft had sustained. At the end of that time the American fleet passed close to Rossel, and the scout pilots all flew out and were taken aboard their own cruisers.

And there were a number of cases in which pilots made crash landings of their planes on islands and either were picked up by destroyers or flown to Australian bases by patrol planes.

The moral to all of the accounts is, of course:

"The Navy takes care of its men."

I have known of instances in which admirals ordered destroyers, in time of war when a destroyer is worth its weight in gold and when its jobs always are double its capacity, to travel a thousand miles to pick up one pilot marooned on an island beach.

Navy Worries About Pilots

"It's marvelous to see the way the Navy worries about its pilots and air crews," I told Capt. Fred Sherman (now rear admiral) one day aboard the Lexington which he commanded.

"First and foremost," he replied, "they are our men. Second, their flying skill is both our striking force and our defense. We feel we should do everything in our power to recover them."

Probably the best and most detailed story I got first hand was that of Ensign William I. McGowan who, with his radioman and the crews of four other seaplane fighters, spent a full month on the formerly sinister island of Rossel. His story was told to me as I was bound toward the United States with many others of the crew of the superb old Lexington which was sunk on May 8 after a winning battle with the Japs.

McGowan's story began on March 12. Leaving his cruiser—I may not mention the names of any of the cruisers in this story because these craft still are active in the Pacific,

Reformed Cannibals Helped U.S. Airmen Stranded in Coral Sea

Writer Relates Marvelous Adventures of American Fliers—Supposed Man-eaters Supplied Pilots With Lodgings, Food And Even a Late Type Air Chart.

(This is No. 9 in a series of 10 stories supplied to The Associated Press by The Chicago Tribune, whose foreign correspondent, Stanley Johnston, was the only American newspaperman aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington in the Coral Sea battle. No. 8 in the series, describing the attack on Japanese ships at Lae and Salamaua, was eliminated by naval censors on the ground that it contained information probably still unknown to the Japanese government. Johnston in his preceding stories told of the preliminary American fleet maneuvers, the destructive air pounding of Jap ships in Tulagi Harbor, the Jap attack on the Lexington and its brave defense, the blasting of two Jap carriers. In the following story Johnston relates the marvelous adventures of American airmen from the time they were shot down in the battle until they were rescued.)

By STANLEY JOHNSTON

Foreign Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune

(Copyright 1942 by the Chicago Tribune)

CHICAGO, June 19.—Reformed and benevolent cannibals who speak English, who feed and nurture United States naval flyers, and who assist them to rejoin the fleet or to reach Australian ports apparently populate the Archipelagos of the South Pacific Ocean.

most of them probably having seen service in the recent fleet and air successes at Midway island—He and his radioman, Miller, commenced a lone patrol. When they arrived at the place on the ocean where they had been scheduled to meet the fleet it was not there.

They flew a searching course, returned to the rendezvous point, and alighted. After tossing all night with the craft and becoming seasick while drifting, they took off and flew to Rossel.

"Rossel is the last island to the east in the Louisiades," Mcgowan said.

"It's about 20 miles long by 10 wide. I rememberer having read how a Chief Mooyo had ruled here. A French ship bound from Hongkong to Sydney was wrecked on the reefs bordering the island and 327 Chinese were left ashore by the captain who sailed a small boat to New Caledonia to bring assistance.

Chinese Cooked and Eaten

"History relates that Mooyo put the unfortunate Chinese on a sand spit and provided them with water and food—but he developed a habit of seizing two or three captives each time he held a feast for his tribes. Those seized were killed and cooked up into tasty Long Tom —the native slang for human steaks. When the captain got back with his assitants, all but one of the Chinese had been eaten.

"It was with this memory that I taxied toward the shore line. We beached the plane on a sand shoal 50 yards off the beach when we saw about 30 natives come dashing out of the brush. We had our automatics and free machine gun (each Navy plane carries a small caliber submachine gun for use in such landing emergencies) and waited watchfully.

"They were wearing bone through noses and ears, with very bushy hair and a high comb as a headdress, and a sort of knee-length skirt. And all of them looked very strong and energetic. About the time I was deciding they might be dangerous their leader, a particularly ugly gent with bright tattoos on his body, called out 'hello, airmen.'"

That, of course, flabbergasted McGowan and Miller, but relieved them of anxiety too. They came ashore, had the natives carry their equipment, including their submachine gun, flares, ammunition, charts, and codes, up to a mission house that the leader, one Mungi by name, told them was near by.

There the missionary, a native named Satepan, gave them a good dinner consisting of boiled chicken, boiled yams, fried pumpkin, ripe bananas, and water. McGowan said it reminded him of a typical banquet dinner at home.

"After dinner I asked him (Satepan) if he had a map. I was astounded to see him produce an upper air chart for the southern Pacific—United States Navy Hydrographic publication," said McGowan, his eyes going round as he recalled the amazement he had felt at the time.

"You can't possibly guess where Satepan got that map. He got it by way of a bottle. Yes. Really. He'd found a bottle on the beach one day with a note in English in it. It had been dropped into the ocean thousands of miles from there by some American hydrographer. Satepan sent this man a letter telling him where he found the bottle and the hydrographer sent him back the map as thanks.

"Just think of it! I'd been prepared to battle cannibals but instead got a good dinner and a wonderful map."

Bathed With Natives

McGowan and Miller returned to their plane the next day and spent the daylight hours listening to news broadcasts from Sydney, Australia, but were unable to raise any United Nations forces on their own transmitter. Meanwhile they also stripped down the airplane, taking all the gear possible, the compass and clocks. At that time they had in mind the possibility of making a sea trip to New Guinea in a native boat—but fortunately never tried it.

The second afternoon, McGowan said, was spent bathing in a creek near Satepan's Mission with the same supposed Cannibals with whom he had been ready to do battle. Discussions with them over possibilities of getting out of the predicament followed, the young ensign recalled, about this pattern:

1. He would ask a question in English, addressing Mungi. It would be a simple question such as: "Could we kill a chicken for dinner tonight?"

2. Mungo would turn to the others, deliver a brief exhortation, and then pause dramatically. Instantly there would be a tremendous uproar from the 25 or 30 native men gathered round. Some would frown and shout. Others would wave their hands wildly while talking at the tops of their voices. This would continue for perhaps a minute or two.

3. Suddenly there would be a silence. Mungi would turn back and, in English, reply: "Yes."

"I always wondered what in the world they all found to say on such unimportant matters as we brought up," grinned McGowan in recalling the scenes.

On March 13, while on the way to look at a native canoe—they were considering the chances of making a voyage to the island of Misima where two Americans were supposed to be operating a gold mine—they were met by a native boy who said that four very large airplanes had landed on the other side of the island.

"We thought this was a tall tale told in hope of gaining a present," McGowan said. "But later we were told by a second native exactly the same story. This time the planes were described as exactly like our own. I became practically sure the planes were from some United States cruiser—especially when the natives described their wing insignia. So we wrote a note to the crews."

Planes From U. S. Cruisers

It so happened that the four planes were from American cruisers. Their crews consisted of Lieut. J. M. Brandt and Ensigns L. Wilder, John H. Graves, and Joseph B. Young, with Radiomen Horne, Lucas, Hulegerd and Owen. They too had missed a rendezvous with their boats on March 12, had drifted all night that night after alighting safely on the ocean, and on the 13th had flown into a bay on Rossel Island.

The two parties, although exchanging notes through native couriers, didn't get together until March 21. On that same day an Australian patrol plane—a Catalina (Consolidated Model 31)—flew over and alighted when the marooned men fired pyrotechnic signaling devices into the air, attracting the attention of Squadron Leader F. B. Chapman, the pilot.

Six of the men were flown back to Tulagi Harbor, on Florida Island, then being evacuted by the British and Australians and soon thereafter to be occupied by Japanese forces. Once there the authorities decided to try to repair the scouting planes—they had suffered minor damage to tail surfaces, to fabric on controls and wing areas because of waves.

The next morning a repair crew of six Australian mechanics was flown in from Port Moresby and by March 28 the work was finished and fuel supplies had been flown in by Sunderland (four engined short flying boats) Australian navy planes.

"Those Australian lads were particularly good," said Ensign McGowan. "They didn't have the right materials or tools but they cut strips of copper out of pipe, made copper rivets, and generally were ingenious. Their makeshift work was fine."

On the morning of March 28, McGowan said, the dozen pilots, radiomen, and mechanics working on the planes—the other men had been flown out by the Australians —were just sitting down to "the first square breakfast in 17 days" when two seaplane scouts from the fleet arrived. The new scout pilots reported the fleet only 200 miles away.

"Since the repairing and refueling was finished we took one radioman and four mechanics as passengers and flew out to the flet. Each one of us identified our own ships, came low, signaled to be taken aboard, and then alighted alongside. We looked like beachcombers, but we were in good health and ready for action, McGowan finished his story."

I never learned the identity of the pilot who drifted with his radioman for seven days in the Golf of Papua after missing the fleet while on a reconnaissance flight.

Anyway this pilot flew around the general area where he had expected to find the fleet for some time, and then, before his fuel was entirely exhausted, alighted. For one week the fliers spent the daylight hours trying to escape from the scorching tropical sun or from wettings in the torrential squalls that blow across these waters.

Fleet Retraces Tracks

The admiral, when the fleet was returning from the successful completion of a mission, remembered the missing plane. He had his navigators determine the approximate distance the airplane should have drifted before the winds in that week. It was some 300 miles.

The fleet then was brought back over a track that passed through the ocean area where the drifting plane should have been.

"There's a seaplane silhouetted against the horizon," the lookouts reported one morning. As the fleet turned in that direction the pilot and his radioman recognized the warships as American. They started their engine, took off, flew down over the fleet, and acknowledged the signals of their cruiser directing them to land and come aboard.

"Reporting, sir, after reconnaissance duty," the pilot said, saluting the cruiser's executive officer as, weak from thirst and exposure, he slid out of his cockpit and drew himself up to "attention."

After the Lexington's air raids on Tulagi harbor on May 4 two fighter pilots, one of whom was Ensign Elbert S. McCusky, and a torpedo bomber pilot, Lieut. Leonard E. Ewoldt, from the Lexington's companion carrier in that action ran low on fuel before finishing the return flight.

All three made crash landings on the island of Guadalcanal, the two fighter pilots in one plane and Lieut Ewoldt at an outer point, well removed. McCusky's report said that he and his wing mate chose the south shore of the island and reported their landing to the ship by radio. They dropped the planes into a broad boulder strewn section of beach then washed by surf. To cushion the shock they put their landing wheels half way down, tightened their belts, and descended.

Surrounded by Natives

"We were able to walk away," McCusky related weeks later when telling of the experience. "As a matter of fact neither of us was hurt. We got out of the planes and waded ashore, only to find ourselves surrounded by natives wearing only G-strings, with stone axes and knives made of human thigh bones. It looked like a tough spot.

"But those boys were friendly. It was getting dark and we wanted a fire to signal to a destroyer that might be sent for us. We couldn't talk to the natives, but with signs we made them understand we wanted a fire."

McCusky said the warriors used the oldest known method for creating a blaze. With grunts and groans attesting their efforts, they whirled a thick pointed stick in a hole in another stick, creating a spark from friction. A spark was caught in half a cocoanut where shredded, dried bark was placed. A few puffs and a blaze appeared. This was soon nursed into a roaring beach fire.

"We opened one of our parachutes and, using the clotn to screen the blaze from the sea, we sent Morse code signals," the ensign said. "Soon one of our destroyers was edging cautiously into the bay and launching a power boat."

"Trying to destroy our planes was a tough job. We machine-gunned our planes trying to ignite the fuel tanks, but they were dry," the ensign said. "Finally we stripped the radio, other gear, and smashed instruments with rocks. We took the breech mechanisms out of our machine-guns and carried them off, and finally with all our remaining ammunition, shot up the planes.

"We were satisfied that the Japanese could find nothing in them of value, and we freely 'gave' the wrecks to the natives who were overjoyed. The metal in the planes would be saved, every scrap, and used for knives, hooks, spearheads, and other purposes. It was a treasure trove for them and we knew the tides would soon wreck anything they left."

The airmen had quite a time getting through the heavy surf to the destroyer but finally made it.

Lieut. Ewoldt dropped his airplane 25 miles away and was not picked up until days later by Australian fliers who were covering those islands in daily reconnaissance patrols.

Lieut. A. J. Quigley and his gunner, whose dive bombing plane was damaged by Japanese anti-aircraft fire on May 7, landed on Rossel Island that afternoon. The natives, having been visited by a score of American and Australian airmen only a month earlier, were extremely hospitable to these two men.

Quigley's radio report that he was alighting on Rossel closed with the words:

"We're going to do some beachcombing for a few days."

Instead of sleeping amid the mosquitoes on the beach he was made the guest of Tepi, the house boy of a planter named Osborne who had been the only white man living on the island. Osborne had fled ahead of the war but had left orders that his house be used by airmen if they alighted there. Tepi had clean white sheets on the beds, cool drinks, and hearty meals for Quigley and his gunner when they were brought to Osborne's house by other natives. Again the Australians came to the rescue in their patrol planes, and we learned later that "Quig" was safe in Australia.

Relatives of Lost Men Assured

There have been so many wonderful stories of rescues of airmen downed in these waters that families and friends of our fliers who are reported missing in action out there should never give up hope for the safety of their loved ones. At the moment the war is in a stage where inevitably there is the greatest confusion in reports. Men who may be safe enough on some of the thousands of islands that dot these seas are not always rescued as promptly as the pilots of whom I have known. In any case rest assured:

"The Navy is trying to find its men. It never lets a man go if there is a chance to save him."

'I'll Take The Next Boat'

Rochester, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—Crewmen of the aircraft carrier Lexington, sunk by the Japanese, deliberately remained in Coral Sea waters until a rescue vessel of their own choice arrived, a survivor related today.

"If a boat from a destroyer came along to pick us up," said Carl Ferrante, aviation machinist's mate, "we kept right on swimming because we didn't want to ride a destroyer—they're too tough riding. Most of the fellows, including myself, kept on swimming and waited for cruisers."

Ferrante was in the water an hour and a half.

Gob's $150 Goes With Lexington

Denver, June 19 (AP)—Sailor Joseph Fiorella lost $150, but he knows right where it is. It's in his wallet. His wallet is in his spare pants. The spare pants are in a locker aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington.

Chinese Claim Local Gains In 2 Provinces

Somewhat Offset New Jap Successes in Drive On Fukien.

CHUNGKING, China, June 19 (AP)—The Chinese reported local successes tonight in operations against Japanese bases in Kiangsi and Hupeh provinces, offsetting somewhat new enemy gains in a threatening backdoor drive upon coastal Fukien province and an additional seaborne invasion of neighboring Chekiang.

Nanchang, Japanese Kiangsi base, was said to be under mounting pressure by Chinese forces which have had the city under attack for more than a week, and the High Command announced recapture of Kinki, 80 miles to the south.

Repossession of Kinki checked one thrust of the hydra-headed Japanese overland drive against Fukien, but the Chinese acknowledged that the enemy had made an additional advance south of Kwangfeng.

The Chinese Central News Agency asserted that in Hunan province, which borders Kiangsi on the west, several hundred Japanese were killed and 60 taken prisoner yesterday in Chinese attacks on the outskirts of Yochow, another big Japanese base. Yochow was the starting point of previous Japanese offensives against Changsha, all of which were turned into smashing defeats for the invader.

Another Jap Landing

Japanese forces, making still another landing along China's sea-

30.24 — 17185

30.24-17185

board, swarmed ashore from six warships yesterday north of Taichow Bay in Chekiang province, which is north of Fukien, the Chinese communique reported.

It said this landing was made north of Taichow Bay, which is about 85 miles south of Ningpo, and the invaders seized and applied the torch to the town of Siaohsiungshih.

This Chekiang thrust may be the beginning of a new drive to occupy southeastern Chekiang, which contains the big port of Wenchow and the city of Lishui. The latter has been bombed frequently of late by the Japanese in the belief that it might provide a base for air raids upon Japan.

The communique listed 1,150 Japanese killed by Chinese troops who were credited with recapture of several Chekiang province towns taken by the invader in an earlier drive into Chekiang from Kiangsi.

Movie Maker Films Sea Fight

Director Ford Photographed Midway Battle From Tower of Power House

JUN 20 1942

Hollywood, June 19 (A. P.).—Movie-goers soon may see the battle of Midway, filmed by John Ford, who directed "How Green Was My Valley," before he became a commander in the navy.

Ford recorded the Japanese attack on the Pacific outpost from the tower of a powerhouse, one of the chief targets of the raiders. Although wounded in one arm by a machine-gun bullet, he completed the camera work one-handed.

The former director is en route to Washington with his films.

Has Made Many Successes.

John Ford, who gave up Hollywood last year for the navy, but took his camera along, is one of the most brilliant directors the California movieland ever produced.

One of the earliest settlers in Hollywood, where he started in the business as a property boy, the serious, modest and taciturn Ford had made history with a succession of outstanding films, and has made stars out of many unknowns.

Before he was 25 years old he had directed 200 Western flickers, and in 1928 he attracted national attention with "The Iron Horse."

Real Name O'Fearna.

Mr. Ford, born in Portland, Me., in 1895, is thoroughly Irish. Few persons know that his real name is Sean O'Fearna. He borrowed his screen name from his brother, Francis Ford, who was a star in serials in the days of the silent flickers.

He is a graduate of the University of Maine and all his life has been a close student of Irish history and literature.

Ford is a tough, hard-working director on the set and off it a modest person who does not talk about himself nor his pictures. In Hollywood he didn't bother about the social whirl and rarely was seen in a night club. But in Hollywood he is credited with having that certain touch which makes a picture and with being a realist. Few directors have commanded such consistent respect in the film colony.

Mr. Ford twice won the coveted award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, in 1935 for "The Informer," in which Victor McLaglen starred, and in 1940 for "The Grapes of Wrath." His "How Green Was My Valley," won the academy's 1941 award as the best picture of the year and Mr. Ford himself was awarded a gold statuette for his directorial work on the film. He also is a three-time winner of the New York Film Critics' award. Mr. Ford, married, has two children.

Japs Threaten Fukien Area

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 19—The Japanese threat of overland invasion of Fukien province in a smash south from eastern Kiangsi increased tonight as the Chinese high command disclosed that the invaders have made new advances south from Kwangfeng.

A communique reported fighting at many different points in Kiangsi province, as well as in Chekiang, to the east, while the Chinese strove to disrupt Japanese communications.

Chinese Retake Kinki

The Chinese were said to have recaptured Kinki, eighty miles south of the Japanese Kiangsi base at Nanchang, thus checking one of the invaders' thrusts toward Fukien.

The high command added that "the siege of Nanchang continues" and said the defenders of the Japanese base were being pressed hard and suffering heavy casualties (Nanchang has been under attack for more than a week by the Chinese, who have driven near the city from the west in an effort to divert Japanese pressure from the south and southeast.)

Big Japanese Base Attacked

CHUNGKING, June 19 (AP).—The Chinese Central News Agency reported today that several hundred Japanese troops were killed and sixty taken prisoner yesterday in intensive Chinese operations in the outskirts of Yochow, a big Japanese base in northern Hunan Province.

Yochow has been the starting point for Japan's series of unsuccessful offensives against Changsha, the latest of which was driven back last January. At that time the Chinese pushed their lines close to Yochow.

R. A. F. ATTACKS AKYAB

Hits Are Scored on Large Waterfront Warehouse

NEW DELHI, India, June 19 (AP)—British Blenheim bombers made a low-level bombing and machine-gun attack yesterday on Akyab, Japanese-held port on Burma's west coast, and scored a direct hit on a large warehouse at the waterfront, the R. A F. announced today.

The raiders concentrated attention on military targets in the town and the dock area, said a communiqué, which commented that monsoon conditions recently had restricted United Nations air activity over Burma.

Gen. Chennault Given Sword At Chungking

Chungking, June 19 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault was presented with a sword at a dinner given for him and others of his American Volunteer Group of flyers last night by Finance Minister and Madame H. H. Kung on the occasion of the Dragon-Boat Festival, one of China's great annual holidays.

This "social item" discloses the presence in Chungking of AVG flyers who previously have been reported in action only over Burma and southwest China.

In the same connection, it is notable that the summer bombing raids of the Japanese, which have driven Chungking into its caves annually, have not yet started, although the "bombing season," which begins when the spring fogs lift, is more than a month old.

Report Moluccas Occupied

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), June 19 (AP).—A Japanese naval correspondent reported today from Ambonia that marines and naval forces have completed occupation of the Molucca Islands, a Netherlands East Indies group between Celebes and New Guinea, north of Australia. Landings on the last of the islands were said to have been unopposed.

18 Nippon Bombers Make 62d Moresby Raid

JUN 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 19. Attacking for the third time in three days, Japanese heavy bombers—eighteen of them, with a formidable fighter escort—struck at Port Moresby's harbor installations today. It was the sixty-second raid on the Allied base in New Guinea.

The Allied fighters based there were reported to have been outnumbered by the enemy but the defenders delivered strong opposition. One Allied pilot attacked three Zero fighters, broke up one with his cannon fire and saw another go diving with smoke pouring from the motor.

During the brief combat two enemy planes were hit by cannon and machine-gun fire.

Allied fighters pursued the Japanese more than 100 miles after the raid. Seven Zeros waiting for the return of the attack formation joined the Japanese after the attack on their way home.

Japs Using New Planes

The Japanese were reported by an air force spokesman to be using two new types of planes in the southwest Pacific—a lightened Zero fighter and a cannon-bearing medium bomber—and to be dropping their bombs even less accurately than they did over the Philippines.

The spokesman said standard United States models such as the B-26 medium bomber and the P-39 and P-40 fighters had countered the new craft.

"Kindergarten Stuff"

"The Japanese are not very clever about bombing," he told a press conference. "If they had a good bomb-sight and could use it they would be better off. They are using an electrical automatic optical bomb-sight similar to one I saw in Germany in 1938. It is not particularly accurate.

"An example of poor Japanese bombing procedure is their use of balloons for wind drift, which is downright silly. It is kindergarten stuff.

"At Port Moresby (Allied base in New Guinea) they are using white smoke to get the wind drift. The Japanese are bombing less accurately than in the Philippines, where they were erratic."

The air force spokesman said the new Japanese fighter was a fast high-altitude performer with a horsepower well above the 870 of its predecessors. It carries one 20-millimeter cannon, one 50-caliber and four 30-caliber machine-guns.

The plane is so lightly constructed, however, that the cockpit invariably crumples in a crack-up, the spokesman declared. He said this was a hazard which pilots of the more sturdily built Allied fighters did not face, citing thirty battle crashes he had seen in which the flyers were uninjured.

Performing best at 26,000 feet, the new Japanese bomber was reported to fly 270 miles an hour. The spokesman said it was larger than Japan's older medium bomber.

JAPANESE PLANES BLASTED IN RAID

Bombers at Rabaul Destroyed by Allies. Jap Transport Hit.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, June 20.—(AP) Allied fliers, blasting at Japanese forces and installations at Rabaul, New Britain, destroyed an undetermined number of Japanese bombers, fighters, and seaplanes and scored direct hits on a large transport and other vessels, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

One 10,000-ton transport received three direct hits, a communique said, and "other vessels were probably damaged."

Seven Japanese naval planes and two seaplanes rose to intercept the Allied atackers but their efforts to stave off the raid were unsuccessful, the communique declared. At least one Japanese plane was shot down.

There were no Allied losses.

Curtin Cites Sea Losses

JUN 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, June 19.—Prime Minister John Curtin told the Australian Council of Trades Unions today that heavy shipping losses are beginning to cause alarm among the Allies, and that they impose on Australia a great obligation to increase war production.

He spoke to the Council, governing body of the Commonwealth's labor movement, at the opening of the sessions to be devoted to a three-point agenda:

1. Rationalization of industry to concentrate man power and woman power on the war.

2. Large-scale employment of women to release men from civilian industries.

3. Establishment of an economic planning and coordinating committee to allocate man power.

Curtin appealed to the council for assistance in the immediate transfer of more than 300,000 men and women to war industries.

In a confidential review of the war situation he said he was giving it "the stark, stern realities of the situation. It would be madness for you to think otherwise."

Big Airdrome Military Base In Australia

JUN 20 1942

San Francisco, June 19.—(AP)—A 9 million dollar airdrome, perfectly camouflaged against enemy raiders, already is in use by the Allied air forces in the bush country of Australia, the Melbourne radio said last night.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, reported planes damaged in the air war over northern Australia and the nearby waters and islands were being repaired in the airdrome's huge assembly and repair shops.

The method of camouflaging the buildings is a military secret, but designers claim the entire installation invisible from the air.

U. S. Soldier's Death In Australia Accidental

Melbourne, June 19 (A. P.).—In a post-mortem report it was stated today that Private Seth W. Willingham, 27 years old, of Houston, Tex., was killed accidentally on a railroad flat-car by the toppling of its load of lumber.

When the body was found, the police had expressed fear that the soldier had been slain.

Coast Complaint Sent To Stimson

Los Angeles, June 19 (AP)—The County Defense Council fears the morale of its volunteer workers will be impaired by Secretary Henry Stimson's statement that recent Japanese naval setbacks have materially reduced the danger of attacks on the Pacific coast.

Chairman Eugene W. Biscailuz and Executive Director Harold W Kennedy wrote Stimson that his assertion "has the very definite effect of lessening the morale and interest of thousands of air-raid wardens, auxiliary policemen, volunteers in the emergency medical service and other volunteers . . . ."

They asked Stimson to clarify his statement "so that we would be in a position to either release these volunteers or attempt to hold their interest until the war has actually been won."

Wickard Plans To Use Japs In Work On Farms

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Secretary Wickard said today the Agriculture Department was considering plans to use Japanese evacuated from the West Coast to help meet farm-labor shortages in the interior. Whether these plans work out, he said, will depend largely on the attitude of various State governments toward the Japanese.

Wickard, in a discussion of the farm-labor situation broadcast by the Blue Network, said also that the Government might have to pay for the transportation of migrant workers from one crop area to another.

"The migrants used to transport themselves," he said, "but now their tires are wearing out and gasoline is becoming scarce in some areas."

President Of Argentina Warned Of Danger Of Operation On His Eyes

Buenos Aires, June 19 (AP)—Dr. Ramon Castroviejo, New York eye specialist, who left suddenly for home today, was reported tonight to have declared an operation on President Roberto Ortiz's eyes was feasible, but warned of danger from the President's general health, weakened by diabetes and a liver ailment.

The President, in retirement since July, 1940, because of partial blindness, thus was faced with the grim decision whether to gamble his life in the hope of recovering his sight and resuming his office. He was expected to decide Tuesday.

Dr. Castroviejo was quoted by the newspaper *Noticias Graficas* as saying he would return to operate on Ortiz whenever requested to do so.

CALLES ACCEPTS POST AS MEXICAN GENERAL

MEXICO CITY, June 19.—(AP)—Former President Elias Calles reentered the army as general on June 1 and is awaiting orders, the Ministry of National Defense said today.

He is the second former president actually in the army, and two others have volunteered for service. Calles' successor, Lazaro Cardenas, is commander of the west coast defense forces.

N. Y. Eye Man Reported Out Of Ortiz Case

JUN 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 19—Dr. Ramon Castroviejo, New York eye specialist, left suddenly for Miami and home today, amid reliable reports of a difference with physicians regularly attending President Robert M. Ortiz on the possibility and procedure of restoring the eyesight of the Argentine executive.

According to these reports Castroviejo submitted a report to the Argentine physicians yesterday recommending an operation although pointing out that it might not succeed and adding that an Argentine surgeon would have to perform the operation if that course were decided upon.

Argentines' Stand

The Argentine physicians were said to have insisted that if an operation were performed the New York specialist himself should do it and remain at Buenos Aires for a month afterward.

It was also learned that at least some of Ortiz's physicians disagreed entirely regarding the advisability of an operation.

Trouble 2 Years Old

The condition of the President's eyes has kept him from active executive duties since July 3, 1940 when Acting President Ramon S. Castillo, an ultra-conservative, took over.

Ortiz's ailment has become a question of extreme importance in Argentine politics, domestic and foreign. Ortiz is a member of the moderate wing of the Radical party, while Castillo is a Conservative.

WOMAN APPOINTED IN CUBA CABINET

Batista Names New Group, Including 12 Hold-Over Members.

HAVANA, June 19.—(AP) A new cabinet, including the first woman ever named to a government post, was announced today by President Fulgencio Batista. The old cabinet resigned yesterday to permit the president to reorganize his government.

There are six new faces in the reorganized cabinet and 12 holdovers who retained their old posts or were given new ones. Prime Minister Carlos Saladrigas retained that post, which he has held since 1940.

The woman, Maria Gomez Carbonell, a member of the Senate, was made a minister without portfolio.

Also retaining former posts were Jose Manuel Cortina, secretary of state; Federico Laredo Bru, justice; Oscar Garcia Montes, treasury; Andres Rivero Aguero, labor; Jose Suarez Rivas, communications; Marino Lopez Blanco, communications; Sosa de Quesada, defense; Amadeo Lopez Castro, minister of presidency; and Domingo Morales del Castillo, minister without portfolio.

Jose Augustin Martinez, formerly minister of education, was made minister without portfolio, and Ramon Vasconcelos, minister without portfolio, succeeded Augustin Martinez.

New ministers include Antonio Bravo Acosta, interior; Enrique Luis Varela, public works; Gustavo Bock, health; Wilfredo Albanes, commerce; and Gustave Gutierrez, minister without portfolio.

CUBA SIGNS PACT FOR AIR DEFENSE

Offers Facilities for Training, Operation Against U-Boat Raiders.

WASHINGTON, June 19 — (AP) The State department announced tonight that an agreement had been signed in Havana in which Cuba "offered facilities to the United States War department for training aviation personnel and for operations against enemy undersea craft."

"Work on these installations will begin at once" said the department.

It added the training center would be located in the vicinity of Havana, but withheld details on the nature and location of the facilities from which the anti-submarine activities will be carried on.

The training station will be used also to complete the combat training of Royal Air force pilots who have had basic training, under a special arrangement between the Cuban and United States governments the R. A. F. and the United States War department.

The agreement was signed in Havana by Jose Manuel Cortina Cuban minister of state, and Spruille Braden, the American ambassador.

"After termination of the emergency," the official announcement said, "it is understood that the facilities will become a training center of the Cuban air force."

"In offering these facilities," it added, "the Cuban government, an ally and co-belligerant which was among the first of the American republics to declare war against the Axis, has taken a most important step in collaborating in the joint war effort."

Enemy Aliens Barred

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 19 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James L. Collins, commanding the Puerto Rican department, today forbade enemy aliens to enter large areas, including the entire coastline and territorial waters, the inland towns of Rio Pidras, Bayamon and Gyaynabo, and the islands of Vieques and Culebra.

Two Canadian Flyers Killed

Camp Borden, Ont., June 19 (AP). Two Royal Canadian Air Force men were kiled today in the crash of their training plane at near-by Alliston. Their names were not announced immediately.

Canada's War Effort Seen At Close Range By 500 U.S. Newsmen

JUN 20 1942

Montreal, June 19 (AP)—Canada's war effort in the factories was viewed at close range today by 500 United States newspapermen who arrived here on their way to Quebec for the annual convention of the National Editorial Association there next week.

The delegates watched the production of aircraft, anti-tank guns, naval guns and mountings, tanks, and cartridge cases.

Later, they visited the headquarters of the Royal Air Force ferry command.

The convention, opening Monday and continuing until Thursday, will be the first time the association's annual meeting has been held outside of the United States.

Canadian Board Ready To Purchase Cattle

Ottawa, June 19 (Canadian Press)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is prepared to purchase all cattle which would normally be exported to relieve the present beef shortage in Canada, Donald Gordon, Wartime Prices and Trade Board chairman, said in a statement today.

Despite this action the supply could not be expected to catch up to the demand before mid-July, Mr. Gordon said. He gave full assurance that there was no danger of any food shortage in Canada, and a wide variety of foods remain available to give Canadians a well-balanced diet.

An order is being prepared to define maximum prices of individual cuts sold to retail butchers, he announced. The board's action in purchasing what would otherwise be export beef would be through the recently formed Wartime Food Corporation, Ltd., Mr. Gordon said.

Subs Destroy 9 More Allied Cargo Vessels

3 American Ships Are Among Latest Atlantic Victims

JUN 20 1942

By The Associated Press

The destruction of nine Allied merchant vessels by Axis submarines in the Atlantic was disclosed by the Navy and Caribbean sources yesterday.

The latest enemy submarine victims were three United States ships, two Dutch, one Norwegian, one Canadian, one Dominican and one Panamanian—boosting the reported total of cargo carriers sunk in Atlantic and adjacent waters since Pearl Harbor to 286 craft.

Survivors of one of the American vessels, announced as sunk in the Caribbean June 10, said that two torpedoes blasted their ship and sent it to the bottom in 20 minutes. Several of the 38 crewmen rescued were injured, but after drifting in lifeboats for 12 hours finally reached a Cuban port. Six others were lost.

Two days before the actual attack on the Panamanian ship, Berlin broadcasts boasted sinking her, survivors said on reaching an East coast port. The raider, described by one of the seamen as "so big it looked like the Queen Mary," sank the merchantman in the Caribbean June 5. Of the 60 persons aboard, five were reported missing.

The shelling of the second American cargo vessel was announced by the Navy yesterday. Her 31 survivors related that their zigzag maneuvering of the ship when the submarine opened fire was of no avail. The vessel caught fire after the shelling, and as crew members pulled away the U-boat continued firing until its target sank.

A lifeboat with 21 men and the captain landed at noon the next day, and nine others on a raft were

30.24—17187

picked up by a patrol vessel and taken to a Caribbean port.

The sinking of the third United States merchantman off the north coast of Cuba was reported in dispatches from Havana. Eight survivors were said to have arrived at a north Cuban port.

SUBMARINE SINKS SHIP IN CARIBBEAN

Vessel Catches Fire After Quarter-hour Shelling.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The navy announced today that a small United States merchant vessel had been shelled and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean Sea and that survivors had been landed at an east coast port. Survivors said that a lookout spotted the submarine surfacing nearly a mile astern of the ship at 7:30 A. M., Eastern war time, the day of the attack.

Capt. Charles Hendrickx zigzagged the ship as the submarine opened fire and began pursuit. After fifteen minutes' shelling, the ship caught fire.

Twenty-one men and the captain took to a lifeboat and nine men to a raft and pulled away as the submarine continued the shelling. The boat made land at noon the next day and the men on the raft were picked up by a small patrol vessel and taken to a Caribbean port.

BERLIN REPORTED SINKING OF SHIP 2 DAYS TOO SOON

Crewmen Heard Radio Announcement Before U-Boat Made Attack.

AN EAST COAST PORT, June 19 (AP).—A Berlin propaganda broadcast boasted sinking their big ship two days before the actual attack came, crewmen from a large American-owned merchantman flying the Panamanian flag said on reaching this port.

Those aboard the ship said circumstances caused them to believe that it was the definitely-sought target of a submarine which received orders from Berlin. Five of the 60 persons aboard the vessel are missing.

Six seamen were lost when another ship, a medium-sized American vessel, was sunk on June 10, five days after the attack on the merchantman. News of the sinkings was released today by the Navy.

The undersea marauder that attacked the merchantman was described by Fred Lewis, chief engineer, of Jersey City, N. J., as "so big it looked like the Queen Mary." He added that "by the glare of our burning ship it appeared 300 or more feet long."

The Axis submarine launched its attack June 5 near a Caribbean island. Lewis said he thought the undersea raider probably had trailed the vessel for hours.

A gunboat of a belligerent West Indian republic rescued most of the crew, including eight Navy gunners. Lewis, aided by friendly natives and accompanied by Ernest Ricardo, brother of a singer with Xavier Cugat's New York band, and Boatswain Joseph A. Robert of Staten Island, N. Y., landed before the rescue and went searching for relp.

There was no warning before two torpedoes blasted the other ship and sent it to the bottom in 20 minutes. Several of the 38 survivors were injured, but all reached a Cuban port after drifting in lifeboats for 12 hours.

"We never saw the submarine, either before or after the attack," said Captain Brazier B. Calaway of Ganado, Tex.

SURVIVES FIVE SHIPS

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., June 19.—(AP). Survivor of five sinkings since he joined the merchant navy, 39-year-old engineer Peter Andrea is spending a furlough here with his mother, Mrs. Elias Andrea.

Andrea came here some time ago from Kansas City, Mo., to enter a branch of the Canadian armed forces, but was turned down and finally joined the merchant navy. He has made 12 overseas trips from Canada and is anxious to "get back into action."

Two of the ships on which he served were sunk by bombs, two others by torpedoes and fifth by a mine. He escaped all the sinkings without injury, but on a recent trip suffered five broken ribs in a shipboard accident.

SHIPPING INDUSTRY GETS CALL UNDER NEW U. S. POLICY

Operation of Vessels to Be Spread Among All Firms for Maximum Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) A policy of spreading the operation of ships among as many responsible American operators as possible was announced today by the War Shipping administration.

The policy designed to achieve the maximum utilization of the American shipping industry for the war effort, will make it possible for all "unemployed" operators to return to work.

Many coastwise and intercoastal operators long have been without ships because most of their vessels were taken over by the government even before this country's entry into the war.

Ships Controlled By U. S.

All ocean-going American-owned merchant vessels now are operated by the War Shipping administration through general agents. For the most part these agents are operators who were in the foreign trade before the war.

Administrator Emory S. Land of the WSA said operations now are of such a scope as to require the use of "every established, qualified, experienced and competent American steamship operator to the full extent of his efficient operating capacity."

Skilled Personnel Needed

Land added that the "skilled operating personnel of the American steamship industry is needed to handle the vessels now under the control of the War Shipping administration and also those that are rapidly going into service is a result of the Maritime commission's huge ship construction program which will turn out 2,300 new ships in 1942 and 1943."

Thus, it was indicated that the reason behind the new policy was the expansion of the shipbuilding program, which was prompting the government to call in all skilled operating organizations to handle the ships which have become so vital in the prosecution of a global war.

In assigning vessels, the WSA said, consideration will be given to the experience of the operator, the scope of his operations before and after the outbreak of the war, and the caliber, size and experience of the company's executive and operating personnel.

The statement said "the War Shipping administration will make a full investigation of operating experience, financial responsibility, efficiency, personnel, and other pertinent da a regarding each established operator requesting assignment as a general agent for the war shipping administration and, on the basis of such investigation, will make the following determinations:

"A. Will determine the eligibility of each applicant for the assignment of vessels as general agents on the basis of experience, qualificatoins, citizenship, etc.; and

"B. Will fix a maximum quota for each such operator based on his estimated maximum efficient capacity for vessel operation."

SAYS AGENTS AID U-BOATS

Defense Official Tells of Signals From Jersey Beach Hotels

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 19 (AP)—Enemy agents are flashing signals to Axis submarines from hotel windows in Atlantic Coast resorts, New Jersey's Disabled Veterans were told today by County Judge Thomas Siddall, Atlantic City Defense Council chairman.

Judge Siddall said he had seen the signals reflected from hotels in Atlantic City and other shore resorts. He spoke at the twenty-third annual convention of the New Jersey department, Disabled American Veterans.

Recent false rumors of test blackouts in New Jersey were blamed by Judge Siddall on subversive elements he said were attempting to confuse the people.

Bundsman Pleads Guilty In Spy Case at Hartford

HARTFORD, June 19. (AP)—Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, scar-faced, naturalized German and prominent bundsman, pleaded guilty today to a charge that he conspired with four other men to furnish the German and Japanese governments information about the United States Army and Navy and American war industries.

Previously Pleaded Innocent

He was brought into federal court and allowed to change a previous plea of innocent.

Drs. Willumeit and Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Tex., and three others, were indicted June 10 on a charge of conspiracy to violate the 1917 espionage act which carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison.

Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, head of the Russian National Revolutionary Fascist party, has pleaded innocent and is in jail in lieu of $25,000 bail, the same amount fixed today for Dr. Ebell who said he was without funds and had no counsel.

The Rev. Kurt Molzahn of Philadelphia, another defendant, is scheduled to be arraigned Monday and the fifth, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, New Jersey born former national leader of the German-American Bund, is a fugitive and believed to be outside the United States.

Willumeit's Sentencing Deferred

Judge J. Joseph Smith deferred sentencing Dr. Willumeit, head of the Chicago division of the bund and president of the Teutonia Publishing Company, publishers of the bund journal, "Free America," until after the trial of his co-defendants. He was remanded to jail in lieu of $25,000 bail.

The grand jury, which began sitting after a federal raid on Vonsiatsky's estate in Thompson, charged in its indictment that Vonsiatsky, Dr. Willumeit and Kunze made arrangements at a Chicago meeting in July, 1941, for Kunze to carry military information to Germany while Vonsiatsky was assigned the task of learning what sort of information the Japanese wanted most.

Dr. Ebell and Mr. Molzahn were accused of allowing Kunze to use their homes as a forwarding address for mail.

Dr. Willumeit, who bears a deep scar on his right cheek, said to be the result of a German student duel, came to the United States from Germany in 1925 and was naturalized six years later.

He was represented by Wilbur V. Keegan, once counsel for Fritz Kuhn, Kunze's predecessor as bund leader, who is now serving a prison term.

Philadelphia Baker Loses His Citizenship

Philadelphia, June 19 (AP)—Herman Ahrens, 39-year-old German born Philadelphia baker, was deprived of his citizenship in the United Sttaes District Court today without challenging the Government's contention that he was active in the affairs of the German-American Bund.

Agne will be arrested on a Presidential warrant and interned as an enemy alien, Gerland A. Gleeson, United States Attorney, said.

Born in Lambsborn, Germany, Agne came to the United States in 1925, married a year later, and became naturalized in 1938.

Acting on the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the court cited Agne last April 17 to show within sixty days why his citizenship papers should not be revoked. Agne did not file an answer

King George Of Greece Declares Sacrifices Of Nation Not In Vain

New York, June 19 (AP)—King George II, of Greece, declared tonight that the sacrifices made by his country in this war will not have been in vain "if, as we rebuild our cities, we start also with the same courage to rebuild our instruments for creating and maintaining peace."

In a speech before the Council on Foreign Relations, the King said:

"Let us start afresh on the ruins of our past failures. Perhaps we shall find that with a little more perseverance, a little more sense of mutual accommodation, a little surer acceptance of the ideals that your President Wilson expressed twenty years ago, the roads then blazed can serve to lead us to the goal we missed."

LIST OF NOTABLE ALIEN VISITORS

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—One foreign dignitary after another is coming to the United States these days, loaded with war plans to be perfected, woes to be eased and offers of aid to be joined in the struggle toward Allied victory. Here is a partial list of recent and soon-to-arrive visitors:

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain.

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov of Russia.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands (presently in Canada).

King Peter of Yugoslavia (soon to come).

King George of Greece.

President Manuel Prado of Peru.

Foreign Minister T. V. Soong

of China.
President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines.
Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas.
Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.
Foreign Minister C. Parra Perez of Venezuela.
Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico.
Hubertus J. van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Dutch East Indies.

ADMIRAL KING SAYS WE CAN WIN WAR

JUN 20 1942

Tells Annapolis Graduates Sacrifice Is Imperative.

Annapolis, Md., June 19 (A. P.). Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, told the graduating class at the Naval Academy here today that the United States could win this war, "the greatest war in history," only at the cost of "unremitting labor and a multitude of heartaches and sacrifices such as this country has never before known." The fleet commander said that it was an appropriate time to quote Prime Minister Churchill's "I have nothing to offer you but blood, toil, sweat and tears," and added:

"But victory will bring not only the preservation of our own freedom and the restoration of the lost liberties of uncounted millions, but also the firm confidence that when we have won this war, we Americans, under the leadership of the President, will take steps to see to it that the ability of any person or of any people to enslave others, physically or mentally or spiritually, shall be forever destroyed."

To this end, the Admiral continued, "we have only to bear in mind the association of United States armed forces in Bataan, on Corregidor, in Java, in the Coral Sea, and, more recently, in the actions off Midway and in Alaskan waters, to have it impressed upon us that we are—all of us—working together for victory."

Graduating a year ahead of their original time under an accelerated three-year course, 606 of the 611 members of the class were commissioned in the armed forces. Twenty-nine went to the Marine Corps and 577 became naval ensigns.

Admiral King presented diplomas to the commanders of the twenty companies, who, in turn, passed them to the individuals. Rear-Admiral J. R. Beardall, superintendent, praised the conduct, application, attitude and devotion of the graduates.

Clark Gable Seeks Post In Army Air Forces

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP)—The War Department announced today that Clark Gable, motion picture star, had applied for a commission in the Army air forces.

Gable already has taken his physical examination, and if he is found acceptable, he will be ordered to the officers training school at Miami Beach, Fla., for training and then to the office of the director of individual training in Washington.

Present plans, the department said, are to send Gable to various air force replacement training centers, those specializing in navigation, gunnery, radio, and engineering, to explain the type and importance of air crew jobs.

"It is felt that Gable, through his long interest in flying, as well as a speaker is well suited for this assignment," the department said.



U. S. May Buy Tires On Non-essential Cars

Rubber Treasure Hunts Planned for Week-end —Autos to Carry Stickers Showing Owners Gas Rationing Classification.

JUN 20 1942

WASHINGTON, June 19. (AP)—New talk of buying up tires from owners of "non-essential" automobiles was heard in the capital today, while officials sought to step up the nation-wide scrap rubber drive with week-end "treasure hunts."

WPB Official Makes Proposal

Wendell Lund, director of WPB's Labor Production Division, told a special House committee studying means of getting workers to war plants:

"Tires on non-essential private automobiles must be purchased by the government and allocated to war workers who are cooperating fully in carrying full loads of workers."

The Petroleum Industry War Council, which has charge of the scrap rubber collection, said it had "set Saturday and Sunday, when most Americans will be at home, for a nation-wide week-end treasure hunt of every attic, cellar, bin, and shed for unused and scrap particles of rubber.

"Rubber brought to light in the treasure hunt may be dropped off at a local service station on the way to church Sunday morning or on the way to work Monday," the council said.

The Office of Price Administration announced during the day that under the permanent gasoline rationing system to be set up in the East on July 15, every automobile will carry a sticker showing the kind of rationing book held by its driver.

By this method of publicity, the OPA hopes to deter motorists from obtaining or using cards to which they are not entitled.

The OPA may disclose next week whether it will sanction an increase in gasoline prices in the eastern shortage area in order to compensate for increased costs of transporting the fluid overland instead of by tanker. There have been reports that the increase might be three cents a gallon, but OPA said merely that the question was being studied.

Pot and Pan Drive Netted Poor Return

Aluminum Gleaned Less Than Half of Amount Expected

Washington, June 19—(AP)—In the midst of the government's campaign to salvage scrap rubber, War Production Board officials discovered today the famous "pots-and-pans" aluminum collection drive last year turned up less than half of the metal they had expected.

For months, it was learned, WPB has been attempting to obtain conclusive and final reports on success or failure of the one-week aluminum campaign last July. Finally, what amounted to an official investigation was undertaken and a complete statistical report prepared.

The report, it was understood, showed that a total of about 11,200,000 pounds of aluminum and other scrap were collected—compared with the 20 million pounds predicted. Of this scrap, only 6,400,000 pounds was in the form of aluminum contrasted with a 15 million pound forecast.

Of the scrap obtained, about 5,700,000 pounds of aluminum ingot actually has been sold to the RFC Metals Reserve Co., for resale to war industries and use in war production.

Informed officials said delays in shipping the collected pots and pans to concentration points had extended until January of this year in Maine and final shipments of scrap material were not made to aluminum smelters until late in April. Further, an official report declared, there was a "tendency of some smelters to delay the smelting of their aluminum scrap in the interest of their regular business."

WPB officials have made no secret of their criticism of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, then director of the Office of Civilian Defense which handled the pots and pans campaign, for eliminating junk dealers as intermediaries in the aluminum salvage.

New England states made the best showing, on the basis of amount of aluminum contributed for each occupied dwelling, the final tabulation showed. States showing poorest returns on this basis were Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. For total collections, Pennsylvania led with 898,058 pounds, New York was second with 895,579, and Massachusetts third with 735,735.

Second Front Likely Topic for Discussion

JUN 20 1942

Hitler May Decide On Detour for His Middle East Drive

By DE WITT MACKENZIE

British Premier Churchill's arrival for another conference with President Roosevelt is an inspiring indication of Allied alertness and coordination of effort at this crucial moment when decisive military actions are on the fire.

It's natural that speculation over the opening of a second front should mushroom up overnight, in view of the pressure from Moscow and the recent Allied agreement on "the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942." Without doubt this burning question will figure in the Roosevelt-Churchill talks, but that can't be the sole subject for consideration. There are numerous other vital problems which warrant this unexpected but not surprising meeting.

For instance. China's position is probably more serious than it has been since the outbreak of the Chino - Japanese conflict, and Chungking is urging immediate Allied aid. The threat of a Jap attack on Russia is ever present, its materialization likely depending on a successful development of Hitler's offensive in eastern Europe, for the wily Nipponese will hesitate to attack a winning Soviet. High Chinese sources today said they thought the Japanese figured on striking Siberia in July.

Midway And Coral Sea Battles Up For Study

On the credit side, the fierce losses we inflicted on the Jap navy and air fleet at Midway, coupled with the Nipponese defeat in the Coral sea, have so weakened the enemy striking power in the Pacific that a realignment of Allied strategy may now be possible. On the debit page we have the heavy shipping losses in the Atlantic due to the unrestricted Nazi submarine campaign—certainly a matter of much concern at a time when speedy transportation of war supplies is urgent.

The foremost questions, however, revolve about that great summer offensive which Hitler is trying to bring into being, for the outcome of the war most likely hinges on that. Into this picture, of course, fits the matter of that second front—whether it is desirable or feasible at this time.

Hitler's preliminary efforts to get his big drive into full swing have been unsuccessful in the face of a really magnificent Russian resistance and counter-attack. However, nobody is naive enough to believe that the Nazi chief has shown his full power or anything like it. He still holds in reserve a vast army of fresh troops and mountainous material, including great air strength. All that is going to be brought into action soon, and then hell will begin to pop.

Hitler May Decide On Turkish Detour

That brings us to another thought. You may recall that long ago this column said if Hitler found himself stymied on the Russian front, he probably would either try to fight his way through Turkey into the Middle East, or by-pass Turkey and attack through Syria. I was chatting yesterday with Gen. H. S. Sewell, distinguished British military expert, and he believes Hitler may be getting set to undertake a Turkish-Syrian operation.

Should such an offensive materialize it would immediately challenge all the British and American resources in the Middle East—and they are very considerable. The United States would come into the fighting in a big way, not only with our air force but undoubtedly with troops which already are in that theater.

Nazi Marshal Rommel's brilliant offensive in Libya, headed toward Egypt and the Suez canal, would be an invaluable contribution to a Hitlerian drive through or around Turkey. The fact that Rommel is striking doesn't prove that his master contemplates the assault on Syria, but it is sure Hitler wouldn't try such a middle eastern operation without the accompanying Libyan show.

There's no doubt that the opening up of a successful second front in western Europe would vastly ease the position in Russia and the Middle East. However, it is a terribly dangerous undertaking, and a failure would be utterly disastrous. That's why the Allied high command must know what it's doing before it jumps, and why the general public shouldn't try to stampede our military experts. The Allies are showing initiative these days, and we shall get the second front if it is warranted.

Writer Tells Of Dangerous Trip in Iceland

Fog, Snowdrifts and Mines Are Among Perils Faced.

By LEO BRANHAM

SOMEWHERE IN ICELAND, May 15. (By Mail)—(Wide World)—By plane, ship and pony I have just traveled more than 1,000 miles hunting for a story.

Except for cutting a few corners—across peninsulas—I circled the entire Island of Iceland. Missed crossing into the Arctic Circle by only a few miles on this 4-day trip, during which I saw Iceland as few Icelanders, the latter tell me, have ever seen it.

I had learned that injured survivors of Nazi-attacked United Nations convoy to Russia had been

30.24 — 17189

30.24 - 17189

anded at an Icelandic port (the attack was announced in London May 7). I couldn't go overland to he port as there are no railroads and the condition of the roads in he interior of this grim volcanic and, three-fifths of which is unnhabited, was uncertain. Travel by steamer is irregular, slow and lso uncertain.

But friends at U. S. Army Air Corps headquarters had been planning a lengthy inspection trip, and I hitch-hiked a ride.

Two Army planes were designated for our party. Censorship prohibits identification of my companions except to say that Captain "Mike" hails from Kansas City, Captain "Bill" from Quakertown, Pa., and Lieut. "T. J." from Cuero, Tex.

Couldn't Interview Survivors

But British naval authorities turned down my request for permission to interview their seamen survivors. The Admiralty, they said, was "awfully sticky" about such things. (The American Navy permits newsmen here to talk to survivors of its sea disasters).

However, I understood some survivors of merchant ships sunk were also landed at this port. I hoped to see them.

It was raining when we set out early one morning in our two-seated, open cockpit planes. But better weather ahead was promised.

All along the line of flight word was sent out we were coming. That was a most important detail—otherwise we might be fired on as hostile planes.

From the air, Iceland often is a fascinating, breathtaking but awesome sight. Along the coasts and sometimes in the interior we saw isolated farmhouses; a little village here and there. But most of the time we flew over barren, lava-strewn country with little or no vegetation. Up we climbed to skim over tops of great snow-covered mountains. It was plenty cold up there.

Over lower mountain ranges bare of snow we could see great, circular black pits which once were active volcanoes. Sometimes the rough terrain was softened by moss and a kind of scrubby green plant.

Wild Country

This stretch of country looked so wild it made me shudder at thoughts of motor trouble and forced landings. In Iceland, Army aviators tell you, you usually have only one forced landing—the last one.

We landed in a beautiful valley covered with brilliant green grass. From a British Army camp swarmed many soldiers. Also welcoming us were a group of Norwegian Navy fliers who help patrol the waters around Iceland.

After refueling we took off again and later in the afternoon landed near a lake. Two of us trudged two miles to a telephone. Then, as my companions were supposed to be gone only one day and we were running behind schedule, they decided to turn back.

But the engines of our planes refused to start. For two hours we cranked and cranked before they sputtered into a steady, confident r...

That two-hour delay, my companions later averred grimly, probably saved our necks.

Just as we started to take off, a runner raced up with word that much of Iceland was "closed in" by heavy fog moving in our direction—ceiling zero, all planes grounded.

We were instructed to hurry to a certain point and remain there overnight.

Meet Fog Bank

But that fog bank was moving much faster than expected. We had flown only a few miles, were just starting over a mountain range when we met it head-on. It seemed as though someone had thrown a great white blanket over us. We could see only a great, swirling, moist whiteness all around us.

Our planes climbed for altitude, wheeled and scurried back to the lakeside.

If our departure hadn't been delayed by stubborn motors, my companions contended, we would have been caught by that fog while flying over some of Iceland's most savage country. We might have become hopelessly lost, with little chance of a successful forced landing—providing we escaped crashing into a mountainside.

Well, we climbed into an army truck and rode to a British camp. Once we had to pile out and push the vehicle out of a deep mudhole. The fog surged down the valley so fast that it caught up with us in that two minute delay. It never was far behind us during the entire trip.

Continued Trip by Sea

Reluctant to give up the chase so near my destination, I managed to arrange passage by sea and continued the journey next day. My friends remained at camp. I took a chance that the fog wouldn't lift—and they be ordered to return—before I got back. It didn't.

En route the ship crew sighted a floating mine and sank it with machine gun fire.

When we arrived at my destination, the British told me that no survivors of merchant ships lost from convoys to Russia had been landed there. Only a few Navy "ratings" (seamen) were there. These survivors, I was told, were in a convoy under attack by German dive bombers for several days. Four German destroyers and three British escort ships also tangled before the Germans withdrew.

No survivor eye-witness story—and after coming all that distance!

For a time I thought I would be stranded there for days. The British discouraged earlier plans of returning to my friends over a mountain route. They said it was too dangerous, even with a guide, because the trail was either blocked or completely obliterated for miles by snow.

Then we learned a farmer had managed to cross the mountain the previous day. The local druggist loaned me two sturdy ponies and a guide. In two hours Jon, the garrulous guide, and I were on our way.

Perilous Trip Over Mountain

Up a narrow, winding mountain road we climbed astride our ponies. My respect for these tough little animals grew as the day were on. They are spirited, tireless and surefooted as a mountain goat.

Often during that trip as we stumbled through deep snow or galloped headlong down the rocky path on the far side of the mountain, I marveled at the way they kept their feet. The galloping, incidentally, wasn't my idea. I simply got tired and my arms worn out trying to hold my frisky steed down to a slower pace.

We saw little rivers rushing and roaring along. Deep gorges ran alongside the route from time to time and occasionally the mountain streams became slender waterfalls which thundered down for several hundred feet.

Eventually we reached the top of the big mountain range. Clean, undefiled snow stretched as far as eye could see, blocking or completely hiding all traces of the trail. I was glad I wasn't up there alone.

Jon said he knew a shortcut. We struck out. Frequently our ponies stumbled and floundered about as they sank down to their bellies in snow. Then Jon and I would dismount and struggle through the drifts on foot, leading our ponies.

I rejoined my aviator companions that night, stiff and sore from my long ride. Next day the fog, while still low, had lifted sufficiently to permit a takeoff.

First off we had to fly low through a wild mountain pass where the high winds buffeted our ships about. The ceiling was so low we had to follow the coastline the rest of the way, flying only 150 to 300 feet above the sea or the shore. We couldn't cut inland for fear of getting lost in the heavy "soup."

Later, we were very glad we hadn't postponed this third hop of our trip until the following day—part of the route we followed was exactly the same as a German long-range bomber flew the next morning! It came over, skirted the coastline and finally was driven off by anti-aircraft fire from coastal defense positions.

As we flew, we were astonished at the number of mines washed up on the bleak, deserted shores. There were scores of them. We grew tired of counting. Often, too, we saw the hulks of wrecked ships lying on the beach half buried by sand.

We got back that night. It was nice to have one's feet on solid ground again.

Ouch! I've got to buy a bottle of liniment—if I can find some.

That was my first ride on a horse in 12 years. I'm SORE.

JUN 20 1942

MOSCOW - ADD MOLOTOV - ARRIVES NT.)

IN ADDITION TO RATIFYING THE RUSSIAN-BRITISH ALLIANCE, THE SUPREME SOVIET APPROVED THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY. A LARGE NUMBER OF DIPLOMATS, INCLUDING THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, NAOTAKE SATO, WERE PRESENT TO HEAR THE FOREIGN COMMISSAR.

JUN 20 1942

THE OCCASION MARKED STALIN'S FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF THE WAR AND HE RECEIVED A THREE-MINUTE OVATION, STOPPED BY A BELL.

MOLOTOV SAID RUSSIA HAD NO DESIRE FOR TERRITORIAL GAINS FROM THE WAR AND QUOTED STALIN'S WORDS OF NOV. 6, 1941, THAT "WE HAVE NOT AND CANNOT HAVE ANY SUCH WAR AIMS AS THE SEIZURE OF FOREIGN TERRITORIES AND THE SUBJUGATION OF FOREIGN PEOPLES X X X."

JUN 20 1942

HE SAID THE UNDERSTANDING REACHED IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON ON A SECOND FRONT WAS "OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION SINCE THE CREATION OF A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE WILL CREATE INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES FOR HITLER'S ARMIES ON OUR FRONT."

"I MUST DECLARE," MOLOTOV SAID, "THAT AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE

U.S.S.R. I WAS SHOWN CORDIALITY AND EXCEPTIONAL HOSPITALITY BOTH IN LONDON AND IN WASHINGTON. I MUST PARTICULARLY NOTE THE PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO AND THE MOST ACTIVE PART TAKEN IN THE CONVERSATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MR.ROOSEVELT, AND THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, MR.CHURCHILL, TO WHOM I TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY OF EXPRESSING MY SINCERE GRATITUDE." JUN 20 1942

Berlin (From German Broadcasts)-June 19-(AP)-A Vichy dispatch reported today that General Odic, former French Air Force officer who joined Gen. De Gaulle and now is in the United States, was sentenced to death in absentia by a military court at Clermont-Ferrand.

--dash--

The Free French delegation in New York said there was a Gen. Robert Odic, formerly of the French air corps, now serving with the delegation in the United States and that he evidently was the same man.

Vichy, France, June 19-(AP)-Lieut. Gen. Robert Odic, wartime Chief of the General Staff of the French air force, was sentenced in absence today to death for treason and joining "rebel" forces.

He was believed here to have gone to the United States after being removed last August from his post-war office as commander of French North African air defenses.

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts) June 19-(AP)-Japanese forces in south China occupied the city of Lupao, 25 miles northwest of Canton, yesterday after a fierce five-hour bat[tle] Domei reported today. JUN 20 1942

HAVANA, CUBA, JUNE 19-(AP)-CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES SIGNED A TREATY OF MILITARY COOPERATION TODAY, PROVIDING FOR ESTABLISHMENT NEAR HAVANA OF AN AIR BASE FOR TRAINING UNITED STATES AND BRITISH FLIERS AND FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST ENEMY SUBMARINES.

THE PACT WAS SIGNED AT 6:25 P.M., E.W.T.

THE CUBAN STATE DEPARTMENT, IN ANNOUNCING THE AGREEMENT, SAID CUBA ACTED AS A "CO-BELLIGERENT ALLY AND HAS TAKEN ANOTHER STEP IN ITS CLOSE COLLABORATION IN THE JOINT WAR EFFORT AGAINST THE AXIS NATIONS."

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 19-(AP)-LIEUT. PAUL G. BROWN, OF OAK PARK, ILL., TODAY TOLD HOW HE SLICED RUDDER OFF JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTER WITH WING OF HIS PURSUIT PLANE, BLASTED ANOTHER TO PIECES WITH CANNON SHELL AND SHOT BOMBER DOWN IN LESS THAN MONTH IN NEW GUINEA.

25-YEAR-OLD PILOT GOT HIS PLANES ON THREE SEPARATE OCCASIONS--AFTER BEING FORCED DOWN ON LONELY, MOSQUITO-RIDDEN BEACH THE FIRST DAY HE WENT INTO ACTION. ZERO FIGHTER SHOT DRAIN COCK OFF HIS GASOLINE TANK AND THE FUEL DRAINED. BROWN MADE BELLY LANDING WITH SO LITTLE DAMAGE HIS PLANE WAS DUG OUT OF SAND AND FLOWN AGAIN.

TELLING OF NEXT SCRAP, BROWN SAID:

"I WAS WITH TWO OTHERS WHEN WE SAW THREE ZEROS. I PICKED ONE OUT AND LET GO WITH MY CANNON. IT BURST INTO A MILLION PIECES."

"NEXT DAY WE WERE ON PATROL," HE CONTINUED, "AND SAW SIX OR SEVEN ZEROS BELOW US THROUGH HOLE IN THE CLOUDS. WE DIVED ON THEM AND THEY SCATTERED. JUN 20 1942

"I WENT AFTER ONE, BUT I HAD SUCH GOOD LUCK WITH THE CANNON THE DAY BEFORE I MUST HAVE BEEN TOO EAGER AND GOT IN TOO CLOSE. MY LEFT WING CHOPPED ZERO'S RUDDER CLEAR OFF AT 3,000 FEET AND WE BOTH WENT INTO A DIVE.

"I PULLED OUT AT 500 FEET, BUT ZERO NEVER PULLED OUT. SOME OF THE BOYS MADE ME METAL MATCHBOX OUT OF BITS OF THE ZERO THEY PICKED OUT OF FRONT OF MY WING. MY PLANE WAS FLOWN AGAIN OKAY.

"NEXT TIME WE WERE UP AGAINST TWO FIGHTERS OF BOMBERS, 18 IN ONE AND 16 IN OTHER. TWO OF US PICKED OUT ONE OF 16 AND WENT INTO STEEP DIVE. BOMBER WENT DOWN IN FLAMES AND ITS BOMBS EXPLODED ON THE WAY DOWN."

30.24 — 17191

30.24-17191

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED TODAY AN ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL'S RECOMMENDATION OF A MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE EQUIVALENT TO $16.60 FOR ALL ADULT MINERS, $15.60 FOR SURFACE WORKERS AND BONUSES FOR INCREASED OUTPUT.

JUN 20 1942

AS THE MINERS' FEDERATION, WHICH HAD ASKED FOR A $17 MINIMUM, IS EXPECTED TO RECOMMEND ACCEPTANCE OF THE AWARD BY ITS 700,000 MEMBERS, A SETTLEMENT IN BRITAIN'S CRITICAL COAL SITUATION APPEARED AT HAND.

WINDSOR, ONT., JUNE 19-(AP)-CITY POLICE SAID TODAY THEY HAD HALTED SALE OF GASOLINE AT TWO WINDSOR SERVICE STATIONS WHILE THEY INVESTIGATED IMPORTATION OF "A LARGE AMOUNT" OF WATERED GASOLINE FROM THE UNITED STATES BY WAY OF DETROIT.

THEY SAID THE CARS OF FOUR MOTORISTS STALLED AFTER GETTING GASOLINE. POLICE SAID THERE WERE 120 GALLONS OF WATER IN ONE UNDERGROUND TANK CONTAINING MORE THAN 1,000 GALLONS OF FRESH FUEL FROM DETROIT.

JUN 20 1942

POLICE NOTIFIED DETROIT AUTHORITIES.

SPOKANE, WASH., JUNE 19-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.ROBERT A.OLDS SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES "IS READY TO MEET ANYTHING THE JAPS CAN THROW AT ALASKA, AND THEY KNOW IT."

THE COMMANDER OF THE SECOND AIR FORCE, WHICH IS CHARGED WITH THE TRAINING OF ALL HEAVY BOMBER COMBAT UNITS FOR THE AIR FORCES OF THE NATION, MADE HIS ASSERTION IN AN ADDRESS TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AVIATION PLANNING COUNCIL.

THE GENERAL TOLD THE GROUP THE MISSION OF THE AIR CORPS IS TO "BUILD BETTER AIRCRAFT AND TO FLY THEM WITH BETTER PERSONNEL THAN ANY OTHER NATION IN THE WORLD."

"AND," HE EMPHASIZED, "I TELL YOU WITHOUT QUALIFICATION, WE ARE DOING JUST THAT."

JUN 20 1942

"WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS WE HAVE HAD AIRMEN FROM ALASKA THROUGH HERE WHO HAVE JAPANESE PLANES TO THEIR CREDIT," HE SAID, AND ADDED THAT SHORTLY THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE FLYING EVEN GREATER QUANTITIES OF MEN AND SUPPLIES TO THE ALASKA THEATER THAN ARE ALREADY BEING SENT UP.

REFERRING TO THE SECOND AIR FORCE EXPANSION, WHICH YESTERDAY PLACED WITH GENERAL OLDS ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY FOR HEAVY BOMBER COMBAT TRAINING FOR THE AIR FORCES, HE SAID THAT THE AIR FORCE CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR SUPER AIRDROMES SOMEWHERE IN THE AIR FORCE AREA FOR THE USE OF ALL PLANES AS EMERGENCY ALTERNATE FIELDS.

JUN 20 1942

THE SUPER FIELDS WILL BE EQUIPPED "WITH EVERY KNOWN AID TO BLIND FLYING AND WITH TWO OR THREE WHICH AREN'T GENERALLY KNOWN YET."

ONE, HE INDICATED, WILL BE LOCATED SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTHWEST AND THE OTHERS AT VARIOUS PLACES IN THE AIR CORPS AREA, WHICH EXTENDS FROM THE CANADIAN TO THE MEXICAN BORDERS AND FROM THE PACIFIC OPERATIONS THEATER TO THE MISSISSIPPI."

WASHINGTON,JUNE 19-(AP)-THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY THAT 11 ENLISTED MEN HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO HIGHER GRADES FOR THEIR HEROISM IN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC WHEN THEIR WARSHIP WAS CAUGHT IN THE CROSS-FIRE FROM THREE JAPANESE SHIPS AND SEVERAL OF THEIR OFFICERS WERE BLINDED BY FLASHES FROM THEIR OWN GUNS.

JUN 20 1942

FRANK AUGUST WOODKE, 26, OF SCHALLER,IOWA, SON OF JOHN HARRISON WOODKE, WAS ADVANCED FROM QUARTERMASTER SECOND CLASS TO QUARTERMASTER FIRST CLASS FOR HIS WORK IN STEERING THE SHIP ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE THROUGH THE JAPANESE FIRE.

HENRY ABRAM PENNER, 21, SON OF ABRAM HENRY (CORRECT) PENNER, OF 24 CHURCH AVENUE, REEDLY,CALIF., WAS PROMOTED FROM SEAMAN FIRST CLASS TO GUNNER'S MATE THIRD CLASS FOR SINGLEHANDEDLY KEEPING HIS GUN IN OPERATION AND SCORING WHAT APPEARED TO BE SEVERAL HITS ON THE ENEMY CRAFT.

NEITHER THE DATE NOR THE LOCATION OF THE ACTION WAS GIVEN.

THE OTHER NINE MEN PROMOTED FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT DURING THE FIGHT WERE:

GASKELL EMERSON ROGERS, 20, SON OF MRS.BIRDIE VIOLA ROGERS, ROUTE 6, BOX 92, EL DORADO,ARK., FROM GUNNER'S MATE THIRD CLASS TO GUNNER'S MATE SECOND CLASS.

JOHN WILLIAM KULL, 22, SEAMEN FIRST CLASS, SON OF ORRIS H.KULL, BOX 32, LA MESA,N.M., ADVANCED TO COXSWAIN.

HARRISON LEONARD CRITES, 22, TORPEDO MAN THIRD CLASS, SON OF HOLLIS LEONARD CRITES, 515 NORTH MAIN STREET, TULSA,OKLA., PROMOTED TO TORPEDO MAN SECOND CLASS.

KENNETH MARTIN DANNIER, 23, BOATSWAIN'S MATE, SECOND CLASS, SON OF MARTIN DANKIER, 1278 57TH AVENUE, OAKLAND,CALIF., PROMOTED TO BOATSWAIN'S MATE FIRST CLASS.

SAMUEL MAUGHER DURRETT, 34, PAINTER SECOND CLASS, OF 1915 LOGAN STREET, DENVER, PROMOTED TO PAINTER FIRST CLASS. HIS NEXT OF KIN IS A SISTER, MRS.W.D.DURRETT FESPERMAN, 1130 SOUTH CULLOM STREET, BIRMINGHAM,ALA.

JUN 20 1942

BAZEL BENEEN JONES, 32, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER (ACTING APPOINTMENT), OF 417 LAFAYETTE STREET, OLNEY,ILL., ADVANCED TO PERMANENT CHIEF QUARTERMASTER. HIS NEXT OF KIN IS A SISTER, MRS. THELMA MOODY, 907 EAST MAIN STREET, MARION,ILL.

ROBERT GILMER PINL, 24, COXSWAIN, SON OF MRS.AGNES HELEN PINL KELLER, 2340 EAST 45TH SOUTH, HOLLADAY,UTAH, ADVANCED TO BOATSWAIN'S MATE, SECOND CLASS.

JUN 20 1942

WILLIAM WALLACE STROBY, 19, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, SON OF WILLIAM LEROY STROBY, MAIN STREET, ENGLISHTOWN,N.J., ADVANCED TO SIGNALMAN, THIRD CLASS.

ROBERT FRED WHITEHOUSE, 22, SHIP'S COOK, SECOND CLASS, SON OF FRED WHITEHOUSE, RR NO.1, LEBANON,KY., ADVANCED TO SHIP'S COOK, FIRST CLASS.

THE NAVY GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION AND WITHHELD ALL OTHER DETAIL:

"THE UNITED STATES VESSEL, ATTACKED BY THREE JAPANESE SHIPS, WAS ZIG-ZAGGING TO AVOID HEAVY CROSS FIRE, AT THE SAME TIME UNLEASHING A HAIL OF SHELLS AT THE ENEMY, WHEN THE COMMANDING AND

30.24 — 17193

30.24-17193

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS WERE BLINDED BY A FLASH FROM ONE OF THEIR OWN GUNS.

"WOODKE, THE STEERSMAN, CONTINUED TO ZIG ZAG THE SHIP, CHANGING COURSE FROM TIME TO TIME ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE. HIS SKILLFUL MANEUVERING SAVED THE VESSEL FROM ENEMY FIRE.

"PENNER TOOK OVER THE WORK OF SEVERAL MEN WHEN HIS BATTERY OFFICER AND GUN CAPTAIN WERE BLINDED BY GUN FLASHES THAT ALSO DAZED THE SIGHTSETTER.

JUN 20 1942

"HE COOLLY AND DELIBERATELY FIRED THE GUN, SPOTTED HIS SHOTS AND SET HIS OWN SIGHTS, MAINTAINING A STEADY RATE OF FIRE AND SCORING WHAT APPEARED TO BE SEVERAL HITS ON THE JAPANESE VESSELS.

"KULL AND ROGERS WERE FIRST AND SECOND LOADERS ON ANOTHER GUN. BY THEIR EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS IN OBTAINING AMMUNITION, THEIR GUN MAINTAINED A HIGH RATE OF FIRE.

"DETAILS OF THE ACTION LEADING TO THE PROMOTION OF THE OTHER MEN ARE NOT AVAILABLE. THEIR CITATIONS WERE IDENTICAL, LAUDING THEM 'FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT, COOL, QUICK THINKING WHEN THE SHIP TO WHICH THEY WERE ATTACHED WAS UNDER HEAVY CROSS FIRE OF THREE ENEMY SHIPS.'"

E TO $22.60.
SH NEWSPAPERS IMMEDIATELY TERMED THE REQUEST "FANTASTIC",
E REPORTS THAT GRANTING IT WOULD COST INDUSTRY SOMETHING
000 A YEAR.

ARBITRATORS RECOMMENDED, AND THE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED, A MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE FOR COAL MINERS OF $16.50 FOR ADULTS, $15.60 FOR SURFACE WORKERS AND BONUSES FOR INCREASED PRODUNTION. THEV MINERS HAD ASKED A $17 MINIMUM FOR 700,000 WORKERS.

JUN 20 1942

ANOTHER LABOR ITEM WAS THE REPORT THAT FORMER SHIPYARDS WORKERS SOON WOULD BE ORDERED BACK TO THEIR OLD JOBS.
-DASH-

THE FIRST WEEK OF A $1 LIMIT ON HOTEL AND RESTAURANT MEALS APPARENTLY AFFECTED NEITHER QUANTITY NOR QUALITY. THERE WERE, HOWEVER, MANY BOOSTED COVER CHARGES.

AND TTHERE WAS AN ACE IN-THE-HOLE: MEALS CAN BE SERVED WITHOUT PRICE RESTRICTIONS IN "PRIVATE ROOMS".
-DASH-

WITH THE 1942 HARVEST STARTED, THE GOVERNMENT LOOKED FORWARD TO 1943 WITH ANNOUNCEMENT OF A SUBSIDY OF $12 AN ACRE FOR LAND PUT IN WHEAT.
-DASH-

JUN 20 1942

D63

SECURITY MARKETS HAD AN UNEASY WEEK AS NEWS FROM LIBYA POURED IN. OBSERVERS SAID, HOWEVER, THERE SEEMED TO BE A DETERMINATION NOT TO SELL WITH A LIMITED QUANTITY OF SECURITIES AVAILABLE AND A GROWING VOLUME OF FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

LONDON REPORTS:

PRESSURE FOR
HIGHER WAGES
BY ENGINEERS

COAL MINERS [redacted] GET MORE PAY,
BUT NOT FULL AMOUNT ASKED
BY EDWARD ROBINSON

JUN 20 1942

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 19-(WIDE WORLD)-THE PROBLEM OF WAGE INCREASES SPROUTED ANEW THIS WEEK WITH A REQUEST FROM THE POWERFUL ENGINEERING TRADES JUST AS THAT OF COAL MINERS WAS [redacted] SETTLED.

DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE ENGINEERS VOTED TO DEMAND RAISES FOR 2,000,000 WORKERS AMOUNTING TO ROUGHLY $6.30 A WEEK, TO BRING THE

BRITISH REVENUE FOR THE WEEK DROPPED TO $151,088,000, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTING $17,976,000. EXPENDITURES ALSO WERE DOWN AT $390,616,000, OF WHICH WAR SUPPLIES TOOK $378,000,000.

THE CUMULATIVE DEFICIT FOR THE FISCAL EAR THUS FAR ROSE TO $2,445,564,000.
-DASH-

THE ANCIENT TYNWALD COURT (ARLIAMENT) OF THE ISLE OF MAN PASSED A BUDGET OF $3,000,000, LEAVING THE INCOME TAX RANGING FROM 12 1/2 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR UPWARD TO ABOUT 21 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.... LONDON'S DUMB FRIENDS LEAGUE WORRIED ABOUT 300,000 STRAY CATS; GIVING THEM FOOD HAD DONE NO GOOD, FOR THE FELINES REMAIN HOBOES.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.)

GUIANA OUTPOST'S
TEN-MONTH RECORD;

JUN 20 1942

NO DEATHS YET
FROM DISEASE
OR ACCIDENT (#50)

BY JOHN P. MCKNIGHT

(ADVANCE) BRITISH GUIANA BASE COMMAND, (CORRESPONDENCE OF WIDE WORLD)-THERE IS ONE REMARKABLE, ALMOST INCREDIBLE FACT ABOUT THIS OUTPOST OF AMERICA'S DEFENSES.

IN THE TEN MONTHS SINCE IT WAS HACKED OUT OF THE STEAMING GUIANA JUNGLE, NOT ONE AMERICAN SOLDIER STATIONED HERE HAS DIED OF DISEASE. FOR THAT MATTER, NOT ONE HAS DIED ACCIDENTALLY.

I CAN NOT TELL YOU, OF COURSE, HOW MANY SOLDIERS THERE ARE HERE. BUT PICTURE THE CAMP AS A SMALL TOWN. HOW MANY SMALL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES CAN BOAST OF A DEATHLESS TEN MONTHS?

PERHAPS RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE TROOPS SENT HERE ARE PICTURING THEIR BOYS BESET BY COUNTLESS PERILS--THE SNAKES, WILD ANIMALS, INSECTS, FEVERS OF THE JUNGLE. THAT'S NONSENSE.

THEIR LIFE AT THIS BASE IS AS SAFE AS IT WAS AT HOME--A GOOD DEAL SAFER, IN FACT.

THE ANSWER? A BROADLY INTELLIGENT, REALISTIC APPROACH TO THE MEDICAL PROBLEMS THE GUIANAS INVOLVED, AND SOUNDLY APPLIED PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

JUN 20 1942

"WE'VE HAD A LITTLE LUCK, TOO, OF COURSE," SAID THE BASE COMMANDER, COL. FREDERICK MATTHEWS OF THE INFANTRY, A MARYLANDER WITH 27 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE ARMY WHOSE AFFABLE, SMILING EXTERIOR CONCEALS A HARD-BITTEN SOLDIER AND A RIGID DISCIPLINARIAN.

"WE'VE HAD SOME PRETTY CLOSE SHAVES ONCE OR TWICE, BUT WE'VE MANAGED TO KEEP THE RECORD INTACT THUS FAR. AND WE'RE PRETTY PROUD OF IT."

A MAJOR SHARE OF THE CREDIT GOES, COL. MATTHEWS AND OTHERS POINT OUT, TO THE BASE'S TWO RANKING MEDICAL OFFICERS, THEIR FIVE SUBALTERNS AND THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL HELPING THEM.

IN TURN, THE MEDICAL OFFICERS--WHO, INCIDENTALLY, TOUCH WOOD WHEN THE DEATHLESS TEN MONTHS IS MENTIONED--POINT TO MAJOR CHARLES O. BRUCE, OF LINCOLN, NEB., A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA WHOSE SIX YEARS IN THE ARMY INCLUDES THREE ABOARD A PACIFIC TRANSPORT, AS THE MAN LARGELY RESPONSIBLE.

BRUCE SAYS MODESTLY THAT HE ONLY APPLIED IN BRITISH GUIANA THE LESSONS OF THE PANAMA CANAL--BUT OTHERS WILL TELL YOU HE AND HIS HELPERS FACED PROBLEMS NOT FOUND IN PANAMA AND WORKED OUT THEIR OWN SOLUTIONS.

MOSQUITO CONTROL WAS THE CRUX OF THE PROBLEM. GUIANA HAS ALL THREE OF THE FEVER CARRIERS--THE ANOPHELES, WHICH TRANSMITS MALARIA; AEDES AEGYPTI, THE YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITO, AND CULEX, THE BITE OF WHICH CAN INFECT WITH DENGUE FEVER--AND ALL THREE FEVERS EXIST, AT LEAST LATENTLY, IN THE GUIANAS.

30.24— 17195

30.24-17195

BACK INTO THE JUNGLE SURROUNDING THE CAMP AND STRETCHING HUNDREDS OF MILES INLAND WENT BRUCE AND HIS MEN, AND ONE BY ONE THEY WIPED OUT THE MOSQUITOES' BREEDING PLACES.

THEY DID NOT CLEAN UP THE ENTIRE JUNGLE, OF COURSE; NO MAN, NO MILLION OF MEN, COULD DO THAT. BUT THEY WENT AS FAR OUT AS A MOSQUITO WITH A GOOD TAIL WIND MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO TRAVEL.

THEY FILLED SWAMPS AND MARSHY PLACES. THEY CLEARED OUT AND STRAIGHTENED THE CHANNELS OF SLUGGISH STREAMS, SO THAT THEY WOULD RUN MORE SWIFTLY. THEY CUT DOWN TROPICAL TREES WHOSE TOPS HELD TEACUPS OF WATER.

JUN 20 1942

THEY REPLACED THE NATIVES' RAIN BARRELS WITH NEW ONES, WHICH HAD TIGHTLY FITTING COVERS. THEY SPOTTED ALL OIL BARRELS AT STRATEGIC SPOTS, TO COVER SLOW STREAMS WITH THE THIN FILM THAT SEALS THE MOSQUITO LARVAE AWAY FROM AIR. THEY CUT AWAY TREES AND JUNGLE UNDERBRUSH TO LET IN SUN AND AIR.

THEY LECTURED CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ABOUT LEAVING HOLES THAT MIGHT COLLECT WATER. THEY SUPERVISED THE SCREENING NOT ONLY OF ALL THE BUILDINGS ON THE BASE BUT ALSO OF NEARBY NATIVE HOMES WHERE A MOSQUITO SEEKING A BLOOD MEAL MIGHT CHANCE UPON A FEVER SUFFERER.

MOST INGENIOUS OF ALL, THEY DUG CANALS BACK TO THE LOW PLACES SO THAT THE DEATH-DEALING SALTY WATER OF A TIDAL RIVER MIGHT FLUSH THEM OUT TWICE A DAY.

"WE HAVE IT PRETTY WELL IN HAND," MAJOR BRUCE WILL ADMIT, "SO WELL, IN FACT, THAT WE HAVEN'T HAD A CASE OF ANY FEVER EXCEPT MALARIA AMONG THE SOLDIERS, AND WE HAVEN'T HAD A NEW CASE OF MALARIA FOR SEVEN MONTHS."

JUN 20 1942

TO SUCH AN EXTENT HAS THE MALARIA MENACE BEEN REDUCED THAT QUININE IS NO LONGER ADMINISTERED PREVENTIVELY, AS IT HAS TO BE AT BASES LESS WELL SAFEGUARDED OR IN FRONT LINE POSITIONS.

"I WANT TO GO BACK TO THE UNITED STATES WITH EVERY BIT OF THE QUININE I BROUGHT DOWN WITH ME," MAJOR BRUCE SAYS, SMILING.

FOR WATER, TWO WELLS WERE SUNK 575 FEET AND, TO MAKE DOUBLY SURE THE SUPPLY IS SAFE, IT IS TREATED CHEMICALLY TWICE AND THEN AERATED TO REMOVE THE IRON FROM IT. IT IS EXCELLENT DRINKING.

THE SNAKE MENACE TURNED OUT TO BE LARGELY A MYTH. TWO NATIVES WORKING IN DEEP JUNGLE WERE BITTEN, BUT WITHOUT SERIOUS EFFECTS.

THE WILDCATS AND OTHER ANIMALS OF THE JUNGLE FLED AT THE APPROACH OF CIVILIZATION.

THERE HAVE BEEN FIVE DEATHS AMONG AMERICAN CIVILIAN WORKERS, BUT OF THESE TWO WERE OF HEART DISEASE AND ONE VIOLENT. IT SHOULD BE ADDED, FURTHERMORE, THAT SOME OF THE CIVILIANS CAME DOWN TO HELP WITH THE ACTUAL CLEARING OF THE GROUND, BEFORE THE MOSQUITO CONTROL WORK GOT UNDER WAY, WHILE OTHERS HAVE QUARTERS OFF THE BASE WHERE SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE NOT SO RIGIDLY SUPERVISED.

BUT THE BOYS IN UNIFORM ARE BEING KEPT HEALTHY--AND IF, DESPITE MAJOR BRUCE'S EFFORTS, THEY DO GET SICK, THEY FALL INTO THE CAPABLE HANDS OF MAJOR SHELDON CHURCH, A RUSTY-HAIRED YOUNG DOCTOR FROM ALBANY, N.Y.

JUN 20 1942

THE COMMANDANT, COL. MATTHEWS, SAYS:

"WE'RE DOING OUR BEST TO SEE THAT THEY'RE HEALTHY AND HAPPY DOWN HERE. THEY WORK HARD AND THEY PLAY HARD, TWO FACTORS THAT ARE ALL IMPORTANT IN KEEPING UP MORALE."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY. JUNE 17--SENT JUNE 15)

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 18)

- - -

EAST AND WEST

REALLY MEET

--IN CAIRO (400)

JUN 20 1942

- - -

BY HARRY CROCKETT

(ADVANCE) CAIRO, JUNE 17-(WIDE WORLD)-RUDYARD KIPLING MAY HAVE BEEN RIGHT IN HIS DAY, BUT TODAY EAST AND WEST CERTAINLY DO MEET--HERE IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF CAIRO.

EAST AND WEST, YES, NORTH AND SOUTH AND FOR THAT MATTER THE WHOLE WORLD, MEET HERE. UNIFORMS OF NEARLY EVERY NATION--EXCEPT THE AXIS NATIONS--MAY BE SEEN ON THE STREETS.

THIS IS A CITY OF UNIFORMS, HONKING TAXI CABS AND ANCIENT ARABIC MONUMENTS--A CITY WHERE THE PAST LITERALLY SEEMS TO MEET THE FUTURE.

TO THE EYE OF THE NEWLY ARRIVED AMERICAN, CAIRO IS AN INTRIGUING, BAFFLING, ALMOST AWE-INSPIRING CITY OF TEEMING, WELL-PAVED BUT CRISS-CROSSING NARROW STREETS.

BAREFOOTED MEN IN FLOWING ROBES DEAL DAILY WITH THOSE DRESSED IN MODERN LONDON AND NEW YORK TAILORED FINERY, WITH THE TURBANED WARRIORS OF INDIA, THE SCARFACED MEN OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN IN THEIR OSTRICH-FEATHERED TURBANS, THE KILTED SCOTS, THE GAY AUSTRALIANS, MEN OF THE BRITISH REGIMENTS, THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

PICTURE NEW YORK'S LOWER EAST SIDE AT THE BUSIEST PART OF THE DAY; ADD THE HISTORIC PYRAMIDS AND SPHINX, SOME 600 ARABIC MONUMENTS, INCLUDING AT LEAST 400 MOSQUES, AND A CROSS-SECTION OF ALL HUMANITY--AND YOU HAVE CAIRO.

JUN 20 1942

FROM DAWN UNTIL DUSK IN THIS CITY OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 PERSONS, MEN IN LONG, WHITE, NIGHTGOWN-LIKE ROBES--SOME WEARING RED, FEZ-LIKE CAPS WITH A BLACK TASSLE, KNOWN AS A TARBOOSH, AND OTHERS WEARING SIMPLE SKULL CAPS--ROAM THE STREETS HAWKING THEIR VARIOUS COMMODITIES.

IN THE HEAT OF THE MID-AFTERNOON THE ENTIRE CITY VIRTUALLY COMES TO A DEAD STOP AND MOST OF THE POPULATION ENJOYS A SIESTA WHICH ENDS AT ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK.

JUN 20 1942

TAXICABS OF DOUBTFUL ORIGIN AND ANCIENT VINTAGE VIE WITH HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES FOR THE TRADE OF THE BUSY AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN.

COMPARED WITH NEW YORK, SUCH PASSAGE IS COSTLY--AS IS EVERYTHING ELSE--AND TRAVEL BY BUS OR STREETCARS, WHICH MOVE THROUGH THE STREETS IN PAIRS OR THREES, IS ALMOST HOPELESS FOR THE NEWCOMER WHO DOESN'T SPEAK AND UNDERSTAND EITHER FRENCH OR ARABIC, ESPECIALLY ARABIC.

AT ALMOST EVERY INTERSECTION IS A NATIVE POLICEMAN, DRESSED ENTIRELY IN WHITE, WITH A PITH HELMET AND SHOTGUN, READY TO ACT AS ARBITER IN THE DISPUTES BETWEEN THE TAXI DRIVERS AND THE VISITORS.

FOR EVERY AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN WOMAN IN THE CITY, THERE ARE AT

30.24— 17197 30.24-17197

LEAST 50 MEN. THE BARS AND CABARETS ARE OPEN JUST SIX HOURS A DAY AND SERVICE ENDS AT 10 P.M.

JUN 20 1942

FOR ALL OF THAT, IT IS A GAY, BAFFLING CITY, RIGHT ON THE EDGE OF THE WAR BUT SOMEHOW ENTIRELY DETACHED FROM THE HOSTILITIES.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 18--SENT JUNE 15)

WHEREABOUTS OF BULK
OF NAZI AIR FORCE
A QUESTION MARK

ANSWER WOULD TIP OFF
NEXT OFFENSIVE (650)

BY BILL BONI

JUN 20 1942

WIDE WORLD MILITARY EDITOR

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE 18--AS THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN WAR NEARS THE END OF ITS FIRST YEAR, TWO QUESTIONS ARE UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF MOST OBSERVERS:

WHEN WILL THE NAZIS STRIKE WITH THE FULL WEIGHT OF THEIR OFFENSIVE, WHICH HAS BEEN THREATENED SINCE EARLY SPRING?

WHERE IS THE BULK OF THE NAZI AIR FORCE?

IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT THE ANSWERS TO THESE TWO QUESTIONS ARE BOUND UP TOGETHER; THAT THE ANSWER TO THE SECOND AUTOMATICALLY WILL SUPPLY THE REPLY TO THE FIRST.

THE RECORDS OF NAZI MILITARY CONQUEST SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939, PROVE WITHOUT ROOM FOR ARGUMENT THAT THE HIGH COMMAND MAKES NO MAJOR MILITARY UNDERTAKING WITHOUT FULL-SCALE SUPPORT FROM THE AIR FORCE.

JUN 20 1942

IT IS IN POLAND, IN NORWAY, IN THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE, IN THE BALKANS--AND IT WAS SO ON JUNE 22, 1941, WHEN THE NAZI ARMIES BEGAN THEIR DEVASTATING SWEEP INTO RUSSIA WHICH DID NOT HALT UNTIL IT HAD BEEN MET BY THE COMBINED FORCE OF THE POWERFUL SOVIET COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AND THE NUMBING COLD OF THE RUSSIAN WINTER.

YET SINCE THE LATE FALL OF 1941 THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS NOT BEEN ENGAGED IN ANY MASS OPERATIONS AS THE ALLIES HAVE COME TO KNOW THEM.

TRUE, THE NAZIS HAVE HAD TO SPREAD THEIR AIR STRENGTH OVER MANY FRONTS: TO GUARD AGAINST BRITISH RAIDS IN THE WEST (BUT LATELY WITH SURPRISINGLY WEAK FORCES); TO AID THE ITALIANS OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN AND LIBYA (THERE HAVE BEEN SIGNS THE PROPORTION OF NAZI AIRCRAFT IN THESE OPERATIONS WAS REDUCED CONSIDERABLY IN RECENT MONTHS); TO SUPPORT THEIR TROOPS ON THE VAST RUSSIAN FRONT (EVEN HERE THERE HAVE BEEN FEW ATTACKS IN FORCE, AND THIS WEEK'S NAZI-ANNOUNCED RAID ON MOSCOW WAS THE FIRST ON THE CAPITAL FOR MANY WEEKS).

EXPERT OPINION ATTRIBUTES THE GERMANS' COMPARATIVELY MINOR AIR ACTIVITY TO TWO REASONS: THE NAZIS HAVE TO CONSERVE THEIR SUPPLIES OF LUBRICATING OIL FOR THEIR PLANES; THE AIR FORCE THEREFORE

WILL NOT BE THROWN INTO ANY MAJOR OPERATION, WITH ITS ADDITIONAL HEAVY DRAIN ON AIRMEN AND EQUIPMENT, UNTIL HITLER HAS DECIDED WHERE THE ARMY WILL STRIKE ITS NEXT BLOW.

FROM THOSE POINTS YOU CAN BUILD UP THIE SEQUENCE:

1. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE CANNOT AFFORD TO WASTE FUEL;

2. IF IT IS CALLED ON FOR ACTION IN WHICH LARGE STOCKS OF FUEL ARE TO BE USED, THE NATURAL GOAL OF SUCH AN ACTION WOULD BE ACQUISITION OF FRESH SUPPLIES;

3. THE MOST LOGICAL POINT OF MAJOR AIR ATTACK, THEREFORE, IS IN SUPPORT OF THE LONG-AWAITED DRIVE FOR RUSSIA'S CAUCASIAN OIL FIELDS.

THERE IS LITTLE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT GERMANY'S AIR FORCE HAS BEEN WEAKENED TO ANY APPRECIABLE EXTENT IN RECENT MONTHS. THERE IS AMPLE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE BELIEF THAT, BOTH IN MACHINES AND IN THE MEN TO FLY AND REPAIR THEM, IT HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED CONSIDERABLY.

FURTHERMORE, WITH THEIR INTERIOR LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS, THE NAZIS CAN CONCENTRATE THEIR AIR FORCE IN ANY CHOSEN SECTOR WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW DAYS. THEY CAN DO SO, THAT IS, AT LEAST IN THEORY.

THERE ARE AT LEAST THREE DEVELOPMENTS OF RECENT WEEKS WHICH EFFECTIVELY MAY PREVENT THEM FROM DOING SO:

THE RAF'S MASS BOMBING ATTACKS ON GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, LIKELY TO BE RESUMED THE MOMENT THE WEATHER CLEARS AND TO HAVE THE FURTHER SUPPORT OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES SQUADRONS NOW STATIONED IN BRITAIN;

JUN 20 1942

THE AAF'S NEW-SPRUNG ACTIVITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, IN COOPERATION WITH THE RAF, AND AGAINST NAZI BASES ON THE BLACK SEA (PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN, THOUGH NO ONE HAS SAID SO, THE TARGET OF THE CONSOLIDATED B-24'S WHICH CAME DOWN IN NEUTRAL TURKEY);

JUN 20 1942

THE BRITISH-UNITED STATES PLEDGE TO WORK FOR A SECOND FRONT AGAINST GERMANY IN 1942, AND WITH IT THE MOUNTING FLOW OF BRITISH AND U.S. SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA.

COLOGNE AND ESSEN WERE, ACCORDING TO BRITISH ACCOUNTS, VIRTUALLY UNDEFENDED BY FIGHTERS WHEN THE RAF SWARMED OVER WITH ITS HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS OF BOMBING PLANES.

IF THE BRITISH WITH U.S. AID ARE ABLE TO CONTINUE SUCH ATTACKS, HOWEVER, THE NAZIS ALMOST SURELY WILL HAVE TO STRENGTHEN THEIR AERIAL DEFENSES, BOTH TO PROTECT VITAL INDUSTRIES AND TO ANSWER THE CLAMOR FOR PROTECTION BOUND TO ARISE FROM BOMBED-OUT HOUSEHOLDERS EVEN IN HITLERITE GERMANY.

JUN 20 1942

WWW4 (AGYS OUT)

GERMANY'S BLACK SEA BASES, WHERE LATELY SHE IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN ASSEMBLING SUBMARINES, ARE WELL WITHIN THE RANGE OF B-24'S OPERATING FROM BASES IN SYRIA OR EVEN IN EGYPT. THUS THE U.S. BOMBERS WHICH LANDED IN TURKEY MAY BE ONLY THE FORERUNNERS OF BIGGER SQUADRONS WHICH WILL FORCE A FURTHER DIVERSION OF NAZI AIR STRENGTH.

THE RAF HAS BEEN MORE THAN A MATCH FOR THE ITALIANS ALONE IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN AREA. IF THE BRITISH NOW ARE TO BE REINFORCED

30.24 — 17199

30.24-17199

BY AMERICAN CONTINGENTS. THIS WILL MEAN THAT THE GERMANS WILL HAVE TO SEND MORE PLANES INTO THIS THEATER AS WELL.

JUN 20 1942

FINALLY, THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES HAVE BEEN BOLSTERED IN PAST MONTHS AS U.S. AND BRITISH-MADE EQUIPMENT WAS RUSHED IN FROM NORTH AND SOUTH. THE BRITISH HAVE DELIVERED CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF THEIR HURRICANE FIGHTERS, WHILE AT LEAST ONE SOVIET SQUADRON IS FLYING AMERICAN-MADE AIRACOBRAS.

THE RUSSIANS ARE, PER CUSTOM, SAYING VERY LITTLE. THIS IN ITSELF MIGHT BE AN INDICATION THAT, WHEN THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS CALLED UPON TO STRIKE IN FORCE, THE RUSSIANS WILL HAVE A FEW SURPRISES IN STORE.

JUNGLE FLIER

- - -

ART WILLIAMS'

FLIGHTS WIN

RENOWN (850)

- - -

JUN 20 1942

BY CHANDLER DIEHL

(ADVANCE) GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA, JUNE 19-(WIDE WORLD)-A MAN'S MAN IS ART WILLIAMS--A MAN'S MAN BY THE RIGID STANDARDS OF U.S. FIGHTING MEN.

WILLIAMS, BLUE-EYED, TROPIC-BRONZED PILOT FROM WISCONSIN, HAS MADE FLYING HISTORY IN EQUATORIAL SOUTH AMERICA FOR EIGHT YEARS--HAS SCORES AND SCORES OF DARING RESCUES TO HIS CREDIT--AND NOW HE'S A FRIEND OF FRIENDS TO THE FIGHTERS NEWLY STATIONED ON THIS FRONTIER OF JUNGLE OUTPOSTS.

JUN 20 1942

THE FLYING EXPLOITS OF ART WILLIAMS AND HIS SMALL SEAPLANE ARE THE TALK WHEREVER MEN--ESPECIALLY PILOTS--GATHER IN THIS AREA.

THEY TELL OF WILLIAMS' AMAZING MERCY-MISSION TAKEOFFS FROM RIVERS BOUNDED BY NARROW CANYON AND JUNGLE WALLS, OF CIRCULAR TAKEOFF RUNS FROM TINY RANCH PONDS, OF HAIR-RAISING TAKEOFFS FROM THE SMALL POOL ABOVE THE FAMED KAIETEUR FALLS (741 FEET OF SHEER DROP).

THEY TELL OF ART'S MORE THAN 7,000 HOURS (ROUGHLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION MILES) OF FLYING WITHOUT A SINGLE ACCIDENT OVER DENSE JUNGLE PEOPLED ONLY BY A FEW PLANTERS AND A GREAT VARIETY OF INDIANS--WHITE INDIANS, HEAD-HUNTERS AND NATIVES EXPERT WITH THE BLOWGUN AND POISONED DARTS.

THEY TELL OF FREIGHT TRIPS FROM THE INTERIOR WITH RICH CARGOES OF DIAMONDS AND GOLD, TAKEN FROM THE MINERAL RICH EARTH, SOME OF IT ALONG JUNGLE STREAMS DRAINING INTO THE MIGHTY AMAZON AND ORINOCO RIVERS.

AND NOW THEY TELL OF WILLIAMS' VALUED AID TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SINCE IT SENT FIGHTING MEN INTO THIS "LAST REAL FRONTIER."

IT WAS WILLIAMS WHO MADE AERIAL SURVEYS FOR U.S. MILITARY BASES IN BRITISH GUIANA, AND THEN JOINED GROUND CREWS HACKING TRAILS INTO THE JUNGLE-HEAVY LAND TO LOCATE THE BEST POSSIBLE SITES.

IT WAS WILLIAMS WHO HELPED FLY MUCH MILITARY PERSONNEL INTO SOUTH-

ERN BASES IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR, AND WHO STILL DOES IN AN EMERGENCY.

JUN 20 1942

IT WAS WILLIAMS WHO TOOK A PLANE UP A WINDING JUNGLE RIVER TO RESCUE CAPT. ED POTTER OF HOUSTON, TEX., AND CORP. WARDY CLINE OF PINEVILLE, W.VA., AFTER TNDQUE CAPT. E

RESCUE CAPT. ED POTTER OF HOUSTON, TEX., AND CORP. WARDY CLINE OF PINEVILLE, W.VA., AFTER THE HARDY AIRMEN CUT AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY FROM THE SWAMP WHERE THEY MADE A FORCED LAN G.

AND ART WILLIAMS' PLANES HAVE SERVED ALSO FOR RECREATION. FOR EXAMPLE, ART AND HIS WIFE SPENT AN ENTIRE DAY GIVING EVERY MAN AT ONE FRONTIER POST A 15-MINUTE FLIGHT OVER THE NEIGHBORING JUNGLE HABITAT OF THE JAGUAR, THE TAPIR, THE BOA CONSTRICTOR AND THE RED HOWLER MONKEY.

MEETING ART WILLIAMS FOR THE FIRST TIME, ONE IS IMPRESSED BY HIS KNOWLEDGE OF LITTLE-KNOWN LANDS, BY HIS SEEMINGLY BOUNDLESS ENERGY, BY HIS QUIET AND FRIENDLY MANNER.

ARTHUR J.WILLIAMS, 46, HEAD OF BRITISH GUIANA AIRWAYS, TOOK TO FLYING AS A YOUTH AND BY THE TIME WORLD WAR 1 CAME ALONG HE WAS READY TO PASS HIS KNOWLEDGE ALONG AS A TOP-NOTCH INSTRUCTOR.

AFTER THE WAR, WILLIAMS BARNSTORMED AND DID EXHIBITION FLYING, MUCH OF IT IN AND AROUND MINNEAPOLIS.

THEN, IN 1924, HE TURNED TO COMMERCIAL AVIATION, ESTABLISHING THE LAKE WORTH AIRWAYS (LATER THE ROOSEVELT FLYING SERVICE) WHICH PIONEERED AERIAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN FLORIDA AND THE BAHAMAS.

THE SERVICE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE CHARTER FLIGHTS THROUGH THE WEST INDIES, AND TRIPS TO BRITISH GUIANA SOLD WILLIAMS ON THE IDEA OF A BRITISH GUIANA AIRWAYS. THIS HE FORMED IN 1934.

WHEN WILLIAMS FIRST BEGAN FLYING OVER THE BUSY COUNTRY OF THIS BRITISH COLONY, INDIANS RAN IN TERROR WHENEVER HIS GREAT MECHANICAL "BIRD" LANDED NEARBY. ONCE AN INDIAN GIRL TRIPPED ON A ROCK AND FELL, CUTTING HER LEG SEVERELY.

JUN 20 1942

WILLIAMS TREATED AND BANDAGED HER WOUND WITH SUPPLIES FROM HIS MEDICAL KIT, AND SOON LEARNED THAT FAIRY TALES OFTEN HAVE TRUE-LIFE COUNTERPARTS--THE GIRL WAS DAUGHTER OF THE TRIBAL CHIEF AND WILLIAMS WAS ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY AS A FRIEND OF ALL INDIANS IN THE SECTOR.

WHAT WITH FLYING EQUIPMENT TO MINES, GOLD FROM MINES, AND EFFECTING MANY RESCUE AND HOSPITAL MISSIONS IN ALL PARTS OF BRITISH GUIANA, WILLIAMS QUICKLY ROSE TO THE FOREFRONT AS ONE OF THE BEST-INFORMED MEN ON FRONTIER LIFE AND GEOGRAPHY.

JUN 20 1942

THE AIRWAYS CHIEF PARTICIPATED IN THE SEARCH FOR PAUL REDFERN, BRUNSWICK, GA., PILOT WHO SOUGHT TO FLY NON-STOP TO RIO DE JANEIRO BUT CRASHED EN ROUTE IN JUNGLE MORASS. WILLIAMS FINALLY LOCATED INDIANS DEEP IN THE INTERIOR WHO PRODUCED BITS OF PLANE WRECKAGE, TOLD A STORY OF A WHITE FLIER WHO APPARENTLY DIED OF TROPIC FEVER, AND POINTED OUT HIS GRAVE.

30.24 — 17201

30.24-17201

WILLIAMS PARTICIPATED ALSO IN THE SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR WHITE INDIANS IN DUTCH GUIANA, AND HE WORKED FOR FOUR YEARS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION WHICH ESTABLISHED THE FRONTIERS OF VENEZUELA, BRAZIL, SURINAM AND BRITISH GUIANA IN THE HIGHLANDS.

DAILY FLYING OVER THE RUGGED TERRAIN OF THIS EQUATORIAL SECTOR POSED MANY PILOT PROBLEMS.

JUN 20 1942

THERE WAS THE TIME MRS.BEN HART, WIFE OF A TEXAS RANCHER WHO ESTABLISHED A CATTLE RANCH IN THE INTERIOR, HAD TO BE RUSHED TO A GEORGETOWN HOSPITAL BECAUSE OF SERIOUS ILLNESS. SHE WAS TOO ILL TO BE CARRIED BY CRUDE OX-CART THROUGH THE JUNGLE TO THE NEAREST RIVER, IT WAS UP TO WILLIAMS TO LAND ON A TINY RANCH POND--OR ELSE.

HE MANAGED THE LANDING ALL RIGHT, SKIDDING HIS SEAPLANE IN SOMEWHAT SIDEWAYS TO BRING IT TO QUICK HALT BEFORE STRIKING SHORE. NEXT CAME THE PROBLEM OF GETTING OFF.

THERE WAS FAR TOO LITTLE ROOM FOR A NORMAL STRAIGHT-AWAY TAKEOFF. WILLIAMS HAD MRS.HART PLACED ABOARD AND THEN CIRCLED THE PLANE ABOUT THE POND SEVERAL TIMES, MOVING FASTER AND FASTER UNTIL THE MAXIMUM TILT OF THE CIRCLING PLANE WAS REACHED. THEN HE GAVE THE PLANE FULL POWER DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE POND AND INTO THE WIND, AND MANAGED TO GET IT INTO THE AIR.

ANOTHER TIME, IN A SIMILAR TIGHT SPOT, WILLIAMS HAD A ROPE TIED FROM HIS PLANE TO A TREE ON SHORE. WHEN THE PLANE'S MOTOR WAS "REVVED" TO TOP SPEED, WILLIAMS SIGNALED TO AN INDIAN ASHORE TO CUT THE ROPE AND, RELEASED, THE PLANE MANAGED A QUICK TAKEOFF UNDER THE SUSTAINED FULL POWER OF ITS ENGINE.

DESPITE MANY SUCH HAZARDOUS LANDINGS IN AND TAKEOFFS FROM POOLS AND DEBRIS-FOULED RIVERS, WILLIAMS NEVER HAS HAD A CRACK-UP. HE FLIES IN WIND AND RAIN AND TROPIC STORM AND, NOW THAT U.S. FIGHTING MEN HAVE MOVED TO THIS FRONTIER, ART WILLIAMS IS A MIGHTY FINE FRIEND TO HAVE AROUND.

JUN 20 2

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY JUNE 20--SENT JUNE 16)

LEAVE BLANK